The Birmingham Daily Post.

No. 17,027. MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1912. ONE PENNY. TEN PAGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
ON BOXING DAY, DECEMBER 26, at 2, and EVERY EVENING AT 7 (and MATINEES as under):—
The Grand Pantomime—
"GOODY TWO SHOES,"
With the Strongest Cast in the Provinces, which includes:
NELLIE WIGLEY,
NELLIE GALLAFENT, ALICE VENNING, FLORENCE PHILLIPS,
MAIE ASH,
HARRY KISBEY, ALFRED CLARK, CHAS. GOFF,
FRED CONQUEST,
THE McNAUGHTONS,
AND
GEORGE ROBEY,
THE TILLER TROUPE OF DANCERS.
Thursday, Dec. 26, Friday, Dec. 27, MATINEES. For Weeks commencing Saturday, Dec. 28, Dec. 30 and Jan. 6, Three Matinees, Mon., Wed., and Thurs., and Mondays and Thursdays afterwards.
Box Plans Open from 10 to 5. Tel. 435 Mid.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—'Phone Cent. 684.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), DECEMBER 24, AT 7,
JOHN HART'S PRESENTATION
OF THE ORIGINAL AND HUMOROUS PANTOMIME,
"TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR."
Mr. BERT GILBERT.
Mr. SAM WALSH. Mr. GEORGE ALI.
Mr. Fred Dark, Mr. Clifton Yates, Mr. Harry Courtin, Mr. MARRIOTT EDGAR,
Messrs. FOREMAN AND FANNAN,
Miss LULU VALLI,
Miss HILDA DARRELL, Miss IVY RAY,
Little Betty Renee, Miss Leslie Graham, &c. Miss IRENE DILLON. &c.
SPECIAL MATINEES FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
Thursday, Dec. 26; Friday, Dec. 27; Saturday, Dec. 28; Monday, Dec. 30; Wednesday, Jan. 1; Thursday, Jan. 2.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE.
BOXING NIGHT, THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 26, OPENING OF THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
"ROBINSON CRUSOE."
Stupendous Cast, including
Miss MOIRA HAMMON, Mr. BERT HARROW,
Miss RAY FORD, Mr. P. P. TYRRELL,
Miss JOYCE BARBOUR, Mr. TAY KAY.
Box Office open 10 till 10. 'Phone 589 Mid.

PALACE THEATRE, BORDESLEY. — EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, "CINDERELLA." Matinees, Boxing Day, Friday, and Saturday, at 2.10. Box Office 10 till 4. 'Phone 630 Mid.

EMPIRE,
"THE PREMIER VARIETY THEATRE."
6.50, TWICE NIGHTLY (Christmas Day Excepted). 9.0.
MATINEE BOXING DAY, 2.30.
CHAS. WHITTLE,
BOISSETT'S BRICKLAYERS,
ALICE RAYMOND,
WALTER STANLEY, CHAS. LEWIS, LOATES AND STOCKDALE, FERRY, BIOSCOPE,
ZERTHO'S DOGS.
Box Office open 10 to 3 and 6.30 to 10. Tel. Mid. 580.

GRAND THEATRE, BIRMINGHAM.
"THE RESORT OF THE ELITE."
6.50, TWICE NIGHTLY. 9.0.
MATINEE BOXING DAY, AT 2.30.
EVIE GREENE,
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY ARTISTE.
FRANK BENSON, ALF GIBSON.
PICOAD TROUPE. ALBERT TOULOUSE.
FOUR VAGABONDS. SISTERS JEROME.
BIOSCOPE.
H. J. Corner, Leo Ward & Co., in a Dramatic Comedy,
"1,000 TO 1 AGAINST,"
An Adventure of Dick Rotherford, Cracksman.
BOOK EARLY.
Box Office 10 to 5. Telephone 6058 Cen.

BIRMINGHAM HIPPODROME.
6.40 and 9. Every Evening. 6.40 and 9.
HERR HAGEDORN'S "WATER FAIRIES."
AGUSTE VAN BIENE, in "The Master Musician."
J. W. RICKABY, "The Eccentric Comedian."
THE BENHILLS, BELLE SILVIA,
HERBERT LA MARTINE, STUART CLEVELAND & CO.
HIPPODROME PICTURES.
TOM E. HUGHES, in his Humorous Character Studies.
Box Office 10 to 5. Telephone 219 Midland.

GAIETY THEATRE, COLESHILL STREET.
6.50. TWICE NIGHTLY. 9.0.—TO-NIGHT:
ENORMOUS HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
THE GREAT BARRACO WHIZZING THE WHEEL IN A MOTOR-CAR; AND ALL STAR CO.

ASTON HIPPODROME.—TO-NIGHT, 6.50 and 9, LINGA SINGH,
The Mysterious Hindoo Sorcerer.
SANFORD & LYONS, Comedians; Harry Rodgers & Co., "Mixed Pickles"; Cissie Gray, Star Coloratura. Box Office open 10.30 to 3 and 7 to 8. 'Phone 815 East.

THE PICTURE HOUSE,
NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Continuous Performance Daily. 12 to 10.30 p.m.
PROGRAMME CHANGED MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Entry to the New Year of "LES MISERABLES."
Admission 6d., Balcony 1s. (Children Half-price up to 5 p.m.)

CURZON HALL, SUFFOLK ST., BIRMINGHAM.
A Cinematograph Representation of
"FROM MANGER TO CROSS"
Will be Given, for the first time in Birmingham, for NINE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING ON BOXING DAY, December 26, at 6.30, and 8.30 p.m. Admission 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s., 6d., and 3d. Bookings 2s. and 1s. 6d., at W. H. Priestley and Son, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
LAST DAYS, AT 3, VICTORIA SQUARE.
"THE MYSTERY PAINTING."
FROM DORE GALLERIES, LONDON.
Specially visited by H.M. Queen in Dore Galleries, London. Hours 10 to 8. Admission 6d.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.
(COMM. WALTER CRANE, President.)
TENTH EXHIBITION. Now Open, 10 to 6. Admission 1s. GROSVENOR GALLERY, 51A, NEW BOND STREET.

ENTERTAINMENTS for Children's Drawing-room Parties. (Entirely New.) Up-to-date Conjuring, Punch & Judy, &c.—Will Dowell, 231, Great Colmore St., Birmingham.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT 1909.
APPROVAL OF TOWN PLANNING SCHEME UNDER PART II.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
QUINTON, HARBORNE, & EDGBASTON TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.
TO ALL OWNERS OR REPUTED OWNERS, LESSEES OR REPUTED LESSEES, AND OCCUPIERS OF THE LAND COMPRISED IN THE SCHEME, AND TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Notice is Hereby Given, that the Local Government Board have approved a draft Order to be prepared for approving the above Scheme, subject to modifications; THAT A COPY OF THE DRAFT ORDER MAY BE INSPECTED AND ANY INFORMATION IN REGARD THERETO OBTAINED, without payment of any fee, at the OFFICE of the Undersigned, at the COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, between the Hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every Week Day (except Wednesday and Thursday, December 25 and 26, when such Office will be Closed, and except Saturdays, when the hours shall be from 9 a.m. to One p.m.) during the period of one month from the date of this Notice; and that any objections or representations in regard to such modifications should be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, Local Government Board, Whitehall, London, S.W., within a period of one month from the date of this notice.
Dated this 14th day of December, 1912.
FOR THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM—
E. V. HILEY, Town Clerk.

THE BIRMINGHAM INCORPORATED BUILDING SOCIETY.
OFFICES—42 & 43, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
THE DIRECTORS ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES UPON MORTGAGE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, REPAYABLE BY EASY INSTALMENTS.
INTEREST LOW.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Office Hours:—
Ten till Four; Saturday, Ten till Twelve.
JOHN ROGERS, Manager and Secretary.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
The Treasurer is prepared to accept LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50), on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £3 per cent. per annum, repayable at any time on 6 months' notice on either side. Or for periods of from 5 to 10 years certain, at £3 10s. per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of repayment on either side expiring at the end of the term, and failing such notice the Loan to be continued at the same rate on 6 months' notice.
Interest payable half-yearly on January 1 and July 1.
Offers of Loans may be made personally or by letter to
THOMAS H. CLARE, Treasurer of the City.
Council House, Birmingham.

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD.—Notice is hereby Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of paying the Interim Preference Dividend.—By order,
F. J. LLOYD, Secretary.
55, Lionel Street, Birmingham.

SIMPLEX CONDUITS LIMITED,
GARRISON LANE, BIRMINGHAM.
Notice is hereby Given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from December 24 to December 31, both days inclusive.—By Order of the Board,
D. G. BROOKS, Secretary.
December 19, 1912.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.
TENDERS, to be delivered before Noon on TUESDAY, 7th January, 1913, are invited for a CONTRACT for PRINTING CERTAIN VOLUMES OF CENSUS STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to the CONTROLLER, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, London, S.W.

PERSONAL.

MR. and Mrs. J. H. RYMOND and FAMILY wish to THANK ALL FRIENDS for their kind sympathy and floral tributes in their sad bereavement.

HODSON.—ADDRESS OR INFORMATION IS WANTED of Mrs. M. A. HODSON, aged 58 years, last heard of at Wednesbury; husband was a Borer. Sister enquires.—Address, W 34, Daily Post.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT 1911.
The BIRMINGHAM INSURANCE COMMITTEE Invite all MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS within the Committee's area who are willing to enter into negotiations with a view to acting on the Panels to ATTEND a MEETING to be held at the GRAND HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4.30 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring as to the nature of the arrangements to be adopted for securing the Treatment of Insured Persons under the National Insurance Act and the Regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners.
J. W. PARROTT,
Clerk of the Committee.
45, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
CENTRAL DIVISION.
Pledged Members of the Medical Profession in Birmingham are Reminded that, pending the Publication of Instructions from the Special Representative Meeting of the Association, they have PLEDGED THEIR HONOUR NOT TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS or ARRANGEMENTS of any kind temporary or otherwise with Local Insurance Committees or otherwise (vide Supple. B.M.J., Dec. 21, front page).
ERNEST C. HADLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.
H. HOYLE WRAITE, }

TOWN HALL.—FREE ORGAN RECITAL, TO-DAY, at 3, by Mr. C. W. PERKINS. PROGRAMME OF CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
BATHS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
THE WHOLE OF THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS WILL BE CLOSED
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th, 26th, and 27th of December.
The PRIVATE BATHS WILL BE KEPT OPEN THIS (Monday) EVENING until Eight o'clock, and TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING until Nine o'clock.
The KENT STREET, WOODCOCK STREET, and the GROVE LANE BATHS, HANDSWORTH, will Remain CLOSED for Repairs on SATURDAY, December 28th, and the SOURCE HILL BATHS, STIRCHLEY, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th December, until MONDAY, the 30th December inclusive.
By order of the Committee.
J. COX, Superintendent Engineer.
Office: Kent Street.

TOWN HALL.
FESTIVAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
Conductor ..... Dr. SINCLAIR.
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
BOXING DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, AT 7 P.M.
"MESSIAH."
Madame MARY CONLY. Mr. J. STENART WILSON.
Miss PHYLLIS LETT. Mr. HAMILTON HARRIS.
Solo Trumpet ..... Mr. A. CORFIELD.
Organist ..... Mr. C. W. PERKINS.
FULL BAND AND CHORUS.
Reserved Galleries, 5s., 4s., 3s.
Reserved Floor, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Unreserved Seats, 1s. (early door 1s. 6d.).
PLAN at Messrs. PRIESTLEY'S, Colmore Row, till Noon on December 23, and at the Town Hall (Door D), on Boxing Day from 11 a.m.
UNRESERVED TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. PRIESTLEY and SONS; DALE, PERRY, and CO.; CRANE and SONS, LTD.; SCOTCHER and SONS, LTD.; STOCKLEY and Co.; and PASS and CO.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
ORGAN RECITALS
Will be given
IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, EDGBASTON
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, December 26, 27, and 28,
By Sir Edward W. Elgar, Bart., Mus.Doc.
December 26—Mr. R. A. E. PAYNE.
December 27—Mr. C. W. PERKINS.
December 28—Mr. CLIFFORD ROBERTS.
The Recitals will Commence Each Day at Three o'clock p.m., and will last about One Hour.
ADMISSION by the University Road Entrance, where Programmes will be sold (price 1d. for each Recital), admitting to the Great Hall.

THE RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD MINING COMPANY, WITWATERSRAND, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the Transvaal.)
THE RANDFONTEIN CENTRAL GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the Transvaal.)
COPY OF CABLE.
DATED JOHANNESBURG, 20TH DECEMBER, 1912.
The Directors of Randfontein Estate Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited, and Randfontein Central Gold Mining Company, Limited, Desire to Make the following Statements the Financial Results of the Certain Operations of the Joint Operations to the 31st December, 1912:—
Indebted to its Bankers on 31st December, 1911, in the sum of £344,500. This amount has during the year been repaid, and there is a balance to the credit of the Company. As regards the Randfontein Central Company, the estimated gross profits of the Company amount to £383,000 for the year 1912, out of which the dividend recommended but Debentures and amounting to £180,000. Profits Tax to the Government £70,000, Water Board Assessment and Miners' Phthisis Assessment, and Rates, Taxes, and Claims Licenses and Lease Rents, amounting to £54,400, together £304,400, leaving a net profit of £378,600. The whole of this profit under ordinary circumstances would have been available for distribution amongst shareholders, but owing to market conditions it was found impossible to dispose advantageously of a portion of the Reserve Shares held by the Company, which were created for the purpose of providing Capital Expenditure, consequently a portion of the profits, amounting to about £236,650, had to be appropriated to meet Capital Expenditure during the year, which has chiefly been spent in shaft sinking and further development of the twelve mines, and additional electrification of the Southern Division, and the equipment of the Stubbs Section. The Fixed Reserves of the Company shown to have been considerably augmented during the year, and now stand at 7,500,000 tons, as against 5,000,000 tons at the close of the previous year. The result of the policy thus pursued in the development and equipment of the mines will be of considerable benefit to the Company's future operations by the further reduction of working costs and increased output of gold. The financial position of Randfontein Central Company at this date shows that its indebtedness to the Randfontein Estates Company of £365,186, as shown in the last annual statement, has been fully paid, and that its available cash, unrealised gold, and outstandings amount to about £360,000. The directors have, therefore, declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the issued capital of the Randfontein Central Company, payable to shareholders registered on 31st December, 1912. This will absorb £209,687 cash out of the available funds of the Company, amounting to about £360,000. The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per centum on the issued capital of the Randfontein Estates Company, payable to shareholders registered on 31st December, 1912. As the full number of stamps of the large mill on the Northern Division of the Randfontein Central Property will be at work for the course of the next six months, the future profits of the company will be considerably increased.
London Transfer Agency,
39 and 31, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.
21st December, 1912.

THE GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY (INCORPORATED IN THE KINGDOM OF COLOMBIA) LIMITED.
5½% MORTGAGE BONDS (Nos. 1 to 9,600).
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS.
The Company having received written Consents in respect of more than the necessary three-fourths majority required to carry out the Scheme of Arrangement set out in the Circular to Bondholders dated 26th June, 1912, all BONDHOLDERS who have not deposited their Bonds ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSIT at the Registered Offices of the Company, 23, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.
The Coupon due 1st January, 1913, will be paid at the Registered Offices of the Company on and after that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and Coupon Certificates will then be delivered in exchange for the Bonds entitling the holders to the new 5 per cent. Bonds so soon as they are completed and ready for delivery.
By order,
WILLIAM CHAPLIN, Secretary.
London, December 21, 1912.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).
RESERVE FUND, $12,500,000 (£2,568,493).
Head Office: TORONTO.
LONDON, ENGLAND: 2, Lombard Street, E.C.
NEW YORK: 16, Exchange Place.
MEXICO CITY: Avenida San Francisco, No. 50.
In addition to the offices named above, the Bank has Branches in every Province of Canada (including all the most important Cities), and in the principal Pacific Coast Seaports of the United States.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1908.—DROP STAMPINGS, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby Given, that the Creditors of the Company are Required, on or before the 25th day of January, 1913, to SEND their Names and Addresses, and the PARTICULARS of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors if any, to GEORGE E. GOODE, of 26, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if such Creditors are required (on or before the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice; and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1912.
Witness:—SYDNEY J. PORTER, Solicitor, Birmingham.

IN the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, and in the Matter of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND MONEY SOCIETY LTD., formerly the Winson Green Permanent Money Society (in Voluntary Liquidation).—Notice is hereby Given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS herein will be held at the ANNEXE of the TEMPERANCE HALL, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, December 31, at Eight p.m., when the Liquidator will submit his Accounts for the year ended September 27, 1912, together with a Report on the conduct of the Liquidation.
H. HACKETT, Liquidator.

IN the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors executed on the Tenth day of May, 1912, by JOHN WILLIS ALCOCK and PERCY CLIFFORD ASTON, trading as J. W. Alcock and Co., BREWERS, at 45, MOTT STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—The Creditors of the above named who have not already sent in their Claims are Required on or before the 10th day of January, 1913, to SEND in their Names and Addresses and the PARTICULARS of their Debts or Claims to me, the undersigned, the Trustee under the said Deed; or in default thereof will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.
T. MORRIS ATTLEE,
120, Edmund Street, Birmingham,
Chartered Accountant.
23rd December, 1912.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES.
SPECIMENS of the BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES despatched to this country for Exhibition purposes MAY BE INSPECTED in BIRMINGHAM at the OFFICES of the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS and the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.
Full particulars with regard to fruit growing in British Columbia free from J. H. TURNER, Agent General for B.C., Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London.

Original Society. Founded 1840.
THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Fidelity—Fire—Burglary
Agents, COOPER, HILL, & THORNS, 156, Edmund St., Birm.
No. 13, Birchin Lane, London, E.C.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, 1912.
FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.
SUMMARY of MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE held at the Council House, Birmingham, on THURSDAY, December 19, 1912.
The DEPUTY LORD MAYOR (Mr. Alderman Bowater) presided.
RESOLVED—
That the audited accounts amounting to £5 636 18s. 1d., as issued to members of the Committee, be taken as read, approved, and adopted.
The cheques were then handed to the representatives of the various Institutions.
RESOLVED—
That the best thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Clergy, Ministers, and Lay Representatives of the various Places of Worship who have taken a Collection on behalf of the Fund, and to the Officers for their services, and that a General Meeting of the Clergy and Ministers of Religion and Representatives of the Laity be held at the Council House on a date to be fixed by the Lord Mayor, not later than March 31, for the purpose of appointing Officers and a General Committee for the year 1913.
RESOLVED—
That a complete list of the amounts contributed be advertised in the "Birmingham Daily Post," the "Birmingham Gazette," and the "Midland Counties Herald," and a summary of the proceedings of this meeting, so far as it relates to the Collection, be published in the same papers and in the "Birmingham Daily Mail" and "Evening Despatch."

COMPLETE LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Wretham Road (Swedenborgian)	1,104	5	4
Moseley Parish Church	632	6	4
Edgbaston Parish Church	393	14	0
Church of Messiah (Broad Street)	188	18	3
St. Augustine's Church, Edgbaston	149	14	4
St. George's, Edgbaston	143	12	3
Holy Trinity, Sutton Coldfield	138	6	2
Handsworth Parish Church	136	13	9
Hebrew Congregation	133	2	5
Carr's Lane Congregational Church	119	12	7
Society of Friends, Bull Street, and George Road Meetings	118	2	10
Oxford Road Baptist Church, Moseley	112	4	0
Harborne Parish Church	93	14	6
Lickey Church	90	10	5
Old Meeting Church	88	10	0
St. Mary and St. Ambrose	73	5	9
Birmingham Parish Church	71	18	8
St. James, Hill	59	5	4
Perry Barr Parish and Missions	58	10	9
Cathedral Church	57	12	7
Knowle Church	52	10	4
St. Anne's, Moseley	51	2	7
Coleshill Parish Church	49	8	8
St. Thomas, Bath Row	32	15	11
Moseley Road Friends' Institute	31	0	8
St. Agnes, Moseley	30	0	7
St. Barnabas and All Saints', Erdington	30	0	1
Church of Redeemer, Hagley Road	28	15	8
Bournville Society of Friends	27	12	7
St. Michael's, Handsworth	21	16	3
Tanworth Church	21	7	2
Frances Road Congregational Church	20	0	0
Sheffields Limited	20	0	0
Moseley Road Wesleyan Methodist Church	19	18	7
King's Norton Church	19	17	2
Hammond Church, Hyde Green	19	15	10
Acock's Green Church	19	13	6
Sutton Coldfield Congregational Church	19	11	8
King's Heath Church	19	11	3
Acock's Green Congregational Church	18	2	6
Moseley Road Congregational Church	17	16	4
Chantry Road Presbyterian Church	17	5	0
Central Hall Wesleyan Church	16	19	5
St. John the Evangelist, Sparkhill	16	12	0
Soho Hill Congregational Church	16	3	9
Boldmere Church	15	17	11
Christ Church, Summerfield	15	14	8
King's Heath Wesleyan Methodist	15	10	0
Wishaw Church and Mission	15	9	8
St. James's Church, Handsworth	15	1	8
The Oratory, Hagley Road	14	10	3
Holy Trinity, Bordesley	14	10	2
Hamstead Road Church	14	10	4
Holy Trinity, Birchfield	14	2	8
Aston Parish Church	14	0	4
Holy Trinity, Birchfield (1911)	13	18	2
St. Paul, Balsall Heath	13	13	6
St. Paul, Hamstead	13	6	0
Yardley Parish Church	13	6	0
Walmley Church	12	15	10
St. Margaret's Church, Olton	12	10	5
St. Andrew's, Bordesley, and St. Giles's Mission	12	5	7
St. Cyprian, Hay Mill	11	14	7
St. German, City Road	11	6	8
St. Agnes, Cotteridge	11	5	10
Nethall Church	11	5	0
Holy Trinity, Smethwick	11	1	6
St. Agatha's Church	11	1	0
St. Nicholas, Elmdon	11	0	1
St. Philip, Dorridge	10	10	1
Broad Street Presbyterian Church	10	5	0
Camp Hill Presbyterian Church	10	0	8
Frederick Street Salem Chapel	10	0	0

AMOUNTS UNDER £10:—
Christ Church (Baptist), Six Ways, £9 17s. 6d.; Wootton Wawen Church, £9 10s.; Bromsgrove Church, Springfield, £9 14s. 5d.; St. Barnabas, Balsall Heath, and St. Luke's Mission, £9 13s. 5d.; St. Alban the Martyr, Bordesley, £9 12s. 7d.; St. Mary and Holy Oak, £9 8s. 2d.; Sheldon Church, £9 7s. 3d.; Northfield Parish Church, £9 6s.; St. George, Great Hampton Row, £9; Sparkhill (Warwick Road) Wesleyan, £8 19s. 7d.; Old Church, Smethwick, £8 19s.; Wellington Road Church, Bristol Road, £8 15s. 6d.; St. Luke, Bristol Street, £8 15s. 1d.; St. Paul's, Lozells, £8 14s. 9d.; St. Silas, Lozells, £8 12s. 5d.; Westminster Road Congregational Church, £8 12s. 5d.; Islington Wesleyan Church, £8 11s. 8d.; Coleshill Church, £8 10s. 10d.; Yardley Wood Church, £8 10s. 8d.; Acock's Green Wesleyan Church, £8 10s.; Hall Green (Mansion Chapel) Church, £8 9s. 6d.; Peter's Place, Bloomsbury, £8 9s. 10d.; Bearwood Wesleyan Church, £8 8s. 3d.; Acock's Green Baptist Church, £8 7s. 5d.; Selly Oak Society of Friends, £8 6s. 8d.; Christ Church, Spark Brook, £8 6s. 4d.; Erdington Congregational Church, £8 0s. 10d.; Cartier Lane Baptist, Quinton, £7 19s. 5d.; Rocky Lane P.S.A., £7 4s. 8d.; St. Lawrence, Dartmouth Street, £7 4s. 3d.; St. Dunstan's, King's Heath, £7 4s. 3d.; Nechells Park Road Wesleyan, £7 4s. 2d.; Deaf and Dumb Association, £7 4s. 2d.; St. Gregory the Great, £7 3s. 10d.; District Nursing Society, £7 3s. 6d.; St. Saviour's, Hockley, £7 1s. 6d.; Saltley Mission, £7 0s. 6d.; St. Stephen's, Smethwick, £7 0s. 10d.; Unett Street Methodist New Connexion, £7 0s. 6d.; St. Thomas and St. Edmund's, £7 1s. 6d.; D. Owen, £7; Edgbaston Village Church, £6 19s. 8d.; Sohoul Mission, £6 19s. 2d.; Mount Zion Chapel, Graham Street, £6 19s. 4d.; Harborne Baptist Church, £6 18s. 10d.; Stoney Lane Congregational Church, £6 18s. 9d.; St. Peter's, Saltley, £6 18s. 6d.; Christ Church, Harborne, £6 18s. 2d.; St. Winifred's, Selly Oak, £6 18s. 4d.; Newtown Row Wesleyan Church, £6 17s. 6d.; St. Margaret's, Erdington, £6 16s. 8d.; All Saints', Hockley, £6 15s. 7d.; St. Saviour's, Saltley (1911), £6 15s. 3d.; St. Catherine's, Horse Fair, £6 15s.; People's Chapel, Great King Street, £6 14s. 6d.; St. Mark's, Washwood Heath, £6 14s.; Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse Lane, £6 12s. 9d.; Summer Hill Wesleyan Church, £6 12s. 6d.; Shustoke and Bentley Churches, £6 11s. 3d.; Bradford Street Wesleyan Mission, £6 11s. 1d.; Bishop Ryder's Church, £6 10s.; St. Hilda's, Harley Woods, £6 10s.; St. Michael's, Smethwick, £6 9s. 5d.; Wycliffe Church P.S.A., £6 7s. 8d.; Saltley Road Congregational, £6 7s. 8d.; St. Edward's, New John Street West, £6 6s. 3d.; St. Cuthbert's, Selly Oak, £6 5s. 6d.; Handsworth Parish Church, £6 5s.; Sparkbrook, £6; Yardley Congregational Church, £6; Society of Friends, Stirchley Street, £6 4s.; Selly Oak Wesleyan Church, £6 2s. 6d.; Bishop Latimer Memorial Church, £6 2s.; St. Nicholas, Lower Tower Street, £6 2s.; St. Joseph's, Coventry Road Baptist Church, £6 2s.; St. Joseph's, Necbells, £6 1s.; St. Patrick's, Dudley Road, £6 1s.; Selly Oak Baptist Church, £6 1s.; St. Anne's, Duddeston, £6 1s.; Society of Friends, Northfield, £6 1s.; St. Mary's, Belmont Row Wesleyan Church, £6 1s.; Hope Street Wesleyan Church, £6 1s.; Kingsland Chapel, Hollywood, £6 1s.; Marston Green Chapel of Ease, £6 1s.; Severn Street E.M.S., £6 1s.; St. Matthew's, Duddeston, £6; Bournville Church, £6; St. Bede's, £6; St. Hilda's, £6; Hazelwell Mission, £6; St. Margaret's, Ledsam Street, £6 1s.; St. Chad's, Smethwick, £6 1s.; Old Church of The English Martyrs, Stratford Road, £6; St. Mary's, Perry Barr Wesleyan Church, £6; St. Paul's, Lozells, £6 2d.; Lichfield Road Wesleyan Church, £6 10s.; King's Heath Mission, £6 10s.; St. Augustine's, Selly Oak, £6; Islington Wesleyan Church, £5 19s. 8d.; Coleshill Church, £5 19s. 10d.; Yardley Wood Church, £5 19s. 8d.; Acock's Green Wesleyan Church, £5 19s.; Hall Green (Mansion Chapel) Church, £5 19s. 6d.; Peter's Place, Bloomsbury, £5 19s. 10d.; Bearwood Wesleyan Church, £5 8s. 3d.; Acock's Green Baptist Church, £5 7s. 5d.; Selly Oak Society of Friends, £5 6s. 8d.; Christ Church, Spark Brook, £5 6s. 4d.; Erdington Congregational Church, £5 0s. 10d.; Cartier Lane Baptist, Quinton, £4 19s. 5d.; Rocky Lane P.S.A., £4 4s. 8d.; St. Lawrence, Dartmouth Street, £4 4s. 3d.; St. Dunstan's, King's Heath, £4 4s. 3d.; Nechells Park Road Wesleyan, £4 4s. 2d.; Deaf and Dumb Association, £4 4s. 2d.; St. Gregory the Great, £4 3s. 10d.; District Nursing Society, £4 3s. 6d.; St. Saviour's, Hockley, £4 1s. 6d.; Saltley Mission, £4 0s. 6d.; St. Stephen's, Smethwick, £4 0s. 10d.; Unett Street Methodist New Connexion, £4 0s. 6d.; St. Thomas and St. Edmund's, £4 1s. 6d.; D. Owen, £4; Edgbaston Village Church, £3 19s. 8d.; Sohoul Mission, £3 19s. 2d.; Mount Zion Chapel, Graham Street, £3 19s. 4d.; Harborne Baptist Church, £3 18s. 10d.; Stoney Lane Congregational Church, £3 18s. 9d.; St. Peter's, Saltley, £3 18s. 6d.; St. Mary's Mission, Selly Oak, £3 18s.; St. Winifred's, Selly Oak, £3 18s. 4d.; Newtown Row Wesleyan Church, £3 17s. 6d.; St. Margaret's, Erdington, £3 16s. 8d.; All Saints', Hockley, £3 15s. 7d.; St. Saviour's, Saltley (1911), £3 15s. 3d.; St. Catherine's, Horse Fair, £3 15s.; People's Chapel, Great King Street, £3 14s. 6d.; St. Mark's, Washwood Heath, £3 14s.; Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse Lane, £3 12s. 9d.; Summer Hill Wesleyan Church, £3 12s. 6d.; Shustoke and Bentley Churches, £3 11s. 3d.; Bradford Street Wesleyan Mission, £3 11s. 1d.; Bishop Ryder's Church, £3 10s.; St. Hilda's, Harley Woods, £3 10s.; St. Michael's, Smethwick, £3 9s. 5d.; Wycliffe Church P.S.A., £3 7s. 8d.; Saltley Road Congregational, £3 7s. 8d.; St. Edward's, New John Street West, £3 6s. 3d.; St. Cuthbert's, Selly Oak, £3 5s. 6d.; Handsworth Parish Church, £3 5s.; Sparkbrook, £3; Yardley Congregational Church, £3; Society of Friends, Stirchley Street, £3 4s.; Selly Oak Wesleyan Church, £3 2s. 6d.; Christ Church, Spark Brook, £3 1s. 6d.; Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse Lane, £3 0s. 6d.; Walmley Church, £2 19s. 10d.; St. Margaret's, Olton, £2 19s. 5d.; St. Andrew's, Bordesley, and St. Giles's Mission, £2 18s. 7d.; St. Cyprian, Hay Mill, £2 18s. 2d.; St. German, City Road, £2 17s. 8d.; St. Agnes, Cotteridge, £2 17s. 3d.; Nethall Church, £2 17s. 0d.; Holy Trinity, Smethwick, £2 16s. 6d.; St. Agatha's Church, £2 16s. 3d.; St. Nicholas, Elmdon, £2 16s. 1d.; St. Philip, Dorridge, £2 15s. 10d.; Broad Street Presbyterian Church, £2 15s.; Camp Hill Presbyterian Church, £2 15s.; Frederick Street Salem Chapel, £2 15s.; Wootton Wawen Church, £2 14s. 10d.; Springfield Church, £2 14s. 5d.; St. Barnabas, Balsall Heath, and St. Luke's Mission, £2 13s. 5d.; St. Alban the Martyr, Bordesley, £2 12s. 7d.; St. Mary and Holy Oak, £2 8s. 2d.; Sheldon Church, £2 7s. 3d.; Northfield Parish Church, £2 6s.; St. George, Great Hampton Row, £2; Sparkhill (Warwick Road) Wesleyan, £1 19s. 7d.; Old Church, Smethwick, £1 19s.; Wellington Road Church, Bristol Road, £1 15s. 6d.; St. Luke, Bristol Street, £1 15s. 1d.; St. Paul's, Lozells, £1 14s. 9d.; St. Silas, Lozells, £1 12s. 5d.; Westminster Road Congregational Church, £1 12s. 5d.; Islington Wesley

INNS AND PUBLIC-HOUSES (contd.)

CHELTENHAM. — Full-Licensed House, High St.; commodious premises; good trade; immediate possession.—Argle-Bawradan, Hewlett St., Cheltenham.

OFF-LICENSE, Bristol suburb; free house; taking £50 weekly; profits high, expenses low; good accommodation. Ingoing £480; rare opportunity and fortune in rigt hands.—Waterman, Evans, and Co., Star Buildings, Bristol.

FULL-LICENSED House, main street, Kidderminster; long lease, home-brewed; entirely free. Moderate ingoing.—Address, U 118, Daily Post.

TO Let, the old-established Hostelry, the Dick Whittington Inn, Kinver, near Stourbridge, with about 10 acres of grass land and ample stabling accommodation; suitable for poultry farm or a dealer.—Apply, Thomas Salt and Co., Limited, Burton-on-Trent.

TO be Let, the well-known and well-appointed Country Hotel, The Lyttelton Arms, Hagley, Worcestershire, together with an excellent Mixed Farm of 90 acres, Stock Sale Yard, and capital Posting Business; this hotel does an excellent high-class trade, is situate in one of the best positions in the county, and has not changed hands for over 30 years.—Applications for particulars and cards to view to be sent to Frank C. Cooper and Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, 94, High St., Stourbridge.

BUSY Country Inn, Wiltshire; pays Brewers £450 yearly for liquors alone. Valuation £300.—Bill and Son.

BUSY Corner Liquor Vaults, large Midland centre. Takings £130 weekly. Price for Freehold Property, £15,500; one of the best businesses of its class in the Midlands.—Bill and Son, Auctioneers, Cherry St., Birmingham.

FULLY-LICENSED, newly-built House, with bowling green, few miles out. Ingoing £750. Free spirits. Takings £35 weekly. A genuine business.—Bill and Son.

OFF-LICENSE, Handsworth; taking £25 weekly, no grocery. Price £350. Only bona fide applicants entertained.—Bill and Son.

SUBURBAN Inn, near Birmingham; taking £25 weekly. Ingoing about £500.—Bill and Son, 6, Cherry St.

OUTDOOR Beerhouse, midst of small houses; Rushton's ales; favourable lease. Ingoing about £100.—Page, Needless Alley.

ROADSIDE Tavern, Holder's ales; rarely changes hands; exceptional opportunity; main important road, few miles out.—Page.

CENTRALLY-SITUATED Full license, taking £54 weekly; tied ales only. Ingoing £400.—Gray and Walker, Valuers.

PROMINENT Corner Full-license, main busy thoroughfare; brewers' accounts £100 monthly. Valuation £500.—Gray and Walker.

WELL-KNOWN Inn, seven miles out; taking £33, no outdoor trade; free wines and spirits; profits 50 per cent. Ingoing £200.—Gray and Walker, 1, Bennett's Hill.

£650.—Off-license, busy suburb, £35 weekly; modern premises; four bed, bath room.—Gray and Walker.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

BUTCHER'S Business.—To Let, in consequence of ill-health, 99 from Christmas, Shop, Dwelling House, and Premises, No. 21, The Shambles, Worcester; rental £50. Also the excellent Butcher's Business belonging thereto, carried on by Mr. J. H. Boulter; goodwill and fixtures at valuation.—Apply, Bentley, Hobbs, and Mytton, Auctioneers, Worcester.

BUTCHER'S Shop, central position, taking £35 weekly, could be doubled; two turn-outs and two floats, optional.—E. Bates, Halesowen St., Oldbury.

CHEMIST, smart, grand opening for; could take £20-£30 per week; residential suburb; new and up-to-date premises. Rent £45.—Apply, Cooper, 22, Wentworth Rd., Harborne.

CYCLE Business, Bristol suburb, old established; several excellent agencies attached; sound reasons for disposal. Price £50 (stock extra).—Waterman, Evans, and Co., Star Buildings, Bristol.

EXCELLENT old-established Bottling and Mineral Water Business for Disposal; owner retiring through ill-health.—Apply, H. Ernest Sargent, Solicitor, 57, Queen St., Wolverhampton.

FANCY Draper's, Baby Linen, Ladies' Underclothing, Millinery; genuine opportunity two ladies; pleasant, steadily extending business. Fittings, fixtures, £40; stock estimated cost £250.—Banner, Gloucester.

FOR Sale, as a going concern, a Motor-cycle Engine Manufacturing Business; well equipped, but needs capital to develop and execute orders on hand; financier or partner entertained.—Address, H 22, Daily Post.

IRON and Steel Merchant's Business.—For particulars apply, Pepper, Tangye, and Winterton, 54, Waterloo St., Birmingham.

MILK-ROUND, suburban, 27 gallons daily; horse, float, utensils; everything £120; investigation invited.—Bramley, 26, Temple St.

TAILOR'S Business (central) for Sale; nice fitting room, roll-top desk, &c.—Address, U 54, Daily Post.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MILK-ROUND Wanted to Buy, beginning of New Year. Cash waiting; genuine.—Address, U 104, Daily Post.

WANTED, Ladies' and Children's Underwear Business in Birmingham suburb; confidential.—Address, U 120, Daily Post.

WANTED to Purchase, sound old Grocery and Provision Business, Sutton Coldfield or neighbourhood preferred.—Brower and Co., Solicitors, Wolverhampton and Walsall.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIQUE Dinner Service, over 100 years old; handsomely hand painted, octagon design.—25, Hagley Rd.

BED-ROOM Suite, double Wardrobe, Sheraton inlaid mahogany; must be sold; genuine bargain.—J. Martin, 199, Sherlock St.

BILLIARD-TABLE (full-size); in good condition. Also 10ft., by Burroughes, Watts. Cheap.—Watts, Old Meeting St.

BILLIARD-TABLE, 8ft. by 4ft. (Padmore); solid mahogany framework throughout, slate bed, fast cushions, superfine cloth; polished balls, cues, marker, &c. £17.—Address, W 6900, Daily Post.

BILLIARD-TABLES, Bagatelle Tables, and Folding Bagatelle Boards, new and second-hand, all sizes; absolutely of the best makes, and lowest prices in the trade. Write for special reduced price list.—Myer Thomas, Hill St. (opposite Empire) Birmingham.

CAST-OFF Clothing.—Makepeace, 142, Digbeth, Birmingham (the Dealer of the Midlands); cash or estimate for parcels sent; appointments kept. Dress Suits for Sale or Hire. Bankers, Lloyds. Tel., Central 6766.

CAST-OFF Clothing (Gents.' only). — Henry Flitz, St. Martin's Lane, Birmingham, oldest and largest dealer in England. Parcels value £5 and upwards (small quantities) personally kept; carriage paid on all parcels sent; established 40 years. Telephone, Midland 1344.

CONJURER (first-class) has Christmas and New Year's Day Vacant for House Party.—Address, H 59, Daily Post.

FURS, black fox, fashionable Stole, granny Muff, both with heads, tails, paws; not worn; cost 10 guineas. Take £3 —63, Craven Park Rd., Stamford Hill, London.

GRAND Instrument, by Collard, 7ft. 6in., collecting; owner from collecting Country; will sell Absolute Bargain for £85; cost nearly £200; warranted 12 months.—Address, U 58, Daily Post.

IRON Hurdles, Fencing; Gates, Kennel Railings, improved patent Uncalmbable Fencing, Tree Guards, Entrance Gates, Palisading, Corrugated Iron, Portable Houses, Wood and Iron Houses, Roofs, Iron Buildings, Hay Barns, Wheelbarrows, Sashes, Casements, &c.—John Elwell, Ltd., Phœnix Ironworks, Birm.

MICROSCOPES.—Watson's H., cost £37; latest model, new, £20 or near offer. Also Watson's Dissecting, in case, one magnifier; new. £8s.—Address, H 93, Daily Post.

OIL Lamps (2 hanging), hall, sitting room, and large Table, little used; cheap; suit good house: district where no gas; or will Exchange for Gas Cooker, good make.—Arundel, Warwick Rd., Solihull.

SIDEBOARD, magnificent 6ft., pollard oak, beautifully fitted, with drawers, cupboards, and cellarette. Sacrifice.—Martin's, 199, Sherlock St.

TAILOR'S Stock and Fixtures for Sale, cheap.—Address, U 24, Daily Post.

TANKS, Cisterns, and Cylinders; large stock of all sizes; also several slightly damaged for Sale.—Joseph Ash and Son, Galvanisers and Tank Makers, Rea St. South, Birm.

TURNIPS.—About five acres of young Cooking Turnips for Sale, 1 mile from Chedworth Station (M. and S.-W. Rail). —Apply, Rose, Estate Farm, Chedworth.

WANTED, Private Bonnowners to Carry Sleek from Stafford-shire to Smith, Tattenhall Rd., Chester.

WANTED, an Engine Dismantled, at Saltley, and put on rail.—Apply, F. Wheeler, Midsomer Norton, Bath.

WANTED, Name of Makers of Patent Lavatory Locks, suitable for factory for registering time.—Wm. Brendon and Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

WANTED, Second-hand Automatic time-keeping Clock, suitable for 100 men.—Address, stating make and rock-bottom price, W 29, Daily Post.

WOOD Wool (Excelsior) for packing fragile articles and for window reflecting, &c.; prices on application. Also for Timber and Woodwork of every description.—C. Jennings and Co., Timber Merchants, General Woodworkers, 261, Pennywell Rd., Bristol.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

COLLARD and Collard Piano; rosewood; baby grand; cost £120; room wanted. Bargain, £36.—Address, H 50, Daily Post.

PIANO, very fine; new this year; by C. Beckstein; Model 10; upright, brilliant tone; accept any reasonable offer; must sell before Christmas.—Apply, 278, Wheeler St., Lozells.

PIANOFORTE.—Player-Piano, latest Simplex, 65 note, new 1913, brilliant tone, one of the very finest; cost £110 cash, receipt shown; accept reasonable offer; absolutely genuine; and guaranty of Rolls, no dealers.—Lyndon House, 223, Birchfield Rd., Handsworth.

RILEY Gramophones, with the new famous design, His Master's Voice, and The Riley Half-Mark of Quality.—Every model and Record in stock at The Riley Hall on Constitution Hill, three minutes down Snow Hill.

STEINHART Pianos, delightful to play upon. Thousands of customers say they are the best pianos on the market, and send no end of unsolicited testimonials to Ilkley and Sons, 25, Constitution Hill. Call and have a look for Steinhart Pianos.

A Fine-toned Chappell Pianoforte, used a little; handsome case. Special bargain.—Henry Riley and Sons.

J. B. Tolkien Upright Iron Grand Pianoforte; latest improvements; 12s. monthly. Total cost 50 guineas.—Riley's.

PIPE-ORGAN, for Church, Hall, or Institute; fine tone. A Cash or terms.—On view, Riley's, 25, Constitution Hill.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 1,500 tons tunned and polished Steel Shafting and Fittings always in stock; patent self-oiling Bearings Mill Gearing, and Pulleys of every description; Rope and Belt Pulleys, Draw Benches, Mesdern, and Tube Works Plant, Rivet and Bolt Forging Machines, Bolt and Nut Works Plant, Drop Stamps with patent lifters, Cutting-out and Stripping Presses. —Samuel Plait, Ltd., King's Hill Foundry, Wednesbury. Tele., 60 Wednesbury. Telegrams, Plait, Wednesbury.

ABERDARE Presses, Stamps, beam, and Metal Working, Trunk-making, Pneumatic Hammers, and Edge-tool Making Machinery; latest designs by Daniel Smith, M.I.M.E.; 30 years' experience in Birm. metal trades.—Address, Daniel Smith Ltd., Castle Ironworks, Bagnall St., W'hampton. 'Phone 2110. Tele., Presses. No connection whatever with any Birmingham address.

BOILER, with fittings complete, and Engine, for Sale; boiler vertical, 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in., tested to 120; tubes equal to new.—Apply, Boucher and Glue, Droitwich.

ELECTRICAL Plant for Sale.—Four Crossley Gas Engines, all direct coupled to Mather and Platt Dynamos; two 16-h.p. Engines, 230 volt 480 amp. dynamos; two 140-h.p. Engines, 220 volt 420 amp. dynamos; one 90-h.p. Engine, belt drive, 240 volt 320 amp. dynamo; two 2-h.p. air compressor engines; four 150-h.p. gas producer plants.—Hoult, Electrical Engineer, 41, Wood St., Liverpool.

FOR Sale.—Mild Steel Tubes, about 1,350ft. of 2¼in. bore, all second-hand.—Apply, Inspector, 1,144, Aston.

FOR Mackenzie and Soft Gray Castings try H. and J. Hill, Walsall Rd., Willenhall.

GAS-ENGINES (Suction or Town), 3 to 300 h.p.; deferred payments; adopted by H.M. Government; thousands working; cheapest power.—Fielding and Platt, Gloucester.

GREEN'S Economiser, modern and equal to new, with 96 Cast Tubes for Sale cheap; forced removal from Pendigo Copper Works, also 41 Hopkinson High Pressure Steam Valves 3in., 7 ditto 4in., 1 ditto 5in., 1 ditto 6in., 3 ditto 3in., and 2 ditto 2½.—Chas. Jenkins and Son, Bridgnorth.

MACHINE Tools of every description; largest stock in Midland Counties; works equipped; cash or terms; machines exchanged; inspection invited; entire plants purchased; estimates free.—Grove St. Works, Smethwick. Telephone 123.

MILLING Machine (Ward, horizontal geared) for Sale; 5ft. by 26in., in splendid condition. Cheap.—Richard Lloyd and Co., Galton Works, Wednesbury.

SMALL Foundry Plant, with 25-h.p. National Gas Engine, Root's Blower, Cupola, &c.; good condition; cheap.—New Carter Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlaston.

STOUT Steam Wagon and Trailer for Sale, in splendid working condition.—Address, H 78, Daily Post.

CATALOGUE of Stock Machinery, 2-3,000 lots, comprising Engines, Boilers, Electrical Plant, Machine Tools, Cranes, Lorries, &c., free on application. Inspection Invited.—Thos. W. Ward, Ltd., Albion Works, Sheffield.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS WANTED.

ELECTRICAL Copier for Tracings, 42in. by 30in. Cylindrical type, with lamp and accessories.—Address, stating lowest price and where seen, W 60, Daily Post.

MANN'S or other Steam Tipping Wagon Wanted; also low wheels, with axles.—Address, U 36, Daily Post.

POWER-PRESS, geared preferred, for blanking; also Wrought Iron Shaking Barrels.—Address, particulars, price, H 10, Daily Post.

SAW-BENCH and Saws Wanted; also small Wood Planing Machine and Band Saw.—Address, U 37, Daily Post.

SECOND-HAND 120 to 170 indicated h.p. Steam Engine and Boiler, first-class condition only; for resale; also Second-hand Hauling Drum and Gear.—Abus, Gloucester.

SURFACE Grinder Wanted, suitable for Press Tools.—W. H. Bricoe and Co., Ltd., 32 and 33, Cox St., St. Paul's.

WANTED, Process Engraving Plant, Electrotyping, and Stereotyping; part or whole.—Address, stating fullest particulars for cash, P 186, Daily Post.

WANTED, good second-hand modern Compound Steam Engine, 100 to 120 h.p.—Address, W 58, Daily Post.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., FOR SALE.

BAY Van Horse, 16 hands; Welsh Cobs, 13.2 and 15 hands; quiet; every trial.—Haddock, Fisher St.

CARRIAGE-MARE, 16 hands, five years; sound, good mouth, manners; good hack. 56gs.—Address, E 45, Daily Post.

COB, new Greengrocer's Cart, and Harness; lot £9. Capital Lorry, seat, screw brake.—123, Phillips St., Aston.

COB (strong), 15 hands, 8 years; honest good worker and sound; £12. Float and Harness to fit; £8.—63, Nechells Park Rd., Nechells.

COB (black), 14½ hands, 8 years; fast and sound. Also Butcher's Cart and Harness. Also a good, honest Pony, 13 hands; £8 10s. Bargain. Owner going abroad; must sell.—Apply, 316, Lichfield Rd., Aston.

COVERED Cart, suit grocer or baker; also Lath Handcart. Cheap.—Langford, Rolfe St., Smethwick.

FLOAT, rubber tyres; suit 12 to 13 hands; also smart Pony, 6 years, one of the best in Midlands, 12½ hands; 18gs.; Harness to fit.—Ivy House Hotel, Handsworth.

FLOAT, strong and roomy; suitable farmer or dairyman; £4 10s. Also six iron Pig Troughs. Large Tubs.—Hazelwell Haft, Hazelwell.

LORRY, screw brake; Wagon, deep sides; Float, Business Cart, Cob, and Harness. Cheap.—22, Pugh Rd., Aston.

PEKINGESE Puppies, by Ashtonmore Chin Chin (sire of two champions). £5 5s. to £25.—Raymond Mallock, Kenilworth.

YOUNG Sow and 5 strong Pigs; cut and well; large whites; a good mother.—Nicholls, 23, Northcote Rd., Stechford.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WANTED.

GOVERNESS-CART Wanted, for small donkey; must be in good condition.—Address, stating particulars and price, U 46, Daily Post.

HEARSE or Washington Car, light modern, Wanted; photo. —Address, price and particulars, A 2300, Daily Post.

LANDAULETTE (square-fronted) Wanted; modern carriage, in good condition.—Address, full description and price, U 63, Daily Post.

WANTED, a Second-hand Ralli Cart, or Buggy, to suit pony 13.3, and Harness; must be in good condition, and cheap.—Yales, Widney Manor Farm, Knowle.

SHOOTING, ETC.

SHOOTING.—To be Let, from February 1 next, the Shooting Rights over 1,400 acres, including 215 acres of woodland and keeper's cottage.—For further particulars, apply, P. Haddon Cave, Coughton, R.S.O., Warwickshire.

TO Let, good Mixed Shoot, next season, over 2,500 acres, in Radnorshire, with keeper's cottage and use of house as required.—Further particulars from Sir Robert Green-Price, The Bungalow, Bleddfa, Radnorshire.

MOTOR-CARS, BICYCLES, ETC., FOR SALE.

ARIEL (40-h.p.), new, fitted with three-quarter landaulette, painted blue, trimmed with blue leather, complete, ready for the road; very moderate price.—To view at the Show Rooms of Mulliners Limited, Broad St., Birmingham.

DAIMLER, 22-h.p., S.K., very handsome car, touring body, by Mulliner, R.W. detachable wheels, 5 Lucas lamps; in perfect order. Price £300.—Address, E 102, Daily Post.

MAUDSLEY, with Mulliner Limousine body, second-hand; fair condition; price £220; can be seen at the Show Rooms of Mulliners Limited, Broad St., Birmingham.

WE have a number of Clients Wishing to Sell or Exchange their present Cars; full particulars, makers' numbers sent on receipt of a postcard, when suitable cars, with trial and examination, sole Midland Agents for Delaunay-Belleville, Benz, Swift, Bagnley, also Sunbeams for early delivery.—Full particulars of experience and salary required, to U 84, Daily Post.

XMAS Bargain, 4 cylinder Bedford, 4-seater torpedo; perfect condition throughout; cheap.—62, Broad St., Birm.

1913 Model, 20-h.p., Daimler Chassis, ready for immediate delivery; type of body can be fitted.—Apply, Mulliners Limited, Broad St., Birmingham.

16-20 h.p. Sunbeam, with removable top. Bargain. Or Exchange Runabout and cash, or deferred payments.—Address, U 8, Daily Post.

20 H.P. Aster Chassis, four speeds, chain, thermo, magneto, detachable rims; commercial purposes. Also, Wolseley ditto.—27, Edgbaston Rd.

SIDE-CAR (new) for Sale, Michelin; £4 15s. Motocoche, 3½h.p., 28in., in splendid condition. Cheap.—Richard Lloyd and Co., Galton Works, Wednesbury.

SPYKER, four-cylinder, two-seater, two ignitions, screen, lamps, and Stepney. £58.—Randall Bros., Cotteridge.

ARGYLL, latest 12 h.p., five-seater touring body, complete, hood, screen, lamps, horn, &c.; show room soiled only. £285.—E. J. Banks Ltd., Navigation St.

BELSIZE, Midland Agents, E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St., Birmingham. Deferred payments arranged; any model, 10-12 h.p., two-seater, £210; 15-20 h.p., four-seater, £350; fully equipped.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St.

CROSSLEY, 15-h.p., latest 1911, chassis, absolutely brand new, two or four-seater body, built to purchaser's requirements, complete hood, screen, spare wheel. Bargain price, £340.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St.

CROSSLEY, 20-h.p., 1911, absolutely brand new (just delivered), fitted with latest torpedo five-seater body, fully equipped, hood, screen, lamps, tool kit, detachable wheels. First cheque £335.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St., Birm.

DARRACQ, 10-12-h.p., four-seater body, dual ignition, complete hood, screen, lamps, electric horn, Stepney, &c. A good reliable car at bargain price, £65.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St.

DARRACQ, 16-20-h.p., four-seater body, complete with hood, screen, lamps, spare wheel, &c., many refinements; cost £400; done about 5,000 miles only; smart, fast car. Bargain, £250.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St.

DARRACQ, 20-h.p., 1911, absolutely brand new (just delivered), fitted with latest torpedo five-seater body, fully equipped, hood, screen, lamps, tool kit, detachable wheels. First cheque £335.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St., Birm.

DARRACQ, 10-12-h.p., four-seater body, dual ignition, complete hood, screen, lamps, electric horn, Stepney, &c. A good reliable car at bargain price, £65.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St.

RILEY, 12-16-h.p., four-seater body, complete with hood, screen, lamps, spare wheel, &c., many refinements; cost £400; done about 5,000 miles only; smart, fast car. Bargain, £250.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St.

WOLSELEY, 30-h.p. limousine, new end of 1911, luxuriously equipped, property of private gentleman; a magnificent car. £450.—E. J. Banks, Ltd., Navigation St., Birmingham.

NEW 10-h.p. Renault 4-cylinder Landaulette; very pretty car, to be sold at considerable reduction.—Charles Clark and Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

12-16 h.p. Wolseley Landaulette; guaranteed equal to new; all latest improvements, all equipment and accessories.—Charles Clark and Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

12-16 Sunbeam Landaulette; trimmed Bedford cord, painted dark coach-green, and fitted with speedometer, and all lamps and accessories.—Charles Clark and Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

MOTOR-BODIES.—New Designs free; inspection invited. (Manufacturer states: Your Bodies are perfect.) Workmanship guaranteed; no delay. Special terms to agents.—Mannion, 24, Bradford St., Birmingham

MOTOR Manufacturers Supplied with Bodies in the wood, ready for painting; also finished complete.—Drawings and prices. Mannion, 24, Bradford St., Birmingham.

MOTOR-TYRES for Commercial Vehicles; Chalmer's patent Giant and World tyres: fixed in a few hours; guaranteed 10,000 miles.—Buckingham, Ltd., Bradford St.

LEGAL.

LAW.—Junior Clerk in Solicitor's office.—Address, H 112, Daily Post.

YOUNG Solicitor Desires to Purchase Practice or Acquire Partnership; Midland Counties.—Address, G 140, Daily Post.

YOUTH Wanted for Solicitors' Office, with knowledge of routine preferred; shorthand essential.—Address, H 141, Daily Post.

MEDICAL.

A Bath at Priestley's will Cure Rheumatism, Obesity, Liver Troubles, Eczema, &c. Radiant Baths, High Frequency, Massage, Ozopathy, Ionic-Medication given daily, hours 9 until 7.—Priestley's, Ground Floor, Queen's College, Paradise St.

ADVOCATED by Medical Profession.—Downing Radiant Heat, Soaping, Vibrasage, High Frequency, Cataphoresis, Electrolysis, &c.—Send for explanatory booklet, then consult your physician, Fairings, 35, Paradise St. Tel. Mid. 268.

LADY in delicate health Received Private Residence; hospital trained; qualified nursing.—104, Bristol Rd.

THE most successful Hydropathic and Massage Treatment is administered at the new City Hydro, Corporation St., by R. Schenkel; experience 25 years; recommended by thousands of successfully-treated patrons. 'Phone 0 3422.

WANTED, Lady as companion; some experience.—Address, U 45, Daily Post.

EDUCATIONAL.

DANCING.—Clyro House, 176, Broad St., Edgbaston. Private Lessons, with music and expert pastnors, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. Adult classes; subscription or fee, 1s.; beginners, 5, 6, and 8 p.m. daily. Advanced, 8 p.m., Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Confederates, 2s. to 12. Xmas five nights New Year's Eve. Juvenile, 5s. 6d. Long night, Boxing night, 2s. 6d.; Rooms on Hire.—Call or write, Professor Jura-Griffiths. Motors or bicycles stored free.

GOVERNESS-PUPIL Required, January; preparation for examinations. No fee for tuition.—Address, H 193, Daily Post.

MATHEMATICAL Tuition.—T. H. Kirby, M.A., Cambridge, 16th Wrangler, coaches for Birmingham University Examinations in Pure Maths.; course of applied Maths. counses in 4: London B.A., &c.—86, Bournbrook Rd.

SWISS Lady, who has resided a year in England, strongly Recommended as Companion or Governess, by her tutor, Mr. A. W. Linchem, M.A., 62, Stanmore Rd., Edgbaston.

TEACHER of Cookery.—A qualified Teacher of Cookery is Required for Evening Classes at the Wolverhampton Technical School, from January 13 to end of session, on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Applications to be made before January 4, on forms supplied by the undersigned.—R. H. Preston, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

YOUNG Lady, from 2.30 to 7, not Sundays, for little boy 7½, and Housework; must be fond of children. Apply, 4, Hagley Rd.—Address, U 35, Daily Post.

SECRETARIAL Training School for Gentlewomen.—Miss J. E. Cohen, 75, New St., Birmingham, Shorthand and Typewriting. Book-keeping by chartered accountant; Modern Languages; good appointments; moderate terms. Prospectus on application.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ACTIVE Partner Required, £250 for half-share in young growing Business; retail and wholesale; some portion of stock could be made on premises if desirable; large scope for increased business.—Address, H 83, Daily Post.

PARTNERSHIP Offered, or opening.—An Opportunity Occurs, through death, of Partnership in sound Manufacturing Business; capital required £2,500.—Address, U 80, Daily Post.

PARTNER Wanted on Farm, high, healthy position, Worcestershire; small capital; good references.—Address, H 29, Daily Post.

SLEEPING Partner.—Owner of Proprietary Article, bearing present and increasing profit, can make good Opening for small investment on perfectly sound basis.—Address, H 187, Daily Post.

WANTED, Working Partner, in sound Business; small capital only, if the right man; business easily learned.—Alcock, 61, Ashley Hill, Bristol.

£6,000 will Purchase Partnership in well-known Contractor's Business showing large profits; splendid opening for young engineer.—Address, C 2200, Daily Post.

£5,000 Required to finance important South American Government guaranteed concessions; capital and interest secured with participation in profits.—Principals only, address, Felex, c/o Desvoux, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

AGENCIES, TRAVELLERS.

AGENTS Wanted by old-established firm to call on farmers, ironmasters, brewers, contractors, mills, ironworks, collieries; constant employment, whole or spare time. Energetic men realise handsome income.—Write, M., 9, Henniker Rd., Stratford, London.

ALL Connected with Farming.—Well-known Firm of Manufacturers are open to Appoint Representative for Sale of their very successful Artificial Manures; must be trained to good salesman; no responsibility or risk.—Apply, Box 5645, Morison's Advertising Agency, Hull.

AUSTRALIA.—An experienced Traveller Wanted, to Represent such a large English Firm in Confectionery and Christmas Novelties; only those having a connection and already representing a few other good firms need reply.—Address, with full particulars of past experience, H 35, Daily Post.

BRASSFOUNDRY.—Builders', General, Traveller with good connection North of England, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Midlands, Disengaged; highest references; would consider good commission.—Address, H 32, Daily Post.

CUTLERY.—Sheffield Firm, well established, Requires Agent, commission basis.—Address, stating age, ground covered, qualifications, H 25, Daily Post.

HARDWARE Factor's Traveller open for Berth with good Firm; connection. Or would Represent Manufacturing House. Correspondence solicited.—Address, H 24, Daily Post.

OIL, Colour, and Drysalters' Trade.—Traveller Wanted experienced.—Send particulars, age, references, and salary required, to Hatleys Ltd., Broad Gate, Coventry.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Hull Firm of Paint, Colour, and Varnish manufacturers, with connection, Require a Traveller for the Birmingham, Derbyshire, and Shropshire ground; for the New Year; an opening for an energetic young man with knowledge of the business; none other need apply.—Address, stating age, experience, and salary and expenses required, W 15, Daily Post.

PROVINCIAL Agent, first-class, connection, Lancashire, Baby Carriages, &c., open to Represent first-class House, beginning of year.—Address, H 19, Daily Post.

SCOTLAND.—Agent living in Glasgow Wishes to Represent good Hardware or similar house; over 20 years' good connection.—Address, H 52, Daily Post.

SOLE Agent for Birmingham and 25 miles radius for new high-class Weekly, to canvass for Advertisements; references required.—Address, H 23, Daily Post.

TEA Coffee, Cocoa Representative Wanted, for Birmingham and district, by old-established provincial firm, having live London buying office; must have good knowledge of tea, and be well connected; liberal terms; competitive value.—Address, stating age, experience, present occupation, and ground now being worked, W 98, Daily Post.

TRAVELLER Wanted (outside Birmingham), to sell ingenious method of calculation to enable everyone to check his banker's charges, &c.; good money easily earned; unlimited scope; references required.—Address, U 28, Daily Post.

TRAVELLER.—Silversmith (manufacturing) has Vacancy for first-class traveller with experience, to take over good connection.—Address, stating full particulars, age, &c., in confidence, G 21, Daily Post.

AGENCIES, TRAVELLERS (contd.)

TRAVELLER Wanted to Represent House Manufacturing Lead Factoring Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Materials; must possess knowledge of the trade, have experience, and be of good address; with connection in Midlands and South Wales preferred. State age, previous situation, and salary required.—Address, H 11, Daily Post.

VAN Travellers.—A well-established progressive London Company is open to Appoint a number of experienced Van Travellers, wholesale only; applicants must be of good character.—Reply, stating age, experience, and references, to 251, Birmingham Post, Fleet St., London.

WANTED, Traveller, with connection, highest references, to Represent small Brewery, with excellent reputation, in the North Worcestershire area of Dudley.—Address, U 106, Daily Post.

WANTED, Representative on commission, for the Sale of Steel Forgings, &c.—Address, U 8, Daily Post.

WANTED, a Representative, with connection, for Wood Bedsteads, Wire Mattresses, and Bedding.—Apply, the Credenda Mattress Co., Jakeman Rd., Birmingham.

WEST of England Black and Indigo Serge Factor is Open to Representation, on commission, Birmingham and district; any traveller calling on good-class tailors, with linings, trimmings, &c., would find this a desirable addition, as advertiser is in position to do the trade exceptionally well.—Address, S10, Daily Post.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Copies only of Testimonials to be sent. Advertisements under this head must not contain requests for stamps or addressed envelopes.

ARCHITECT Requires Articled Pupil; public school preferred; excellent opportunity; highest references; premium.—Address, U 33, Daily Post.

ARTICLED Pupil.—Vacancy Occurs for smart Youth in progressive Firm of Estate Agents and Valuers' Offices; excellent opportunity; premium £50, returnable in salary.—Address, U 55, Daily Post.

AUCTIONEERS, Valuers, Estate Agents (old-established) Require Articled Pupil. No premium.—Address, H 188, Daily Post.

BARMAIDS, Waitresses, Counter Hands, Chambermaids, Cooks, all classes of Hotel and Business House Staffs; interviews daily 11 till 5.—Mrs. Benton's Hotel Agency, over 13, High St. (established 26 years).

BARMAID Wanted (smart, reliable) for first-class Bar; references required.—Apply, F. Harris, Coach and Horses Hotel, Dudley.

BARMAID Wanted, respectable young Lady, tall, with good references; none other need apply.—Earl Grey, Pershore Rd., Birmingham.

BARMAID Wanted, first-class hotel smoke-room, immediate. —Madame Nichols, 3, New St.

BARMAN Wanted, for Christmas Holidays.—Lamp, Vauxhall Rd.

BODY-MOUNTERS.—A few first-class Men Required.—Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, to the Sunbeam Motor Car Co. Ltd., Moorfield Works, Wolverhampton.

BODY-MAKERS, Body-makers' Mates, and Finishers Required.—Apply, Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.

BOLT and Nut Trade.—Wanted, a thoroughly experienced Toolmaker for Welding Automatic Machines, and generally used to putting up all classes of bright material on automatic and semi-automatic machinery; the post vacant is for a leading hand, who would have other tool makers working under him, and would be a permanency and offer many advantages to a thoroughly reliable man.—Address in first instance, stating experience and wages required, U 65, Daily Post.

BOLT and Nut Trade.—Wanted, early in the New Year, an experienced Clerk, to take charge of the order department of a large bolt and nut works in the Midlands; he must be thoroughly conversant with the trade, and have a thorough knowledge of the bolt and nut trade in all its branches; the position would offer many advantages to a thoroughly reliable man. —Address, full particulars of experience and salary required, to U 84, Daily Post.

BOY Wanted, in office large manufactory; one with previous experience preferred.—Address, U 100 Daily Post.

BRASSWORKERS Wanted, shop front work; also two Repousse and Art Metal Workers; permanency for good men.—Write, stating age, experience, and wages required, G. Johnson Bros., 43, Beech St., London, E.C.

BUTCHERS.—Man Wanted, for shop and slaughterhouse; must be experienced and reliable man.—Bird, Butcher, Oldbury.

CHARGE Hand Wanted, for assembling department, used to assembling brakes, controls, and speed gears.—Apply, by letter only, to H. R., Armstrong Three Speed Gear Co., Lockfield St., Birmingham.

CLERK (young man), thoroughly competent shorthand-typist, Wanted, near Stourbridge; must be quick, accurate at figures, accustomed to commercial correspondence. —Address, full particulars, training, staking experience, age, salary required, U 60, Daily Post.

CLERK of Works Wanted, immediately, for extensive alterations to country mansion; must be thoroughly experienced; well up in all trades.—Address, stating wages required, details of previous experience, references, U 105, Daily Post.

CLERK (temporary); must be reliable and quick at figures.—Apply, by letter only. Wales Ltd., Cozells St.

CLERK (Costing) Wanted, for Birmingbem, about 25 years of age; knowledge of brush trade desirable; only really good men need apply. Good prospects to the right man. Commencing salary £80 to £100 per annum according to qualifications and experience.—Apply, in first instance, 153 E, 54, Union St., Birm.

CLERK Wanted, by Brown, Heywood, and Gilbert, Wholesale Grocers, Leach St.; must be good penman, quick at figures, and have been accustomed to the trade. State age, salary, and experience in writing.

CLERK Wanted, with good general knowledge, must be expert shorthand-typist; progressive position to man with initiative. Salary commencing 20s. to 25s.—Address, stating full particulars, W 16, Daily Post.

CLERK (Male), smart, Wanted; must be proficient shorthand writer and typist.—Apply, by letter only, Samuel Thompson and Sons, Stratchwick.

EXPERIENCED Litho Foreman Wanted (n.s.).—Full particulars to Holloway and Son, Ltd., Portwall Lane, Bristol.

COACH-BODY Makers, Van Builders and Mounters, and Coach-trimmers Wanted, immediately; society or non-society; constant if capable; standard wages. State age and experience, Coach-building Department, Argylls, Ltd., Alexandria, near Glasgow.

COACH-BODY Makers Wanted, immediately, for Side-car work; constant piecework at good price to capable men. —Apply, Hollick and Pratt, Coventry.

COACH-PAINTERS' Labourers, for good-class work.—Clarks Ltd., Wolverhampton.

COACH and Motor Painter.—Good all-round Hand, for motor work; also coach painter; first-class liner and finisher; permanency; abstainer preferred. Wages 7d.—Address, with references, age, married or single, H 20, Daily Post.

COLLAR-CUTTERS.—Apply, stating age, experience, where employed, wages expected, Eagle Factory, Tewkesbury.

CONFECTIONER, Baker (small batch); smart, cleanly appearance; up-to-date goods. Permanency. — Chas. Owens, Smithal, Salop.

DRAPERY.—Smart young Lady (experienced), for Country Town; prove through; live out.—Full particulars, by letter, White, late Kerr, Belper.

DRAPERY.—Birmingham Retail Firm Requires Assistants in the Dress and Mantle Departments for their Winter Sale, commencing on Monday, 30th December next.—Apply, personally, at once, to Buyers of Departments, stating full particulars of experience, send photo, state age, height, salary, live out.

DRAPERY (Wholesale).—Qualified Assistant, for Manchester Department.—Address, H 149, Daily Post.

DRAUGHTSMAN (young, mechanical) Wanted, with good experience; used to small machine tool work or motor car work preferred.—State age, experience, and salary, Joseph Sankey and Sons, Ltd., Hadley, Salop.

ELECTRICIAN Wanted, to Take Charge of about 50 motors, 30-h.p. and less; also lighting and wiring for same, mostly A.C., and generally; workmen under him. Energetic men realise handsome income.—Write, M., 9, Henniker Rd., Stratford, London.

FULLY-Q

THE LAW COURTS.

EX-M.P. AND HIS WIFE.

PETITION FOR RESTITUTION.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, the President (Sir S. Evans) heard the petition for restitution of conjugal rights brought by the Hon. Mary Morrison against her husband, Captain James Archibald Morrison, formerly member of Parliament for East Nottingham.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., for the wife, said the marriage took place on January 2, 1901, at St. Peter's, Pimlico. There were three children of the marriage. In the summer of 1911 the husband told his wife he intended to go to Canada, where he had bought some land and had some business affairs. In September, while petitioner and the children were at Stockbridge, Captain Morrison came down and saw them. Petitioner saw him off at the station, when he said he would return in four or six months. From that time the wife had never seen him. Whilst he was abroad the respondent sent his wife no letter, only some telegrams giving his addresses. In the summer of this year the petitioner consulted her solicitors, who made enquiries. Captain Morrison was traced to Vienna, and it appeared, said counsel, there was another woman in the case. He was written to by his wife, who asked him to return, but he declined.

Petitioner said after her marriage she and her husband lived at Basildon Park, Reading, and other places. In the summer of last year he went away to Canada, and ultimately she wrote him a letter saying—

My dear Archie.—You have been away now for a long time, and I have heard practically nothing of you. I am quite unable to understand the present position, and you must see that the present state of affairs cannot continue. If you will return to me as my husband, I will do my best to forget the past.—Yours, BAB.

Captain Morrison replied:—

Dear Bab,—Mr. Poole (of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis) has given me your letter. I have thought over what you say in it, and have made up my mind. I cannot do what you ask and return to you. It is quite impossible. I shall most probably never come to England again.—Yours, ARCHIE.

The President granted the wife a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, returnable within twenty-one days after service on the respondent, who was said to be abroad.

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

In the Divorce Division, on Saturday, the Hon. Gilbert Grosvenor was co-respondent in a successful petition for divorce brought by Captain James Lister Melvill, alleging misconduct between his wife, Mrs. Effie Edgington Melvill, and the co-respondent. There was no defence.

Mr. Barnard, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Bayford) said the marriage took place at the Hastings Registry Office on September 5, 1897. In 1909 the husband's suspicions were aroused with reference to his wife's conduct with the co-respondent, and a petition for divorce was filed in July, 1909. Both of them denied the charge of misconduct, and the family intervened, with the result that the petition was withdrawn. There was a deed of separation, and husband and wife had lived apart ever since. On July 30 this year the wife wrote her husband a letter which amounted to a confession of misconduct with the co-respondent. Enquiries were made, and it transpired that Mrs. Melvill and the co-respondent had stayed at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, together under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell."

Petitioner said he received the following letter from his wife on July 30 last:—

Dear Jim,—This is a very difficult matter to write, but I have quite made up my mind that the life we have been living lately is absolutely impossible for us both, so I have determined to put an end to it. Three years ago you accused me unjustly of misconduct with Mr. Grosvenor, since when he has been the best friend in the world to me, and we have now decided to pass the rest of our lives together. If you make enquiries at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, you will find I stayed there with him as his wife in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. I hope that for the sake of appearances you will let things go on as they have been doing until the case comes on. Think as kindly of me as you can, and get it all over as soon as possible.—EFFIE.

Evidence of the visit to the hotel was called, and a decree nisi with costs and custody of the child granted the petitioner.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S APPLICATION.

In the King's Bench Division, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Darling heard an application by the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), against Mr. Alfred Peach, of St. Albans, for judgment in a claim for injunction and costs.

Mr. S. Norrie Miller represented the plaintiffs, and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Miller said the action was brought for an injunction to restrain the defendant from giving information, or canvassing, or representing any insurance company other than the plaintiffs within a radius of fifty miles of St. Albans, for one year from the date of the defendant ceasing to receive remuneration from the plaintiffs. The defendant ceased work with the plaintiffs on December 22 last year, and the injunction expired yesterday. The application was now made for costs, and in order to put an end to the proceedings.

Defendant stated that before the interim injunction had been made against him he instructed a solicitor, intending to defend the case, but he had no money, and the solicitor returned the papers. At present he was a temporary clerk earning £1 a week. In St. Albans he had for seven years worked up a commission business while in the plaintiffs' service, and the interim injunction granted had prevented him doing any commission work within fifty miles of St. Albans. He did not think his lordship would have granted the interim injunction if it had been defended at the time.

Mr. Justice Darling: I shall give judgment against the defendant, but without costs.

Mr. Miller: The order I ask for is in the usual form.

Mr. Justice Darling: Then this one is granted on different terms. The question of costs is in the discretion of the Judge, and that is why they appoint different sorts of people judges. There will be judgment for the plaintiffs, but without costs.

The Defendant: Can I begin again to-day at my business?

Mr. Justice Darling: I have not read the agreement, but counsel says you can begin after to-morrow (Sunday).

THE CHRISTMAS VACATION.

The Law Courts rose on Saturday for the Christmas vacation. Business will be resumed on January 11, when the Hilary Sittings will commence. At that date the new wing, the building of which is completed, will be opened. The two Courts of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division will be in the new wing, also a commercial court and the Court of Criminal Appeal. It is expected that the two courts in which divorce, probate, and Admiralty business has hitherto been taken will be turned into a Chancery Court and a King's Bench Court respectively.

It is officially notified that there will be no sitting in court during the Christmas vacation. During the vacation all applications "which may require to be immediately or promptly heard" are to be made to Mr. Justice Darling. His lordship will act as Vacation Judge from to-day to Friday, January 10, both days inclusive.

LONDON BABY-FARMING CHARGE.

"A CASE OF IMPRUDENCE."

At the South-Western Police Court, London, on Saturday—before Mr. de Grey—Mrs. Frances Kinghorne again appeared to answer adjourned summonses, charging her with having neglected certain children entrusted to her care at a home for babies at Lessingham Avenue, Tooting.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Colam, K.C., on behalf of the defendant, contended that there was nothing for him to answer, and that before a conviction could be entered, his worship should be satisfied that the act charged had been wilfully committed. Continuing, Counsel referred to the fact that such men as Canon Horsley, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and others, had spoken strongly in favour of Mrs. Kinghorne.

Mr. Marriott, for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, submitted that the neglect on the defendant's part consisted in employing, and knowingly employing, incompetent people; secondly, in having no medical supervision; and thirdly, in keeping the home short of fires, in consequence of which some of the children had died.

Mr. de Grey, in giving his decision, said he thought Mrs. Kinghorne had acted most imprudently, and in his opinion she was very wrong in dressing the two women employed at the home as trained nurses. However, he did not think he should put her on her trial, and the summonses would be dismissed.

AMERICAN TRADE AFFAIRS.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, December 9.

General business conditions throughout the country continue highly satisfactory, and aside from occasional adverse comment regarding the expected reductions in the tariff the outlook is encouraging. The various mercantile agencies report steady improvement in all branches of trade, and heavy bank clearances at all centres reflect a large volume of business. The majority of railroad lines are hauling as heavy traffic as at any time in their history, and gross earnings are very satisfactory. The increased cost of operation, however, together with heavy outlays for new equipment following the long period of curtailment, has so far increased expenses as to make net earnings comparatively disappointing. In dry goods trading is active and prices firm, with a pronounced shortage noticeable on all lines of the more desirable fabrics. The steel and iron trade is also active, with steel mills sufficiently well booked to insure maximum operation through the first half of 1913. In Wall Street conditions are not so bright, as the various uncertainties here and abroad tend to restrict speculative and investment activity. Pronounced confidence exists in the strength of underlying conditions, however, and offerings find a ready market. The decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that the Harriman merger of the Union and Southern Pacific systems was destructive of competition, and a combination in restraint of inter-state trade, brought out considerable liquidation from timid holders of both stocks, but this was readily absorbed, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the value of the securities of either road will not be much affected by the segregation of the properties.

BOOM IN THE STEEL TRADE.

The steel industry will enter the new year under the most favourable conditions that have existed in years. Despite the record rate of shipments, the unfilled tonnage continues to steadily increase, and it is estimated that leading companies have at present sufficient orders on their books to insure their operation throughout the greater part of the coming year. Orders received by the United States Steel Corporation during October and November were larger than in any two months since the organisation of the company. The trade generally expects, however, that the current month will be the turning point in the buying movement, and that from the first of January on, demand will gradually fall off, as leading consumers have already placed the greater part of their requirements for 1913. Anxiety over the incoming Democratic administration and probable reductions of the steel tariffs is gradually wearing away, and leading manufacturers are of the opinion that tariff changes will be made conservatively and with a due regard to the interests of the industry. New demand for rails continues active, and specifications during the month have been heavy. Standard sections and twenty-five to forty-five pound rails are still quoted at $1.2 per pound f.o.b. Pittsburg. In structural materials enquiry is heavy, and leading fabricators are sold up through the first half of 1913. Leading makers still quote beams and channels up to 15 inches at $1.45 to $1.50, but only for delivery beyond the first half of next year. Small lots are being taken on the spot for $1.85 up to $2.25, buyer paying this premium rather than delay their construction for want of supplies. Heavy car buying has caused a steady demand for plates, and all mills are from six to eight weeks behind on deliveries. Plates of one-quarter inch thickness, and heavier, are still quoted at $1.45 to $1.50 f.o.b. Pittsburg, but only for delivery at the convenience of the mill. Manufacturers who are in a position to make nearby delivery have no difficulty in securing $1.65 to $1.80. In billets and sheet bars the pronounced shortage and smallness of sales in the openmarket make it difficult to give accurate quotations of the prices, but the following nominal quotations are approximately what prevail: Bessemo billets $27.00; Bessemer sheet bars, $27.50; open-hearth billets, $27.50; open-hearth sheet bars, $28.00 f.o.b. mill. Forging billets are $34.00 and uprards, while axle billets are from $32.00 to $33.00 Pittsburg.

BRISK DEMAND FOR FOUNDRY IRON.

Although activity in pig-iron has subsided somewhat, as the majority of consumers have covered their requirements for some time ahead, there is still quite a brisk demand for foundry iron for prompt shipment. As there are no Pittsburg concerns in a position to make prompt shipment, Southern furnaces are stepping in into Pittsburg, which is a very unusual procedure. Stocks of merchant pig-iron have been greatly reduced during the month, and prices are again been sharply advanced. Production during November reached a new high mark, despite the fact that several furnaces were banked wing to their inability to get sufficient supplie of coke. The daily average output for Novembenwas 87,827 tons, against 86,569 tons during October, and 86,748 tons, the previous high record in Februar of 1910. Total production for November, however, failed to reach that of October owing to there eing one less working day in the month. Averge prices for pig-iron during the month of Novether, based on sales of 1,000 tons or more, were:—Besemer $17.172, and basic $16.192. These compare with $17 for Bessemer and $16.184 for basic duing October. Present quotations at Pittsburg are is follows:—Standard Bessemer $17.25, basic $3.50, No. 2 Foundry $17.00 prompt and $17.00 to 17.25 for the first quarter, gray forge $16.25 to $16.4, malleable Bessemer $17.00 to $17.25, all at Valley furnace, the freight rate to Pittsburg being 90c. per ton.

THE COPPER MARKET.

Conditions in the Copper market have een quiet, and there has been very little buying either for domestic or foreign account. Foreign buyers are seemingly delaying their purchases until the settlement of the Balkan trouble, while the majority of domestic consumers are amply covered up to the end of the year. The largest producers are, however, very firm in their price ideas, and as offering practically no metal in the open market On the other hand, small dealers are letting small lots go at slight concessions. Producers have enjoyed a very prosperous period during last summer, and are now in such a position as not to be inconvenienced by carrying heavy stocks of the metal. The outlook continues bright, and after the turn of the year a much better demand is expected. The average price of copper at New York during November, as compiled by the "Iron Age," was 17.55 cents for electrolytic, and 17.70 cents for Lake copper. Owing to the large reduction in foreign and domestic deliveries, the figures of the Copper Producers' Association for the month of November showed a large increase in surplus stocks. Stocks of copper on hand on the first of December, according to this authority, were 86,164,059, against 76,744,964 on November 1. Present quotations in the New York market are 17⅝ to 17¾ cents for electrolytic, and 16.87½ cents bid for Lake copper.

THE HARDWARE INDUSTRY.

Although there is a stiff demand for all descriptions of hardware throughout the country, manufacturers are indisposed to mark up prices except where compelled to, preferring a far-sighted and liberal policy to any restriction of demand through unwarranted advances in prices. Colder weather in many sections has stimulated demand for that description of merchandise which enters into winter sports and occupations. Activity in the building trade and the general active employment of labour has stimulated demand for builders' hardware and all descriptions of mechanics' tools. Manufacturers of bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, &c., are exceptionally busy and behind on deliveries. All descriptions of agricultural appliances are also selling well, as money is coming to hand among the farmers from their crops, and they are replenishing their needs. Demand for wire nails and wire products is good, but manufacturers are indisposed to advance prices any further at the moment. Wire nails are now quoted unchanged at $1.70 to $1.75, in carload lots to jobbers, f.o.b. Pittsburg. Fabricators of fence wire continue to specify freely against their contracts, and while the fencing trade is about over for this year active preparations are going on for next spring. The window-glass market is active and firm, with demand equal to the supply. Stocks are still broken, and supplies of new glass badly needed. At present purchasing is mostly against immediate requirements, as after the first of the year inventories will be taken, and further advances in prices probably named. Discounts from the jobbers' price-list of 1903 in the Eastern market are unchanged at 90% and 15% for single, and 90% and 20% for double thickness, on the ordinary qualities. The finest quality is held at 90% discount.

DEMAND FOR HIDES QUIET.

Owing to a falling off in the demand during the past few weeks reductions in the prices of domestic hides have been pretty general. Foreign hides were steady, but the easier tendency on domestics served to quieten demand for these also, and recently they have shown signs of weakening. Scattered sales of the common variety of Latin-American dry hides have been made at concessions of an eighth to a quarter of a cent. On domestics sales of nearly every variety of packer hides have taken place at reductions of ¼ cent. Country hides, however, have been steadier and in better demand owing to their being shorter haired and of better quality at this time than the packer take-off. The majority of tanners are pretty well covered and consequently buyers are out of the market for the time being. Such bids as are being made are ranging from ¼ to ½ cent under the quotations asked, and it is likely that sales will be made at still lower prices before the first of the year. Prevailing quotations on domestic hides are as follows:—Select native steers 19½c. to 19¾c.; butt and side brands 17¼c. to 17½c.; country slaughter steers 16c. to 17c.; country slaughter cows 15½c. to 16c. As is usual at the end of the year, trading in leather is dull, but prices rule firm. Tanners have booked about all they can deliver up to the end of the year, and buyers will not be after additional supplies until after the holidays. Trading in belting leathers is quite active just now, but automobile, shoe and carriage stock is very quiet.

COTTON GOODS.

In cotton goods markets business is active and prices firm. The inability of buyers to secure deliveries as specified continues a matter of much annoyance, but mills are so heavily booked and poorly supplied with labour as to be unable to relieve the situation. Despite the extraordinary mild weather to date, retail business throughout the country has been very satisfactory, and stocks in the hands of retailers and jobbers are known to be low. A very good holiday season is being experienced, and with the advent of colder weather the demand is expected to become so heavy as to create a severe shortage on all lines of cotton goods suitable for winter requirements. Bleached and brown goods, print cloths, shirtings, tickings cambrics, ginghams, and cotton duck are all selling freely, and manufacturers in many instances are turning down additional business, as their present heavy bookings will not permit the making of deliveries requested. The firmness of the staple, as well as the steadily strengthening yarn prices, preclude the possibility of any reduction in prices in the near future. In some instances buyers are becoming more conservative in their operations on account of the high prices and the strength of the staple (particularly those purchasing for export), but manufacturers being booked with sufficient business to carry them well into the coming year are indifferent to their attitude.

TEACHERS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL.

MR. FRANK ROSCOE APPOINTED SECRETARY.

It is announced that Mr. Frank Roscoe, M.A., of Birmingham University, has been appointed secretary of the Teachers' Registration Council. He was the successful candidate appointed unanimously from among five others who were interviewed by the Council at a meeting held at the College of Preceptors.

Educationalists in Birmingham and the Midlands, while congratulating Mr. Roscoe upon his appointment, will regret his removal from a sphere in which he has been so active in many directions. Mr. Roscoe was a pupil teacher at Bolton, and afterwards proceeded to the Borough Road Training College, London. He became assistant master in the practising schools attached to the college, and afterwards went to Balliol College, Oxford, and, later, was appointed Master of Method in the University Day Training College. It is twelve years since he came to Birmingham as Lecturer on Education in the University, and Master of Method in the University Training College. During the time that has since elapsed he has had considerable experience of administrative work. He has represented the Birmingham University on the Oldbury, Smethwick, and King's Norton Education Committees, and is a co-opted member of the Birmingham Education Committee. In these positions he has been of great value, and his services will be greatly missed.

In connection with the appointment, it is stated that several members of the Registration Council have expressed delight with it. The Treasury has guaranteed the expenses of the Council for the next three years, after which it must be self-supporting from the fees of the registered teachers.

ADVENT ORDINATIONS.

BIRMINGHAM.

The Lord Bishop of Birmingham, in the Cathedral Church of Birmingham, ordained the following on Saturday:—

DEACONS.

W. J. B. Crouch, M.A., Selwyn College, Cambridge.
W. D. Davies, Jesus College, Oxford.
H. Grew, St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, and Durham University.
B. W. King, B.A., New College, Oxford, and Bishop's College, Chesinut.
W. D. Richards, St. David's, Lampeter.
G. A. N. Shackle, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge.

PRIESTS.

E. B. Alban, B.A., Durham University.
P. M. Hinde, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.
E. W. Jephcott, B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge.
R. H. Robinson, M.A., non-collegiate, Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theological College.
F. J. Rumsey, B.A., Keble College, Oxford, and Kelham Theological College.
C. J. Tovey, B.A., L.Th., Hatfield Hall, Durham.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Goudge (Principal of Ely Theological College), and the Gospel was read by the Rev. B. W. King. The Bishop was attended by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Aston and the Revds. Canon Goudge, Canon J. Reader-Smith, and J. H. Newsham-Taylor (examining chaplains), the Rev. H. S. Pelham, M.A. (domestic chaplain), and Mr. J. B. Clarke, the Bishop's legal secretary and Registrar of the Diocese.

The Bishop afterwards licensed to curacies:—Rev. E. B. Alban to St. Mary and St. Ambrose, Edgbaston; Rev. W. J. B. Crouch to Curdworth; Rev. W. D. Davies to St. Matthew's, Duddeston; Rev. H. Glew to St. Barnabas, Ladywood; Rev. B. W. King to St. Wulstan's, Selly Oak; Rev. W. D. Richards to Langley; Rev. C. A. N. Shackle to St. Saviour's, Birmingham.

LICHFIELD.

The Bishop of Lichfield on Saturday, St. Thomas's Day, ordained the following:—

DEACONS.

A. T. Agnew, M.A., St. Andrews University and Lichfield Theological College, licensed to the curacy of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; H. S. Astbury, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, and Lichfield Theological College, St. Peter's, Wolverhampton; J. Barney, Lichfield Theological College, Shelton; W. F. P. Ellis, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, St. Andrew's, Wolverhampton; W. J. Evans, B.Sc., London University and Scholæ Cancellarii, Lincoln, Christ Church, Stafford; H. M. Goodacre, literate, St. Philip's, West Bromwich; S. F. Heath, L.Th., St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, Bicton; C. K. Lane, literate, Hanley, Wellington; A. H. Lewis, University College, Bristol, St. Peter's, Walsall; H. Siviter, L.Th., Durham University and St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, Christ Church, Burton; S. H. Viggars, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, St. George's, Newcastle.

Mr. A. T. Agnew, M.A., was selected to read the Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. K. Talbot, of the House of Resurrection.

WORCESTER.

The Bishop of Worcester held an ordination of priests and deacons at Stourport Parish Church yesterday. His lordship was attended by the Ven. Archdeacon Greig and the Rev. Canon S. R. James, of Malvern, and Mr. C. T. Erlin Clarke, acting registrar. The Gospel was read by the Rev. C. F. Mytton, and the sermon preached by the Rev. F. S. Colman, rector of Hanbury. The candidates ordained were:—Priests: T. Gilbert, L.Div., St. David's College, Lampeter; A. C. H. Ostrehan, B.A., Leeds University and Theological College of the Resurrection, Mirfield; G. H. Roper, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, and Salisbury Theological College; P. W. Seymour, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; H. H. Stainsby, B.A., Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Deacons: H. Baxter, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford, and B.D. of London University, and Ripon Theological College; G. M. Garner, B.A., Keble College, Oxford, and Wells Theological College; A. J. Large, Kelham, and Lichfield Theological College; C. F. Mytton, B.A., University of London, and St. Michael's Theological College, Llandaff; D. K. Sylvester, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford, and Salisbury Theological College.

The bishop afterwards licensed to curacies:—The Revs. H. Baxter, to Hallow; G. M. Garner, to Rugby; A. J. Large, to St. Paul's; Blackheath; C. F. Mytton, to St. James's, Dudley; and D. K. Sylvester, to Pershore.

The bishop admitted Mr. A. Turner, of Wolverley, to the office of a lay reader.

Archdeacon Oldham (Ludlow) on Saturday inducted the Rev. Robert Gillenders, M.A. (rector), to the living of St. Mary's Church, Jackfield. The new rector was two years and a half senior curate at St. Michael's, Madeley. The Rev. C. B. Crowe, R.D. (vicar, Coalbrookdale), and other clergy took part in the service.

J.P. AND WIFE SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

JUDGE WEEPS WHILE PASSING SENTENCE.

John George Crozier, J.P., and ex-High Sheriff of Fermanagh, and his wife, Jessie Florence Crozier, were sentenced at Ulster Assizes, in Londonderry, on Saturday for the manslaughter at Gortra House, Newtown Butler, Ulster, of John Spencer Noel Crozier (16), son and stepson of the respective prisoners.

A further charge against the couple of cruelty to a younger sister and brother of deceased is not in the meantime being proceeded with. Crozier has signed a deed providing £150 a year for the maintenance of these children, under trustees, one of whom is the Primate of Ireland, Dr. Crozier, a relative of prisoner.

Speaking in a voice broken with emotion, and stopping to wipe tears from his eyes, Mr. Justice Wright sentenced the woman to twelve years' penal servitude and the man to five years' penal servitude. The woman received the sentence unmoved, with a sullen look on her face. Crozier, also, betrayed no emotion.

In passing sentence, his Lordship said:—"You have been found guilty of the death of the child of the male prisoner and the step-child of the female prisoner. The facts of the case convinced the jury, and I concur with the finding, that you treated this child with deliberate, persistent, and continuous neglect, that you withheld from him proper food sufficiently nourishing and not sufficient in quantity. It was suggested by your very able counsel, Jessie Florence Crozier, that you were acting rather as the instrument or servant of your husband in what you did; but the facts completely and distinctly point to the very reverse. It was you with your own hand day after day during the last six months of this wretched boy's life who gave the lad food in insufficient allowance. You and your husband must have seen the effect of this treatment, which was such that after death the lad's body presented that shockingly gruesome appearance, the bones almost piercing the skin.

THE MASTER MIND.

"You both must have seen the effects of the treatment. The boy's younger sister drew your attention to the fact that he was looking pale and thin, and wanted more food, but to that request you turned a deaf ear, and refused to alter the treatment and give him more generous diet. You must have seen that the boy was wasting away. The effects of the continued ill-treatment were visible to all who saw the poor lad. What more awful picture has ever been described in court than the life of this poor boy, the eldest son of the house, going about barefooted with the outer skin worn off his feet, down on his knees on those flag floors and scrubbing them like a housemaid or a maid of all work.

"Jessie Florence Crozier, you in my mind are the principal offender, the master mind in these horrible transactions, and I sentence you to twelve years' penal servitude. John George Crozier, you are the boy's father. Your conscience, I think, pricked you towards the end. I think you were fond of that boy, and I am sure you saw he was wasting away and a tragic consequence must follow the treatment he was receiving. I am satisfied you had the feelings of a father towards him and you honestly intended to send him away to school, to get him away from the house where he met his death shortly afterwards. Unfortunately for you that good intention was not carried into effect. I think also you tried in your way, whether unknown to your wife or not I do not know, to get him something to sustain him in some way. You got cod-liver oil, but this remedy was applied too late.

"John Crozier," said the Judge, with emotion, "you ought to have behaved like a man. You did not do so, and I sentence you to five years' penal servitude." The Judge here bowed his head and wiped tears from his eyes.

MR. WYLIE'S APPLICATION.

Mr. W. E. Wylie, counsel for the defence, renewed the application which he had made on Wednesday, that his lordship should state the case for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved.

The Judge: Certainly, Mr. Wylie, you needn't argue it now. I have not had time this week to look into the matter, but when I go back to Dublin I will look into it most carefully, and if I find there is anything, I won't say conclusive, but anything arguable in your submissions, I will state a case. I can assure you I will be honest with you.

The point raised by Mr. Wylie was that there had been no evidence that Crozier had provided his wife with means to supply food to the boy, and that there was no legal obligation on her to feed him.

Large crowds of Derry townspeople surrounded the court house, waiting for a chance of seeing the prisoners removed from the cells to the City Prison. There was some little hostile demonstration when the prison van appeared, conveying them through the streets.

THE CHRISTMAS MAIL.

A POST OFFICE RECORD.

This year's Christmas mail promises to be a Post Office record, and so far as London is concerned there has never been such pressure at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and never before have so many "casuals" been taken on to assist the regular postmen and sorters.

In practically every department from which figures are at present available an increase is reported over last year's totals, and the steady growth of the Empire is clearly reflected in the Postmaster-General's statistics. What may be termed the foreign mail season, which began about six weeks ago and ended on Saturday, reached the amazing total of 46,772,000 letters and newspapers sent out of this country, or over a million in excess of last year's traffic. The Colonial Christmas post also ended on Saturday, up till which time the returns to hand provided material for the following interesting comparisons:—

	This year.	Last year.
Australia (via Italy)	3,808,000 ...	3,250,000
New Zealand (two routes)...	1,358,000 ...	1,216,000
India, China, and Ceylon (via Italy)	5,013,000 ...	5,172,000
Canada (all routes)	7,781,000 ...	7,283,000
South Africa	3,634,000 ...	3,686,000
United States	7,845,000 ...	8,202,000

The decrease to India is accounted for by the fact that 1911 was Durbar year, when the mail was abnormally swelled; while the figures for the United States may be altered considerably by later mails.

Some idea of the problem to be faced by the Controller in the letter office is gained when it is known that the normal weekly delivery of 14,500,000 letters is increased during Christmas week by 75%, while the staff is only augmented by 700 above its usual strength of 3,000. Of the millions of letters dealt with every week approximately 118,000 are registered and 2,000 are express packets, total increased during the Christmas week to 174,000 and 5,200 respectively.

At Mount Pleasant during Christmas week last year the "inland" parcels ran up to no less an aggregate than 2,243,000, the foreign despatch being responsible for 82,000. It is remarkable that 87,800 parcels came into the country from abroad. The expansion of the traffic in this department to some of the colonies is illustrated by the following figures:—

Despatch.	Normal.	Christmas mail.
To South Africa	5,300 ...	14,400
From South Africa	1,000 ...	7,900
To India and Australia ...	6,800 ...	21,300
From India and Australia	3,500 ...	9,300

The Canadian parcel despatch is organised from Liverpool. Of the total parcel traffic during an ordinary week, 7,953 are registered, a number which will rise this year to at least 30,000.

CASTLE DAWSON RIOTS.

TWENTY-THREE NATIONALISTS SENTENCED.

Sentencing twenty-three Nationalists to three months' hard labour at Ulster Assizes on Saturday for rioting at Castle Dawson, Mr. Justice Wright said he was not so sure the outbreak was a chance ebullition on the part of Hibernians when they met a Presbyterian Sunday School procession. The Hibernians were undoubtedly aggressors. The worst feature of the case was that women and children were attacked and sent scurrying in all directions. Severe sentences were necessary to prevent recurrences of such disturbances.

Six Unionists, who were found guilty of rioting at Carrickfergus, were sentenced to one month's hard labour each.

FAIR COMPETITION FOR WORKING MEN.

MR. F. E. SMITH AND UNIONISTS' TARIFF REFORM POLICY.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., addressing a mass meeting at Lowestoft Hippodrome on Saturday night, said Mr. Lloyd George had told them they would have the doctor of their choice; but he had a telegram that night which told him that 190 doctors had voted against service.

The case of shore fishermen under the Act was pointed to, and he said that the Act drew no distinction between the case of men who were partners and men who were employed in the ordinary sense.

Referring to the land tax proposals, he said that no quack doctor in the whole history of chicanery and fraud had such a remedy for everything as the land taxes. They had a whole army of valuers, estate agents, and assessors and visitors. They had cost about £900,000 and had brought in £40,000. Now they saw where Mr. Lloyd George first got his idea of ninepence for fourpence. (Laughter.)

Home Rule, he proceeded, might be good or bad, but he should like to know the opinion of the Liberal party in the constituency as to whether the bill should become law.

"You are," said Mr. Smith, "to have the pleasure, directly and indirectly, of contributing a sum of money amounting, in all forms, to over four millions, in order to persuade Irishmen to be free, and you have never been consulted as to whether you like to pay the money or not. You are not to be consulted as to whether you agree to the Liberal views." Mr. Asquith was quite capable of deciding that, assisted by Mr. Redmond.

The people did not give a vote on anything that counted now. They were asked when elections were on to say whether they liked, not the things that were going to be done, but the things that had been done. (Laughter.)

Changes must be made to alter the Constitution, so as to make it impossible for this or any other Government to repeat the outrage on the prerogative of the Crown of which this Government had been guilty.

With regard to Tariff Reform, he said the Unionist party were determined that the policy of Tariff Reform should be carried out when they returned to power. The Unionist party were going to do for the working men what every other country did for its working men—give them fair competition.

They did not propose to put a tax upon colonial wheat, but, in order to give some slight margin to the men who were building Dreadnoughts—not to destroy us, but to help us—they proposed to put a small tax on foreign corn, and in order to make up for this they proposed to take off the tax which at present existed on tea and sugar. They would not pay a farthing on the corn, and they would get the burdens off the tea and sugar. That could not be said to be a tax on food.

THE MURDER OF TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

SUPPOSED CLUE TO THE ROTHERHAM CRIME.

Whilst Police-constable Burrell was on duty on The Bridge, at Walsall, on Saturday, he was stopped by a respectably-dressed man, who informed him that he was acquainted with the man who had committed the murder of two little girls at Rotherham. After questioning the man the constable considered it advisable that the statement should be further enquired into, and at his request the man accompanied Burrell to the police station. The man gave the name of John Hindley (30), miner, and said he had no fixed abode, but had recently been working at Rotherham.

Yesterday Chief-Inspector Allcock, of Rotherham, visited Walsall in response to a message from the local police, and had an interview with Hindley, who, it was understood, made a statement to him which was put into writing. The effect of this has not transpired, but it was apparently considered to be of sufficient importance to justify the hope that it might supply a clue to the mystery of the double murder. In the afternoon Hindley was taken from Walsall to Rotherham.

It will be recalled that on the morning of November 16 two girls, aged respectively ten and seven years, were found in a field at Rotherham with their throats cut. The children had attended a school concert the night before, and were not seen again alive. Near the bodies the impressions were found of corduroy trousers, which tended to show that the crime had been committed by someone of the labouring class.

FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

ROADS IMPASSABLE AND WORK STOPPED.

Excessive rainfall in the past few weeks has caused great flooding in the Loch Lomond district. North Lodge, on the Cameron House estate, Loch Lomondside, was on Saturday completely surrouned by water, and the loch, overflowing, rendered the roadway impassable. It is eighteen years since the river Leven was in such flood. Work has been suspended at Balloch sawmills owing to the flooding of premises. In one part between thirty and forty acres of fields are under water.

Extensive floods prevail in the Blairgowrie district. The Tay has overflowed its banks between Caputh and Meikleour, and a breach has been made in the embankment of the Isla at Cargill. Great stretches of arable land are inundated, whilst many of the roads are covered with water. A motor oil tank stuck fast on a deeply-flooded road, and a steam traction engine with hawsers had to be summoned before it could be moved. All night on Friday watchers with lanterns patrolled the banks of the Tay. Rainy weather continues.

NINE-CARAT GOLD.

JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE RECENT PROSECUTION.

It will be remembered that on Thursday last, at the Birmingham Police Court, a charge of selling certain articles of jewellery to which, it was alleged, a false trade description was applied, was heard against W. H. Clark (Limited), jewellers, Crown Works, Hockley. The charge related to two 9-carat star-chased bracelets, sold and invoiced by defendants to A. Sydenham, of 26, Frederick Street, on October 9. The prosecution contended that the bracelets were not of 9-carat standard, and that by so describing them the defendants had obtained 1s. 6½d. more than they would otherwise have done.—After hearing the case, the Stipendiary (the Hon. Stephen Foster) came to the conclusion there was no false description and dismissed the summons.

We are now informed that the Jewellers and Silversmiths' Association have decided not to appeal, as was at first suggested, but are taking steps to deal in another way with the general question of the marking of 9-carat articles.

SHOCKING GUN ACCIDENT.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

On Saturday morning Miss Winifred Gambell (23), daughter of Mr. Henry Gambell, a farmer, of Lucerne Street, near Sittingbourne, Kent, went out to feed the fowls, and took with her a gun to have a shot at some rooks. A rat darted past her, and she struck at it with the butt end of the gun. The movement caused the weapon to go off, and the charge entered the young woman's body, causing injuries which proved fatal.

HAD NEVER SEEN THE SEA.

When Silby Waterfield, a girl of sixteen, was charged at Willesden on Saturday with stealing jewellery from a lady in whose employ she had been as maid, her mistress said that she was a good girl, but read novels and had a romantic mind.

Waterfield told the magistrate that she had never seen the sea in her life, and having a great desire to do so she stole the jewellery and pawned it. She went to Southend-on-Sea, where the police arrested her.

She was remanded to await the arrival home of her mother, who is stewardess on a liner.

Colonel P. R. S. Churchward, from command of Middlesex Infantry Brigade, territorial force, will succeed Colonel F. E. Wallerstein in command of No. 6 District at Lichfield on Wednesday next.

SIR ARTHUR BOSCAWEN, M.P., AND THE TRADE BOOM.

NOT DUE TO FREE TRADE.

Sir A. G. Boscawen, M.P., addressed on Saturday a large meeting at the Conservative Club, Brierley Hill, Mr. W. H. Oakden presiding.

Sir Arthur Boscawen, in reviewing the work of the session, said the Unionists did not mind hard work, but things were difficult just now; they were up against a stone wall. They beat the Government in argument every time, but Mr. Redmond marched his men in, and without even hearing the debates these kept the Government in office. Radicals all over the country had been speaking a great deal about Tariff Reform and the trade boom. All were glad of the trade boom, and he wished it went a bit deeper, with better wages not only for the skilled artisans but for the casual workers. It was ridiculous to say the trade boom was due to Free Trade. Were they the only people to have a trade boom? It came here after it had begun in other countries. They got the worst of the depression when trade was bad three or four years ago, and they were the last to share in the boom now. Their opponents pointed to the over-sea trade. He would compare this with what it was ten years ago. In the nine months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1902. The over-sea trade had increased by 54 millions. That was a big increase—7%. In the United States in the same period the increase was 138 millions, or 20%. In eGrmany the increase in their over-sea trade in the same period was 180 millions, or 35%. If England's great increase was due to Free Trade, it followed by similar reasoning that the great increase in the over-sea trade of Germany and America was due to Protection or Tariff Reform.

Whilst he did not say Tariff Reform would do everything, he said it was high time they considered the policy pursued with such beneficial results by other countries, and the sooner they gave up this old fetish, and adopted a more progressive policy more suited to their needs, the better it would be for the country. Their opponents could not get over one fact. If Free Trade was so good, why had they an enormous emigration? People were going away from England as if from a pestilence.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A deputation representing Dudley Branch of the West Midland Federation waited upon Sir Arthur Boscawen, M.P., on Saturday, at the new Unionist Club to ascertain his views with regard to various points in the women's suffrage movement. Alderman Cook introduced the deputation, who submitted to the borough member a number of questions. In regard to the questions of whether he would vote for an amendment to the Government Reform Bill to omit the word "male" and substit

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER PROSPECTS FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS.

The following is our special forecast of the probable weather in the Midland Counties during the next three days:—

TO-DAY.—Light to moderate southerly winds; weather dull in places, but mostly fair and mild.

TUESDAY.—Moderate to fresh southerly winds; fair at first, probably some rain later, continuing mild.

WEDNESDAY.—Fresh southerly and south-westerly winds; weather very doubtful at present, but most probably mild, changeable, and showery.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECASTS.

(Issued by the Meteorological Office at 8.30 p.m. yesterday.)

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Southerly winds, light or moderate; mostly cloudy or dull, some rain later, moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND N. AND E.—Wind mainly between south and south-west, light or moderate; fair to cloudy or dull, with some rain later, moderate temperature.

ENGLAND N.E., E., AND S. (LONDON AND CHANNEL).—Wind between south and south-west, light or moderate; a good deal of cloud, some rain locally by evening or night, moderate or mild temperature.

SCOTLAND W., ENGLAND N.W. (AND N. WALES) AND S.W. (AND S. WALES), AND IRELAND N. AND S.—Wind mainly southerly, light or moderate to fresh cloudy or overcast generally, some rain, moderate or mild temperature.

WESTERN CHANNEL AND BAY OF BISCAY.—Southerly and south-westerly winds, light to fresh; sea moderate; some mist, rain later.

"DAILY POST" OFFICE, Monday.

READING OF THE BAROMETER AT 1 A.M. CORRECTED TO SEA LEVEL.

TO-DAY:

BAROMETER	29.86
THERMOMETER	44.0
SUNRISE	8.6
SUNSET	3.52

SATURDAY

BAROMETER	30.05
THERMOMETER	46.0
SUNRISE	8.6
SUNSET	3.51

MOON: Full Moon, December 24 ..... 4.39 morning.
Last Quarter, December 30 ..... 8.12 afternoon.
New Moon, January 7 ..... 10.28 morning.
First Quarter, January 15 ..... 4.2 afternoon.
Cycle lamps to be lighted to-day at 4.55 p.m.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE OBSERVATORY, EDGBASTON.

For twenty-four hours ended 9 p.m.

Dec.	Barometer. Birm.	Barometer. Sea Level.	Thermometer. Min. grass.	Thermometer. Max.	Tem 9 p.m.	Wind Average direction	Inch. of Rain.	Sunshine hrmn
16	29.289	29.916	35.0	25.9	47.5	35.6 WSW	0.060	3.52
17	29.084	29.703	33.3	25.0	42.0	39.9 SW	0.190	3.25
18	29.193	29.729	34.0	2..0	42.7	34.5 SW	0.410	1.16
19	29.124	29.734	33.8	25.1	47.3	47.3 S	—	—
20	29.357	29.972	47.0	41.5	51.1	48.4 S	0.015	—
21	29.323	29.941	41.3	34.3	48.2	44.4 S	—	3.0
22	29.213	29.827	43.2	37.6	46.2	46.2 S	0.110	—

The barometer is 541 feet above sea level.
The thermometers (with the exception of the grass minimum, which is two inches above the grass) are in a Stevenson's screen four feet above the grass.

REMARKS.—Sunday, 8.30 p.m.

(Compiled from the 6 p.m. observations.)

The barometer is below 29.4in. in a depression which is moving north-eastward over Norway, and below 29.6in. some distance to the westward of Ireland. The highest readings reported are above 30in. over the eastern and central parts of France. Over the United Kingdom pressure is changing very little, but a fall has commenced on the west coast of Ireland.

Light or moderate winds from south or south-west prevail over these islands and their neighbourhood, and according to wireless reports there is a moderate breeze from the south-south-west at about a hundred miles westward of Valentia. In Iceland the wind draws into the east, and blows strongly.

Temperature has undergone little change, and ranges over the United Kingdom from about 50deg. on the south-west coasts to 41deg. at Aberdeen and to 39deg. at Stornoway. On the Continent it varies from 49deg. at Brest to 42deg. at Stockholm, and to 41deg. at Paris.

The weather is cloudy over this country generally; overcast on the west coast of Ireland, in some places elsewhere, while at Teignmouth rain is falling. Fine, bright weather is reported in the north and west of France.

The sea is moderate to smooth.

During the day temperature rose to 53deg. on the coast of Devon, and to about 50deg. in the south and west generally. In the north-west and north several places report a maximum of 45deg. or rather lower.

Rain has fallen at a few places in the west and north-west, and over the kingdom generally the day has been very cloudy. In some south-western and southern localities, however, the sunshine records are high for the time of year; some places on the coast of Sussex report about five hours.

According to wireless reports, a moderate to fresh southerly wind, with variable weather, prevails on the Atlantic as far west as the twenty-fifth meridian.

The changes in progress are slight and indefinite, but a depression appears to be encroaching on Ireland from the Atlantic, and this will probably cause some rain over the western and north-western parts of the kingdom, and may also affect the weather and winds in the east and south-east.

THE WEATHER AT HOLIDAY RESORTS.

The appended table, showing the state of the weather at various holiday resorts, is issued by the Meteorological Office:—

Names of Stations.	During day. Sunshine.	Rainfall.	Temperature. Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m. Barometer	Wind. Direction	Weather.
	Hr.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	In.		
Aberystwyth	—	0.57	45	39	29.20	*	Cloudy
Blackpool	2.9	0.12	45	41	29.62	S	Misty
Bournemouth	0.1	—	51	47	29.91	SW	Cloudy
Brighton	0.7	—	49	47	29.95	S	Dull
Colwyn Bay	0.5	0.09	47	42	—	W	Cloudy
Dover	—	—	48	43	29.94	SSW	Cloudy
Eastbourne	5.1	—	50	45	29.95	SW	Cloudy
Harrogate	—	0.01	45	41	29.79	NNW	Cloudy
Hastings	5.0	—	51	45	29.95	WSW	Dull
Llandudno	—	0.23	47	42	29.82	W	Dull
Malvern	—	0.03	48	43	29.95	W	Dull
Rhyl	—	0.04	45	41	29.59	ESE	Cloudy
Scarborough	—	—	46	41	29.77	W	Cloudy
Southport	0.9	0.12	45	41	29.82	S	Misty
Torquay	—	—	53	45	29.85	SW	Dull
Weston-s-Mare	3.5	—	52	44	29.85	S	Cloudy
Weymouth	—	—	50	48	29.89	WSW	Dull
Yarmouth	1.4	—	47	41	29.89	SSW	Fair

* WNW.

BIRMINGHAM.—Saturday was fine and mild, but yesterday rain fell during the greater part of the day, and the evening was unpleasant. The barometer, which had had a declining tendency, was stationary at nine o'clock.

LONDON.—Overcast. Maximum shade temperature 50deg., minimum 45deg. Wind south-west, light breeze. Bright sunshine 0.2hr.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS.

A Congregation of Leeds University was held on Saturday at the School of Medicine, when the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. M. E. Sadler) conferred the following degrees upon students:—M.Sc.: N. Rhodes. B.Sc.: T. E. Green and K. C. Meskerje. M.B. and Ch.B.: I. C. Metcalfe (first class honours), H. Angel (second-class honours), J. H. Blackburn (second-class honours), N. V. Mitton, J. J. Pickles, M. Peto, S. Samiel, and H. W. Symons.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following additional awards have been made at Emmanuel College, on the results of the entrance scholarship examination:—Ash Exhibition of £50: H. Lush, Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School, for History. Dixie Exhibition of £30: L. H. Pearson, Market Bosworth School, for Mathematics. Johnson Exhibition of £20: J. I. Wood, Uppingham School, for Classics. Subsizarships: S. Bellhouse, Ilkley Grammar School, for History; P. W. Putnam, Whitgift School, Croydon, for Natural Sciences.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following naval appointments were officially announced on Saturday:—

Vice-Admiral Arthur M. Farquhar, C.V.O., to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick S. Inglefield, K.C.B., as Admiral Commanding Coastguards and Reserves, to date January 1, 1913.

Rear-Admiral Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron, to date January 6, 1913.

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(A few Doors above the Market Hall).
BIRMINGHAM.
ALL ORDERS TAKEN UP TO MONDAY EVENING (Dec. 23) WILL BE FINISHED FOR CHRISTMAS.

Birmingham Daily Post
AND JOURNAL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1912.

ADVERTISEMENTS and all Business Communications should be Addressed to THE MANAGER, and Letters dealing with EDITORIAL Matters ONLY should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

HEAD-OFFICE: 38, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The LONDON OFFICES and PRIVATE WIRE OFFICE of the "Birmingham Daily Post" are at 88, Fleet Street, London. ADVERTISEMENTS received there up to 6 p.m. will be in time for next day's publication.

The "Birmingham Post" arrives in London before 8 a.m., and can be obtained at the office of the "Birmingham Post," 88, Fleet Street; of Pottle and Sons, Royal Exchange; G. Blair, 16, Royal Exchange; W. H. Everett and Son, 11, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus; R. Gravatt, 11, King Street Cheapside; J. Locke, 5, Exeter Street, Strand; Willing and Co., Ltd., 53, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; and at the Railway Bookstalls at Euston, Willesden, Paddington, and Charing Cross.

In Paris the "Birmingham Post" can be seen at the Reading Room, 10, Boulevard des Capucines, Place de l'Opera.

The "Birmingham Post" is registered for transmission through the post in the United Kingdom at the newspaper rate of postage (and is forwarded by post for ten shillings per quarter, payable in advance), and to Canada at the Canadian magazine rate of postage.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial 4016 (Central), Commercial 4017 (Central), Publishing 4015 (Central). London Offices: 260, Holborn.

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TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

Conference of Insurance Committee and Medical Practitioners: Grand Hotel, 4.30.
Old Edwardians' Dinner, King Edward's School, 7.30.

Peace Conference Resumes, St. James's Palace.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.

The OFFICE of this Paper will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at Five o'clock p.m., and will be RE-OPENED on THURSDAY NEXT (Bank Holiday) from 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock a.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

The peace delegates held a two hours' sitting on Saturday, and at the end announced that the Turkish envoys had referred to their Government the question of the revictualling of Adrianople. The Allies contended that that matter was outside the competence of the Conference, having already been settled by the armistice. The plenipotentiaries drove to Buckingham Palace earlier in the day, and were received by the King.

Replying to a correspondent who sought his views on Mr. Bonar Law's answer at Ashton-under-Lyne to his criticisms on the former's fiscal policy for India, Lord Crewe argues that the position which will exist when Mr. Bonar Law begins negotiating with the self-governing dominions on the one hand and the Crown colonies and India on the other with the object of securing Free Trade within the Empire will be that India will demand that she be allowed to advance by the same pleasant paths the Unionist leader has presented for the self-governing dominions. She will not allow herself to be hurried blindfold to a goal at which the prizes will be distributed to her inevitable disadvantage.

At a meeting of the representative body of the British Medical Association, held in London on Saturday, it was decided by 182 votes to 21 to refuse service under the National Insurance Act. The figures of the recent voting throughout the country were stated to be as follows:—Against accepting service, 11,219; for, 2,408—majority against, 8,811.

Speaking at Bishop Auckland, yesterday, Mr. Bellamy (president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants) said they hoped before next year to have a new organisation, the National Union of Railwaymen, and into this society non-unionists would have to come, whether they wanted it or not. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at Wrexham, declared that the railway men had gained much during the recent strikes.

Late on Saturday night Dr. Stokes, of Shirebrook Road, Sheffield, was aroused by a man named Ernest Pilgrim, residing in the same road, who was in an exhausted condition, and stated that his wife, sixteen years his senior, had shot herself after shooting him. Pilgrim is now in hospital, but his condition is not regarded as dangerous. The woman was found dead, with a shot wound in her right temple. It is stated that deceased is a Coventry woman.

Presiding, at Manchester, on Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Lancashire Division of the National Unionist Association, Lord Derby, in moving that the discussion be held in private, emphasised that the present differences in the Unionist Party were differences of method only, and not of principle, and could easily be adjusted.

At Ulster Assizes, on Saturday, John George Crozier, J.P., and ex-High Sheriff of Fermanagh, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and Jessie Florence Crozier, his wife, to twelve years' penal servitude, for the manslaughter of the male prisoner's son by neglect and starvation. Mr. Justice Wright broke down in passing sentence and commenting on the circumstances of the case.

On Saturday the summonses against Mrs. Francis Kinghorn, for having neglected certain children entrusted to her care at her home for babies at Tooting, London, were dismissed.

At Ulster Assizes, on Saturday, twenty-three Nationalists were sentenced to three months' hard labour for rioting at Castle Dawson, on June 29. Six Unionists, found guilty of rioting at Carrickfergus, were sent to prison for one month.

The Thames Ironworks was closed down on Saturday by order of the Court, the negotiations for the sale of the business as a going concern having failed. Several hundreds of men will be thrown out of employment.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Lowestoft on Saturday night, said the Unionist Party were determined the policy of Tariff Reform should be carried out when they returned to power. The Unionist Party were going to do for the working man what every other country did for its working men, give them fair competition.

Accidents to motor fire-engines while attending fires caused the deaths of men yesterday at Willesden and Liverpool. In the former case the machine skidded on the tram lines and threw the firemen into the road; at Liverpool the engine got out of hand in descending a steep street and ran into a house.

At the resumed conference, on Saturday, of head masters, a resolution was adopted indicating the desirability of regular music training being part of the school curriculum.

At Cambridge, on Saturday, a motor cyclist, named George Selwyn (17), ran at right angles into a motor omnibus, and sustained such injuries that he died shortly afterwards. Deceased was the son of the late Bishop Selwyn.

The destroyer Beaver, which stranded at Haisbro, near Cromer, on Saturday morning, was refloated later in the day, and proceeded south, apparently not damaged.

Impressive scenes marked the removal of the remains of Mr. Whitelaw Reid from London to Portsmouth and their transference to the cruiser Natal for conveyance to the United States.

At Walsall, on Saturday night, a miner, who had been working in Rotherham district, made a statement to a policeman that he knew the man who murdered the two little girls at Rotherham. Enquiries were made, and yesterday the man left for Rotherham with Chief Inspector Allcock, of Rotherham police, who had been sent for. The police have a written statement from the man.

The annual supper and presentation of prizes of the 1st Southern General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps, was held at the White Horse Hotel, Birmingham, on Saturday night. Interesting speeches were delivered, and during the evening the question of universal service was discussed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

At the hearing of the Indian bungalow murder trial, on Saturday, a native servant, named Budhu, who had been arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Clark, made a voluntary statement, in which he detailed the events on the night of the crime. He narrated the negotiations alleged to have been entered into by Lieutenant Clark with natives for the payment of money for the murder, and described the midnight visit to Mrs. Clark's bungalow.

The British cargo steamer Florence, belonging to the Furness Line, has been totally wrecked near Cape Race, with the loss of the captain and twenty-one men. The second mate and four sailors were saved, after being adrift for two days.

Over sixty fishing-boats capsized during a storm in the Caspian Sea, and people on land were witnesses of the disaster without being able to render assistance.

An aged diamond merchant named Logue has been found murdered in his office in Chicago, having evidently been tortured to death. Five men and four women have been arrested.

The Refusal of Service.

It is not easy to determine the probable effects of the series of resolutions which the British Medical Association delegates adopted at their representative meeting on Saturday; but the intention lying at the back of them is obvious enough, and it is one upon which the profession cannot be congratulated. Briefly, the representative body adheres to the opinion that the most recent assurances and concessions given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer fail to remove the old objections to the terms of service under the Insurance Act. These are still held to be unworkable and derogatory to the best interests alike of the profession and the public. Service under the Act is, therefore, declined; or, rather, practitioners are "advised" to decline it; and, apparently, the "advice" is equivalent to command, since it would seem that the pledges of abstinence given earlier in the year are still held to be binding. In this connection it is worth noting that an amendment which would have empowered local medical committees to make provisional arrangements for a year only, and subject to approval by the council of the association, was moved, but rejected by a large majority. On the other hand, the second of the two more important resolutions actually passed conveys the assurances, first, that there will be no general refusal to negotiate afresh for attendance upon insured persons; second, that there need be little or no further difficulty in regard to the medical rate of remuneration. Insured persons are to be willingly treated, according to the association's scheme, either upon a contract basis involving capitation fees of 8s. 6d. per head inclusive of drugs or upon the basis of payment by attendances. Only, it is laid down that the general arrangements must be made "between the insured persons or their representatives and the local members" of the association, "and all other details left to the members of the local areas affected." It is added that this system is to be carried on "until such time as the profession adopts some uniform scheme," and it is also noted that "the arrangement of the minimum basis of remuneration is not considered to include the treatment of tuberculosis." To complete the survey of the recommendations, we may also observe that certain methods of dealing with hospital patients are said to have been approved. As to this, the plan reported involves a preliminary separation of insured and uninsured applicants for hospital assistance, the former of whom are to be told they must go elsewhere, if their cases are non-urgent and such as can be treated by general practitioners of ordinary competence, though the treatment of the "really necessitous" is to remain as at present.

Hospital authorities and subscribers to medical charities will hardly be disposed to quarrel very vigorously with an announcement of policy which, if carried into effect, merely relieves them of the labour and expense of patients who are perfectly in a position to claim and receive adequate treatment without drawing upon charitable funds. But the policy of the association in regard to the broader aspects of the Insurance Act seems to us ill-considered. It is not yet very clear what sort of arrangement they desire to see established, and, perhaps, we need not enquire too curiously into that problem; neither is it clear whether the eight-and-sixpenny capitation fee is regarded as sufficient to cover all "extras" as well as drugs. The point to be noted is that, if the stalwarts of the association can have their way, all the medical administrative machinery of the Act is to be blown more or less into the air. Local Insurance Committees might, or might not, be regarded as "representatives" with whom bargains could be made; but, apparently, the doctors themselves do not now contemplate sitting upon them; and, apparently, they propose to repudiate the whole "panel" system, the whole system of inspection, the whole of the complex rules and regulations already drawn up. In effect, they seem to be inviting Mr. Lloyd George to fall back upon the expedient he has more than once indicated as likely to be adopted in the event of any concerted refusal to work the medical benefits part of his Act—the expedient, we mean, of handing over the available money to the insured persons themselves, or, possibly, to the societies of which they are members, and leaving them to make their own arrangements. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has spoken of this alternative as though he regarded it in the light of a threat; that is to say, he has clearly intimated that, in his opinion, it would place the doctors in an unfavourable position, and compel them, or many of them, to accept terms worse than those embodied in the original scheme. The friendly societies have taken much the same view. The doctors, apparently, see the matter in another light, and actually prefer the process of free negotiation which Mr. Lloyd George has represented as disadvantageous to them. We are disposed to believe him right and the members of the British Medical Association mistaken in this respect. But there is no temptation to argue the question now. For matters have moved fast and far since these suggestions in favour of handing back the medical fees were made, and the doctors are now confronting a new situation.

The most headstrong among them can hardly ignore the significance of the voting upon the question last submitted to the profession. It is true that over nine thousand members of the association declared themselves against acceptance of the final official offer, and fewer than two thousand voted for acceptance. It is true, also, that nearly 2,000 non-members voted against service, compared with 445 who preferred what we believe to have been the more prudent course. The figures are impressive enough in their way. But even more impressive is the fact that so enormous a number of practitioners should have neglected, or refused, to vote at all, for it is in the highest degree improbable that there are many of the badly-discontented resisters among them. The ballot, indeed, forbids us to believe that there is any longer a real, solid, and determined majority averse from the acceptance of the Government terms; and it will probably be found, ere long, that there is, on the other hand, a very general disposition to "come in" while yet there is time. In view of all that has happened, the moderates of the profession will now expect to be able to establish panels in most districts. To be sure, the panels are unlikely to be efficient at first. It is to be expected that tens of thousands of insured persons who have been promised "free choice of doctors" will probably become extremely discontented when they discover that none of the practitioners they would have preferred are upon the local lists. It is possibly upon this discontent that the British Medical Association delegates are counting. They hold, as we all know, that free choice of medical advisers must be a fundamental of any successful scheme, and they may argue that, since the privilege is offered by their plan and unobtainable by Mr. Lloyd George's—though, apparently, the former is intended to cost no more—it ought to be easy to make choice between the two. If, however, this is really their standpoint, we think it involves serious miscalculation of the moral effect likely to be produced upon the profession itself by the appointment of the early panels. We recognise that these will certainly be inadequate in the first place. We recognise, also, that many practitioners whose services would be extremely valuable will hold aloof from them. But we believe they will prove far less obviously inefficient than the voters for continued resistance suppose; and it may be regarded as certain that, as time goes on, the number of resisters will decrease. Probably it will decrease very rapidly. In the meanwhile, the interests of the public are bound to suffer, and those of the British Medical Association seem certain to suffer worse. For the strength of the profession is dependent on its solidarity, and that is now gone.

Birmingham Territorials.

Those who consider universal training as a necessary provision for the safety of the country do not direct criticism against the Territorial Force, as now organised, on account of the intrinsic qualities of its personnel, but because they hold it to be the product of a system incapable of securing a sufficiently large enlistment or of providing for the adequate training of its units. The type of man to be found in the Territorials is of the best. He is patriotic, physically superior to the old Volunteer, anxious to learn, generous in self-sacrifice. The point in question is whether, in view of the conditions of his service, and the conceivable call that might be made on this auxiliary force, he represents all that is required. It must be confessed that such training as can be expected of the force on its existing basis is but a poor preparation for what would be demanded in war. The military formula is six months' training before the force could be equal to the stern clash of war with a well-trained foe. Before such training could be obtained the urgent demand for its services might have arrived. While this weak link in the organisation of the citizen army provokes discussion and excites uneasiness, it is satisfactory to be reminded there are some branches of the Territorial organisation equal to all emergencies, and ready to meet the most sudden contingency. The scheme of the 1st Southern General Hospital, as outlined on Saturday at the annual gathering of the members, reveals a splendid illustration of efficient organisation. It provides for the formation of a military hospital of 520 beds in Birmingham within a week. Certain buildings have been allocated for that purpose; the equipment of the hospital, and the feeding of the patients and staff have been arranged with local contractors. A large number of well-known consulting physicians and surgeons, attached to the civil hospitals, have been enrolled as officers, whose services will be available on mobilisation. A strong force of experienced nurses would be at command, and a contingent of the local corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade would be available. No need in their case for preliminary training. They have already received the best training possible for the work they would be called upon to perform. Everything, Colonel Ludlow declares, has been arranged, even to the smallest detail. That is a condition of preparedness which the training of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the Territorial Force does not provide. If such a condition did prevail much of the criticism so lavishly expended would have no foundation. So far as that criticism tends to improve the use made of the excellent material at disposal, and conduces to a better state of things, it is all to the good. It must be somewhat depressing at times to those who are doing their best, in circumstances of recognised difficulty, when criticism is of an inconsiderate and unjustifiable type. On the other hand, no small measure of encouragement doubtless comes to them in the achievement of such a success in organisation as is manifested in the Birmingham military hospital scheme.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

As we announced on December 14—so as to interfere as little as possible with the Christmas Holiday of those connected with the production of this paper, and a very large number of newsagents and others employed in newspaper distribution in the Midlands—there will be no publication of the "Daily Post" or Birmingham "Mail" on Christmas Day. Both papers will be issued on Boxing Day, as usual.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Sunday Night.

Parliament and Home Rule.

The Parliamentary Papers to hand to-day are in accord with the arrangements for the resumption of business on the 30th inst. and contain no point of novelty. The Home Rule Bill will be the chief and continuous fare of the week, first on the time table to allot seven days for the report stage. The debate on the allocation of these seven days should give opportunity for a battle royal on the working of the closure in Committee; but unless members return vastly invigorated by the Christmas festivities—which do not in all men induce unusual mental vigour—the discussion is hardly likely to set afire the national mind. Long debates as to whether the House shall make up its mind to spend more or less time on a definite bit of work seldom appeal to the practical interest of the people, who would perhaps rather see it grappling with the work itself. But there ought not to be a dull day when the seven are begun, for the allocation will allow of every important constitutional and administrative principle in the Bill being debated anew. On the third reading debates the combatants will get to grips with the really dangerous issue of the whole business—namely, what will happen in Ireland should a Parliament be set up in Dublin without the approval of the electorate having first been obtained. There is a growing conviction in political circles that the case for violent resistance by the Ulster minority would be destroyed if the Bill were sanctioned by the constituencies, though it is admitted that even in that case there would probably be ugly street riots and difficulties of that sort.

The Crown Jewels.

Undeterred by the tremendous snubbing he has already twice received in the House of Commons, Mr. Ginnell will return to the subject of the theft of the Crown jewels in Dublin Castle. When the House meets again he will ply the Attorney-General with questions with the object of obtaining a list of the persons who had access to the jewels at the time they were stolen in 1907, and of extracting some reason why the criminal law has not been put into operation. Mr. Ginnell, in deference to the wishes of the Speaker, refrained on Friday from using names, which he would be legally safe in doing in Parliament, though he gave two in reply to a challenge by Mr. Birrell. The reason why criminal proceedings have not been taken is that no evidence has been obtainable to justify a prosecution against anyone; but Mr. Ginnell has, or thinks he has, information which would warrant prosecutions, and it is pretty certain that he will not let the matter rest until he has made a worse scandal than the theft of the jewels itself. He was prevented from doing that some nights ago only by a carefully contrived "count out."

Christmas Activity.

We are in the full tide of Christmas activity in London, though to-day has been a day of quiet. Regent Street and Oxford Street were sights worth seeing yesterday morning, and will be again, no doubt, to-morrow and Tuesday, for well-to-do suburbia flocks into the West End for its present-buying. The great retail trading centres of Westbourne Grove, High Street, Kensington, and the Brompton Road are also thronged. An immense amount of money must be changing hands for things that by no stretch of fancy can be regarded as necessities. A representative trader told me yesterday that he had never known so busy a Christmas, or one in which people spent their money so freely. The wealth of London, judged by its ever-increasing number of privately-owned motor-cars and its swarms of costly-dressed women, is one of the most amazing phenomena of the modern world. Babylon and Rome surely did not surpass it in different ways in the palmiest days of their power and luxury. The imminence of Christmas is also forced upon us by a general cessation of mental activity. Parliament is up—at last; there are no public meetings; the very newspapers here have suddenly become lifeless, filled with news which is no news, and with writing that is flat and flavourless. The national brain has ceased to think about anything but the festival—and even on that its thinking is sheer Paganism. Not altogether, perhaps, for church decoration begins to-morrow. South we have abundant supplies of holly, ordinary and variegated, and it is marvellously well berried. Of flowers, too, the market has a superabundance, thanks to the mild autumn and absence of frosts.

Anglo-German Relations.

One in close association with his Excellency informs me that Prince Lichnovsky, the German Ambassador, now regards the international situation with so much satisfaction that he may be able to leave London almost immediately to join the Princess in Silesia for the celebration of Christmas. His Excellency expresses the keenest pleasure at the success of the measures adopted by the British Government for bringing not only the representatives of the Balkan Allies and Turkey together, but also the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in conference, and is convinced that this success will further the movement in the New Year for an Anglo-German understanding.

Passport Regulations.

I understand that, by direction of Sir Edward Grey, a circular notice is being forwarded to all bankers, tourist, shipping, and similar agents, calling attention to the fact that, as from the first day of January, penalties will be rigidly enforced in respect of any person signing or witnessing a passport for travel in foreign parts in which the statements may subsequently prove to be incorrect. This step is being taken as much for the interest of British subjects as for those of Continental Powers, in view of the traffic, which has recently shown a tendency to grow, in passports acquired for purposes not in accordance with the spirit of the regulations.

Lord Alverstone.

The close of the Michaelmas law term yesterday practically coincided with the completion of the seventieth year of the Lord Chief Justice. Lord Alverstone was absent from the Bench during the last few days of the sittings owing to a slight cold, but it is believed that his health has shown considerable improvement during the autumn. The rumours of resignation which followed his illness while on circuit at Newcastle last February have not been revived, and it is highly unlikely that he will relinquish his office for some time. He has five seniors on the Bench, including the venerable Lord of Appeal, Lord Macnaghten, who is eighty-two, while Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Mr. Justice Channell, and the Master of the Rolls are seventy-four.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Princes Albert, George, and John, with members of their suite, visited his Majesty's Theatre, on Saturday night, and witnessed a performance of "Drake."

POLITICAL NOTES.

DISESTABLISHMENT PETITIONS.

A Parliamentary return of public petitions issued on Saturday shows that the total number of petitions now lodged against the Established Church (Wales) Bill is 7,861, bearing 1,990,866 names, and the number of petitions for the bill are two, bearing four signatures. It is pointed out that in some cases names have not been counted, because they do not comply with the regulations, and in other cases a number of signatures appear to be in the same handwriting. The largest petition is one of 8,147 names, presented by Mr. Cooper (U—Walsall) on behalf of the inhabitants of St. George, Newcastle.

Other figures show that one petition with 103,900 names on it has been sent in against the Government of Ireland Bill, one with two names in favour of a Scottish Home Rule Bill, and one, containing 89,496 names, in favour of legislation on unlawful gaming.

The Prime Minister has received notice from Sir Arthur Markham (U—Notts, Mansfield) of a question asking whether his attention has been directed to the growing practice of high Government officials, on retirement from the public service with pensions, accepting immediately, or shortly afterwards, salaried offices from trading companies, whose trading operations were, while these high officials were in the public service, worked under regulations drawn up by them; and whether he will say what steps, if any, he proposes to take to put a stop to Government officials accepting offices in such aforesaid companies.

Sir William Byles (L—Salford, North) has given notice to ask the Home Secretary if he will state how many sentences of death have been passed upon women in the last seven years, and how many have been carried out; and how many such sentences have been passed in the same period upon youths not out of their teens, and how many have been carried out.

The Prime Minister is to be asked by Mr. King (L—Somersetshire, North) whether the Government has received the offer of Stafford House; if so, whether the offer has been accepted and, if accepted, what is the destined use of the property.

The Attorney-General has received notice of a question from Mr. Ginnell (Nat—Westmeath, North) asking if the Director of Public Prosecutions is unable to obtain the names of the persons who had access to the Crown jewels in Dublin Castle at the time those jewels were stolen in 1907, and of others admitted to the Castle at that time by those persons; will he say how many of those persons domiciled in England can be made amenable to the Criminal Law; whether the names have been obtained or will be obtained for this purpose; and, if not, will he say what peculiarity in the crime mentioned confers immunity on persons who in other circumstances would be subject to the ordinary criminal law.

The Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland (Mr. T. W. Russell) in a Parliamentary printed reply to Mr. Lundon (Nat—Limerick, East) states that 34,418 tons of butter, of an estimated value of £3,671,264, were exported from Irelandin 1911. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 34,945 tons and £3,584,810. During the first six months of the present year 3,035 tons were exported, as compared with 1641 in the corresponding period of 1911.

Replying to Mr. Lundon, M.P., in the Parliamentary paper, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Masterman) states that in 1911 41,300 old age pension claims in Ireland were passed and 20,000 rejected. During the first nine months of this year 18,50 were passed and 13,300 declined. In all cases the figures given are approximate.

COURT CIRCULAR.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

The King this morning received in audience his Excellency Baron Takaaki Kato, who presented his letter of credence as Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleipotentiary to the Court of St. James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Chozo Koiké (Councillo), Mr. Isaburo Yoshida (second Secretary), Captan Kenji Ide (Naval Attaché), and Colonel Saburo Itagaki (Military Attaché).

His Excellency the Count de Lalaing (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium) was received in audience by the King and presented to his Majesty an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians.

His Majesty also received in audience his Excellency Moisieur A. C. Sansaricq, who presented his lette of credence as Minister Resident from the Republic of Hayti.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), who previously had an audience of the King, was present.

The King afterwards received the delegates to the Peace Conference, now being held at St. James's Palace.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was present.

The following had the honour of being received by his Majesty to-day: Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman upon relinquishing his appointment as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty), Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe (upon his appointment as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty), and Rear-Admiral Herbert G. King-Hall (upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope).

Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) visited the King and Queen this afternoon.

SAND

DOCTORS' DECISION.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS REJECTED.

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

SUGGESTED PROVISIONAL SCHEME.

VIEWS OF MEDICAL MEN.

By a majority of 182 votes to 21 the special representative meeting of the British Medical Association decided on Saturday to reject the final offer of the Government with reference to service under the National Insurance Act as "unworkable" and "derogatory to the profession." The motion was submitted in the following terms:—

That the representative body rejects the proposals of the Government and adheres to its previous decisions to decline service under the Act,

and the feeling of the meeting in regard to it is shown by the overwhelming majority with which it was carried.

The official figures of the recent voting throughout the country on the question whether agreements should be entered into with the local insurance committees to give service under the Act upon the terms and conditions finally offered by the Government were given as follows:

Against accepting service	11,219
For accepting service	2,408
Majority against	8,811

After the main resolution had been carried the conference agreed that local medical committees should treat with insured persons pending the adoption of a uniform scheme by the association on a capitation basis of 8s. 6d. per head per annum, inclusive of drugs, or on an attendance basis to be arranged by local medical committees, but on a scale not lower than 2s. 6d. per visit. The arrangement of a minimum basis of remuneration is not considered to include the treatment of tuberculosis.

Approval was given by the conference of a scheme adopted by St. Bartholomew's Hospital with regard to persons presenting themselves for treatment after January 15, and requested the council to make arrangements for obtaining the approval of the scheme by all the hospital staffs and committees throughout the country. Under this scheme the treatment of necessitous poor will remain as at present.

A MOMENTOUS MEETING.

REJECTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Saturday's special meeting of the representative body of the British Medical Association, under the presidency of Mr. T. Jenner Verrall, lasted the whole of the day. Beginning at ten o'clock in the morning, it was not until 11 p.m. that an official statement was issued in the following terms:—

"A report was presented showing that the voting at the meetings in divisions throughout the United Kingdom on the question

Are you in favour of the association calling upon the profession to refuse to enter into any agreement with local insurance committees to give service under the Act upon the terms and conditions now finally offered by the Government?

was as follows:—

Members voting against service ...	9,331
Non-members voting against service	1,888
	—11,219
Members voting for service	1,963
Non-members voting for service ...	445
	— 2,408
Majority voting against service..	8,811

CHANCELLOR'S REPLIES UNSATISFACTORY.

After discussion of the order of business the meeting debated a proposal to confirm the decision of last November, and eventually adopted the following resolution by a very large majority:—

That this representative body, having carefully considered the replies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the deputation appointed at the recent representative meeting to confer with him, is of opinion that the replies of the Chancellor have not removed the strong objections to the regulations and conditions of service discussed at the last representative meeting, and confirms the then expressed opinion that such terms are in the best interests of the public and the profession unworkable and derogatory.

THE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

A motion in the following terms was then submitted:—

That the representative body rejects the proposals of the Government, and adheres to the previous decision to decline service under the Act.

To this an amendment was moved to empower local medical committees to enter into negotiations for service on the panels, subject to the approval of the Council of the association, provided that the Government gives an assurance that at the end of a year's trial of the Act full consideration would be given by some impartial committee, preferably a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to representations of the association regarding any defects proved to exist in the medical arrangements.

This was debated at some length and was supported by several speakers, but when put to the vote was lost by a large majority. After further debate the original motion was adopted by 182 to 21. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the future policy of the association, and adopted the following resolution by a very large majority:

That the association advises the profession to express its willingness to treat insured persons on condition that each insured person shall have free choice of doctor subject to the consent of the doctor to act;

That where a capitation system is adopted the basis of remuneration shall be a minimum of 8s. 6d. per annum inclusive of drugs;

That where a system of payment by attendance is adopted such payment shall be on a scale of fees to be drawn up by the local medical committee, subject to the approval of the council of the association, the minimum fee per visit being 2s. 6d.;

That the general arrangements be made between the insured or their representatives and a committee of local doctors, and that all other details be left to the doctors of the local areas affected; and

That these arrangements be carried on until such time as the profession adopt some uniform scheme. The arrangement of a minimum basis of remuneration is not considered to include the treatment of tuberculosis.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL SCHEME.

The following resolution was also passed:—

That the meeting approve the scheme adopted by St. Bartholomew's Hospital with regard to persons presenting themselves for treatment at that hospital after January 15, 1913, and that the council be requested to make arrangements for obtaining approval of such scheme by all hospital staffs and committees throughout the country.

The resolutions adopted with regard to persons presenting themselves at the hospital for treatment after January 15, 1913, are as follows:—

That all persons coming to the hospital (except in cases of urgent illness) should be asked by a lay official of the hospital whether they are insured;

That each insured person should be referred to a medical officer of the hospital to decide whether his or her ailment be urgent or not;

That in the case of an insured person with an ailment or accident which can be treated by a general practitioner of ordinary competence such insured person should be told by a medical officer of the hospital that he or she must obtain treatment by medical practitioner outside the hospital; and

That the treatment of the really necessitous poor remain as at present.

BIRMINGHAM OPINIONS.

WHAT DOCTORS THINK OF THE DECISION.

The majority of the medical men in Birmingham probably endorse the decision arrived at the special meeting of the representative body of the British Medical Association held in London on Saturday, but those who are willing to work the Act are not inconsiderable.

The result of the meeting, said one member of the profession to a "Daily Post" reporter last night, was a foregone conclusion after the way the voting went in the country. "It is not so much a question of conditions, but of the constitution of the local insurance committees. If they were constituted on a fair basis some of the great objections to working the Act might be removed. If such committees were not composed of a majority of insured persons we could hope to get fair consideration of any important points. The alternative policy outlined in the second resolution commends itself to me as a good way of getting out of the impasse. I approve of freedom of choice subject to the consent of the doctor to act, and fixing the basis of remuneration at 8s. 6d. per head inclusive of drugs. In case of payment by attendance, I don't think the work could be done properly, or at least ought to be expected, at less than 2s. 6d. a visit, which, I take it, is inclusive of drugs. Club work has been done hitherto at far too low a price."

Asked if Saturday's resolutions modified the position, the doctor said they did so to the extent that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was given the opportunity of effecting a settlement on lines satisfactory to the British Medical Association.

A LAMENTABLE DECISION.

A well-known Birmingham surgeon was quite frank in expressing his opinion of the decision arrived at on Saturday night. "I think," he said, "the attitude the majority of the profession have assumed as expressed by the resolution not to work the Act is lamentable. The latest proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are remunerative and fair. Speaking, not as a medical man, but as a taxpayer, I think the doctors are asking more than they ought to. The minimum fee of 2s. 6d. per visit is more than many of them have been in the habit of charging before, and there are hundreds of men willing to do the work on the terms offered."

THE ACT BOUND TO BE WORKED.

"I think it is a most unfortunate decision," said a third medical man who was interviewed. "The Act is bound to be worked without the consent of the association. There is no doubt that in the vast majority of cases panels will be formed. In other parts of the country whole-time appointments will be made, and I heard to-day on fairly good authority that they will carry salaries at the rate of £800 a year, and that is going to knock the bottom out of resistance to the Act. I don't think there is any doubt the Birmingham panel will be formed, and that the surrounding areas—the Black Country especially—will be worked. Medical men cannot afford to do anything less."

"Of course, we have to consider what the British Medical Association can do to men who work the Act. They can't do much. They can apply what is called the Bradford rule. That means that when a member disputes the mandate of the association his name can be brought before the divisional council, who can get the offending member put under the Bradford rule. Then the loyal members of the association will refuse to co-operate with him professionally, and he will be socially ostracised. But these two things are not so very terrible, after all."

"The alternative policy is the policy of public medical service which the association have advised, and we in Birmingham are adopting for non-insured persons. That is practically what it comes to. Further concessions are asked which the Government at present decline to give. I don't say they are unreasonable, but they are beyond the range of practical politics. The Government have gone to the utmost in the matter of lay control."

WHAT MAY FOLLOW.

"What do I think will follow as the result of Saturday's decision? Well, I think there will be a number of men all over England going on the panel, and their position will be inconsistent with membership of the association. Consequently we may expect resignations on a big scale. I don't think the loyal members will be strong enough to hold out."

Asked how he maintained that opinion in view of the overwhelming majority of the vote not to accept service under the Act, the doctor pointed out that the figures were apt to be misleading. The votes of delegates at the meeting represented, say, 13,000 members of the association, but the total number affected was put at 29,000. From those figures they could get an idea of what was the real opinion of the profession.

THE BIRMINGHAM PANEL.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN DOCTORS AND INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Birmingham Insurance Committee have issued an invitation to medical practitioners to attend a conference at the Grand Hotel this afternoon. As we have already announced, between thirty and forty doctors have intimated in writing their readiness to go on the Birmingham panel, and a basis for a contract has been settled. Apparently, in spite of Saturday's decision of the British Medical Association, the Birmingham Committee are hopeful of securing on the panel a sufficient number of medical men to inaugurate the scheme of medical benefits on January 15. The circular convening to-day conference is in the following terms:—

Birmingham Insurance Committee,
Cornwall Buildings, 45, Newhall Street,
December 21. 1912.

Sir,—I am directed by the Insurance Committee to inform you that a meeting will be held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Monday next, the 23rd instant, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of conferring with the medical practitioners within the committee's area as to the nature of the arrangements to be adopted for securing the treatment of insured persons under the National Insurance Act and the regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners.

If you are willing to enter into negotiations with a view to acting on the panel in the committee's area, I am to request you to attend the meeting. The conditions of service upon which practitioners are invited to undertake the treatment of insured persons for the provisional period from January 15 to April 14 next, are set out in the form of agreement herewith.

As the first lists of practitioners on the panels must be issued for the assistance of insured persons in selecting their doctors during the first week of January, the name of any practitioner whose acceptance is received later than December 31 cannot appear on those first lists. It will therefore be necessary, as stated in my letter of the 11th inst., that the negotiations so far as they relate to the provisional period should be concluded in sufficient time to allow the form of agreement finally adopted by the committee to be reissued in a complete form, and to permit of its execution and return not later than the 31st inst. by those practitioners who desire their names to appear in that list.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. W. PARROTT, Clerk of the Committee.

The circular was accompanied by a copy of the draft agreement, which, as previously stated, is to run for the period ended April 14 next, setting forth the terms and conditions of service. The fourth schedule of the agreement, defining the scale for calculating remuneration, is as follows:—

The remuneration shall be calculated as follows, namely:—the sum of 1s. 9d. in respect of each insured person entitled to medical benefits (except (1)—those insured persons who have been required or allowed to make their own arrangements, and (2)—those insured persons who have been entitled to receive medical attendance under any system or through any institution approved by the committee and the Commissioners during the quarter) shall be appropriated for the remuneration of all practitioners on the medical list in respect of the quarter ending April 14, 1913, and the remuneration to be paid to each practitioner on the medical list shall be such a proportion of such appropriated sum as the number of insured persons accepted for treatment by him during the quarter shall bear to the number of insured persons accepted for treatment by all practitioners on the medical list during the quarter, the amount of the remuneration of each practitioner being settled on the accounts agreed upon by the committee and the committee appointed by the practitioners on the medical list.

BUNGALOW MURDER.

INDIAN SERVANT'S STORY OF THE CRIME.

LIEUTENANT CLARK'S ALLEGED BARGAINING.

Further graphic evidence was given at Saturday's hearing of the Fulham-Clark murder charges, at Agra.

A native servant of Lieutenant and Mrs. Clark, named Budhu, one of the prisoners in the case of the murder of Mrs. Clark, made a voluntary statement.

He described the negotiations alleged to have been entered into by Lieutenant Clark and Mrs. Fulham for the murder, stating that Clark promised them money when the work was done.

On the night of the murder five natives went to Mrs. Clark's bungalow, but were disturbed by the barking of a dog. Clark rode up, shut up the dog in an out-house, and then went away.

The men entered the bungalow, and having ascertained which was Mrs. Clark's bed, one of them went up and gave Mrs. Clark two heavy cuts with a large knife.

A MIDNIGHT VISIT.

CLARK'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NATIVE SERVANT.

[Press Association Foreign Special.]

AGRA, December 21.

The trial of Lieutenant Clark and Mrs. Fulham on the charge of murdering Mrs. Clark, the former's wife, was resumed to-day. The two men Sukhia and Ramlal (alleged to have been concerned in the actual murder) were placed in the dock jointly with the accused.

The prisoner Budhu, a servant of the Clarks, made a statement of his own accord narrating the events after Lieutenant Clark had engaged him as servant. He said that after he had worked for four months, Mrs. Fulham called him to her bungalow, and said she would give him something to put in Mrs. Clark's food, and would pay him fifty rupees. He refused to do this.

One day Lieutenant Clark came into the lamp-room in the hospital and took a lamp chimney from him. Lieutenant Clark made powdered glass out of it, and on the following day gave him three powders, and told him to give them to Mrs. Clark, who afterwards got dysentery. Lieutenant Clark said he would give him fifty rupees. When Mrs. Clark became very ill Lieutenant Clark warned him to be careful not to put the powder in the children's food. Witness opened the powders, and pointed out that they were thick, and would not mix with anything. Clark thereupon abused him, and took the powders away.

Ten days later Clark gave him a bottle, and told him if he did not give it to the Memsahib he would drive him from the hospital. On that day witness poured it into the Memsahib's tea, after which she was sick. Sometime afterwards Clark again gave him powders, and told him to put them in the Memsahib's tea, but he refused. After this, Clark tried to get him removed from the hospital, but failed.

Later Clark asked him to go to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow, where he also met Clark. After sending the servants away, they both asked him "Cannot you arrange to kill Mrs. Clark?" Budhu said he would tell them later, and afterwards saw the accused Sukhia, and asked him if he could do anything. Sukhia replied "I cannot do it for a hundred rupees. I want more."

Budhu then took Sukhia to Mrs. Fulham's house. Clark was also there, and he (Clark) and Mrs. Fulham conversed at length with Sukhia, who asked for payment before he did the work. Clark replying "You will get the money when the work is done." Eventually it was arranged to give Budhu the money and let him pay Sukhia.

WHEN THE MOON WENT DOWN.

About a week after this, Clark told Sukhia that he would give the money to Budhu that night, saying "Do the job to-night." At ten o'clock the same night Clark came to the hospital, and showed Budhu six sovereigns and ten rupees, and asked when his fellows were coming to his bungalow. Budhu replied "When the moon goes down." Clark went off in the direction of the railway station. Mrs. Clark was murdered the same night.

On that night he (Budhu) met Sukhia and Ramlal at Budhakenjor's house. All four went to a spot where they met another man whom Sukhia brought from the bazaar. Budhakenjors went into a field and brought out a large knife which Ramlal took.

The accused Ramlal fainted and was carried out.

Budhu, continuing, said that at about one o'clock they all went to Clark's bungalow. Budhu waited on the verandah while the other four went in at the back door, which they tried to open, but a dog barked. They went back to the verandah and again went towards Clark's bedroom, but the dog was still barking. Just at that moment Clark rode up on his bicycle. The four men told him to look after the dog, and they would at once finish the work.

Ramlal opened the door, and Clark entered and took out the dog, which was shut up in the out-house. Clark then rode off, telling the men to enter the house when he had gone. About half-past one the four men went in, Budhu waiting outside.

Shortly afterwards Ramlal came out, saying he did not know which was Mrs. Clark and which was the daughter. Budhu pointed out Mrs. Clark's bed, and then the other two men (who have not yet been arrested) brought in the lamp. Ramlal and Sukhia stood behind the curtain near the daughter's bed, and while Budhakenjors took the lamp the other man gave the Memsahib a heavy cut. Directly she shrieked the man gave another cut, and she writhed and rolled over the bed. All the four men then left.

Budhu heard the daughter cry out, and then ran off. When he reached the main road the other four men demanded money. Budhu took them to the hospital and told them to wait. He then went back to the bungalow, where he saw the daughter crying, and Clark standing by. Budhu told Sukhia not to worry about the money as Clark would pay next morning. Ramlal came to the hospital eight times in the morning for money. Budhu told Clark, who asked him to take the men to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow, but the same evening Sukhia still complained of not having been paid. Budhu did not know what happened after that, as he was arrested.

The case was adjourned till January 7.

THAMES IRONWORKS CLOSED

SALE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

The famous Thames Ironworks have been closed down. The following notice, signed by Mr. F. Smart, the Receiver of the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, by order of the Court, was displayed on Saturday at the gates of the firm's works:—

I regret to state I am instructed to close these works on this day, Saturday, December 21, 1912. All workmen can claim their back pay on Tuesday, December 24."

Mr. Smart stated to a press representative that he had during the past twelve months been endeavouring to negotiate the sale of the whole business as a going concern, but without success. The main obstacle from the purchaser's point of view seemed to be the labour question and the uncertainty of being able to make any permanent agreement with the men to work the same hours per day as the company's competitors—namely, nine hours.

Mr. Arnold Hills, chairman of the company, who has made great efforts to save the works, still appears to have hopes of a happy issue from the present difficulties, and declares he intends to appeal against the Court's decision. On Saturday afternoon a notice to the workmen, signed by Mr. Hills, was posted outside the entrance gates, in which the chairman said:—

I will not desert you in the darkest hour before the dawn. No battle is lost until it is won. I bid you be of good cheer. Our extremity is God's opportunity. I doubt not but there is still in store for us a happy New Year.

By the closing down of the works many hundreds of men are thrown out of employment in the East End.

PEACE DEADLOCK.

HOW THE TURKS ARE WASTING TIME.

TWO GREEK SUCCESSES.

BATTLE WON AND AN ISLAND OCCUPIED.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.]

LONDON, Sunday Night.

No one was in the least surprised at the adjournment of the Peace Conference on Saturday afternoon; at the same time, it must be acknowledged that the delegates of the four allied kingdoms have every reason to complain of the attitude of the Turkish Government, and to assert, in a homely English phrase, that the Turks are not playing cricket.

It will be remembered that on Tuesday last, on the interchange of their credentials, Reshid Pacha announced that he had been instructed not to open negotiations if the Greeks were represented at the conference; but, on the other delegates declining to proceed without the assistance of their Greek Allies, he promised to telegraph to Constantinople for further instructions, and, consequently, the conference was adjourned until Thursday afternoon. On Thursday the conference again assembled, and Reshid Pacha then stated that although he had received a telegraphic answer to his request for further instructions a messenger had been despatched with the full text, and he requested a further adjournment until Saturday to permit of the arrival of this messenger.

Now Sabro Effendi, one of the Legal Councillors at the Sublime Porte, was the bearer of these further instructions, but it appears that his papers in no way relate to the request of Reshid Pacha. Sabro Effendi left Constantinople with amended instructions on Monday last, two days before Reshid Pacha's telegram was despatched. It is, therefore, clear that the Sublime Porte, after furnishing Reshid Pacha with instructions, reconsidered these within a few hours of the delegates' departure, and, drawing up fresh orders, hurried off Sabro Effendi to compel Reshid to adopt a more decided attitude.

The instructions now given to Reshid Pacha put different complexion on the negotiations. He is instructed to demand the revictualling of Adrianople, and on Saturday, as the procès verbal issued to the press sets forth, he consented to negotiate with the Greeks, but demanded a concession which had been peremptorily refused at the Armistice Conference at Bogtche-Keui on the 3rd instant.

Dr. Daneff, who was the only peace delegate who had been present at the Armistice Conference, reminded Reshid Pacha that this point had been fully discussed on the 3rd, that Nazim Pacha had agreed to this stipulation, and that under no circumstances would the Allies allow this point to be reopened. Reshid Pacha then said that he must telegraph for further instructions, and the conference was adjourned until to-morrow (Monday), at four in the afternoon.

A deadlock has now arisen. The Allies are, and will remain, adamant on this question, and so far as I can learn, the Turks, still hopeful of some future measure of success, will also remain firm. In this case, as I stated on Friday, Dr. Daneff has suggested that Sir Edward Grey be asked to take the presidency in the hope that he may be able to pour oil on the troubled waters.

It is difficult to understand what the Turks hope to gain by their obduracy. Despite all assertions to the contrary, there is no doubt that Adrianople is in dire straits, and may capitulate at any moment. Its hostility [illegible] is fast sealed. King Ferdinand has returned to Sofia after a triumphal tour through Macedonia, and after a most cordial interview with the King of Greece at Salonica. The contingent of recruits for the year 1913 have voluntarily presented themselves for training, and have already undergone some six weeks' instruction in the rudiments of drill and rifle shooting. These, 60,000 strong, will be immediately pushed up to assist the Serbs in the siege of Adrianople, and there can be little doubt that the garrison, enfeebled by want and disease, will speedily succumb.

If we leave Adrianople and turn to the Epirus, I learn from the Greek delegates that a welcome change for the better has taken place. News was received this morning by M. Venezelos to the effect that the army of the Crown Prince, pushing westward from Florina, had attacked a division of the Turks at Koritza and totally defeated it, capturing a number of mountain guns and 4,000 prisoners. This division was a part of the army which had been defeated by the Serbs at Monastir, and was marching south to join hands with Essad Pacha's army at Janina.

Further welcome news was received from Mitylene, where the Turkish Garrison, having retreated to the north of the island, sent in a parlementaire, and a telegram arrived about ten this morning announcing the capitulation of this force, numbering 1,470 men.

All stories as to the disablement of the Greek cruiser George Averoff are false; she was not in any way damaged by the Turkish fire, and her losses were but three men wounded. She is still watching the mouth of the Dardanelles, and is ready to meet the Hair-ed-din-Barbarossa whenever she may choose to attempt to enter the Ægean.

The action of King George and the Greek Royal Family is endearing them not only to their own soldiery, but also to the whole population of the Epirus and of Salonica. In spite of rumours of infectious diseases, and even of plague, the King and Queen of Greece visit the hospitals daily, seeing to the comfort of the patients, and I have even heard that his Majesty has been seen holding the hand of a wounded lad to sustain his courage during an operation. Princess Alice is ubiquitous, and Princess Sophie (the sister of the German Emperor), after a hurried visit to Salonica, has returned to Athens to superintend the working of the hospitals in the capital. The conduct of these two Royal ladies should come home to us, for Princess Sophie is the daughter of our late Princess Royal, wife of the Emperor Frederick, and Princess Alice is the grand-daughter of our own Princess Alice, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, so both are in a measure English Princesses.

From the highest to the lowest, men, women, and children, the Greeks have shown themselves worthy descendants of the Greeks we learnt to admire in our school days, the Greeks of Marathon and Thermophylæ. One of the grand old men of Hellas, himself a Macedonian, is M. Etienne Dragoumis, formerly Prime Minister, and now Governor of Crete. He had three sons, four sons-in-law, and a grandson present in the war, and his daughter (the widow of Captain Paul Melas, killed by Turks in Macedonia four years ago) followed the army as a nursing sister and tended her boyish son, a cadet at the military college, who, shot through the arm, gained his commission on the battle-field at the age of fifteen years. If Byron were alive to-day he would learn that the pyrrhic phalanx has arisen to take its place by the side of the pyrrhic dance, and that Greece has, of the two lessons, taken to heart the "nobler and the manlier one."

So far as Servia is concerned, the question of Albania is decided "en principe," as diplomatists have it. It is to be autonomous, but not under the suzerainty of the Sultan. Its boundaries have yet to be fixed, as also the route to be taken by the suggested neutralised railway and the free port on the Adriatic. The Austrian press is preening itself on its moderation, and priding itself on its diplomatic victory. The less said about the methods of Austrian statesmanship and the Austrian press the better.

This is, however, an undoubted fact. M. Novakovitch, as soon as he learnt in Paris and London that England and France counselled moderation as regards Durazzo, at once placed himself in the hands of Servia's friends, and so enabled Sir Edward Grey and M. Cambon to settle this thorny point, retaining for the Serbs a door, not a "little window," on the Adriatic, with perfect freedom for her imports and exports, unassailable by the malevolence of her domineering neighbour.

We have yet to hear the discordant voice of Roumania. Her claims for "compensation" should receive short shrift. Had she openly joined the Allies, and risked the blood of her men in freeing the Christians of the Balkans from the tyranny of the Turk she might well advance some claim for consideration, but when her plea is to the effect that by not throwing in her lot with Turkey she enabled Bulgaria to throw her whole force against the Turk she alienates sympathy, and certainly will receive but little support at the hands of the Triple Entente. If she seeks compensation let her ask it from Austria, who rules over 3,000,000 Roumanians in Transylvania. Possibly Count Berchtold may offer some assistance. Prior to the commencement of the war overtures were made to the Roumanian Government with a view of her joining the Allies, and Bulgaria, I am informed, was then ready to grant a considerable accession of territory on the Dobrudja, but Roumania did not care to risk defeat. Now that victory has followed the Allies she demands "compensation." Compensation for what?

TWO HOURS' SITTING.

TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT

Saturday' sitting of the Conference lasted for two hours, and the following is the text of the official communiqué issued at its close:—

Sitting of December 21, 1912, under the presidency of M. Miovitchkovitch.

The Turkish delegates, having asked for the revictualling of Adrianople with a view to entering into negotions with Greece, and the delegates of the Allies considering that this question, which has already been settled by the armistice, is outside the competence of the Conference, the Turkish delegates declared that in face of this new situation they must refer the matter to their Government. The next sitting will take place on Monday next, December 23, at four o'clock.

Immediately after the Conference Reshid Pacha telegraphed to Constantinople. In spite of the further delay occasioned by the Turks, the best feeling prevailed at the Conference, and before the delegates separated two consultations were held, one among the Allies and the other among the Turkish delegates.

Members of the Balkan missions, in conversation with Reuter's representative, expressed great satisfaction at the result of the Ambassadors' meeting at the Foreign Office, and a much more optimistic feeling prevailed among the delegates.

During the Conference the Ottoman delegates declared that they were prepared to admit Greece into the negotiations, although this might prolong the discussions. In return the Ottoman representatives asked for the revictualling of the besieged towns in the interests of humanity. The demand was not favourably received by the Allies. In consequence of Saturday's developments (Reuter adds) the delegates of the Allies, as well as the Turkish representatives, may have to refer to their respective Governments for instructions.

PLAIN HINT TO TURKEY.

The Allies are most anxious to proceed with actual business, and it was clearly hinted at the Conference that these delays must come to an end. M. Venizelos stated that the delegates had already been ten days here without making any progress, and he emphasised the necessity of proceeding in a practical manner.

It was stated some days ago on behalf of the Allies (says the Press Association) that any attempt on the part of the Turks to raise the question of the revictualling of Adrianople would cause the other delegates to withdraw from the Conference. This at all events has not happened, and the conviction is growing that there is some solid foundation for Mr. Asquith's optimism. The question of Adrianople has been acknowledged to be one of the utmost importance. The Turks were desirous of [illegible] to replenish the food supplies of the city, and the Bulgarians were equally anxious to insist upon its surrender as a sine qua non to continued negotiations.

A new situation has therefore arisen. The Turkish Government apparently replied authorising negotiations with Greece and the other Allies provided the revictualling of Adrianople is conceded. The Allies having decided that this matter is outside their purview; the Ottoman envoys find that their conditional instructions do not now apply, and that they must seek further instructions from Constantinople.

DELEGATES MEET THE KING.

The delegates to the Peace Conference were received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon.

They were introduced by Sir Edward Grey, and the King cordially shook hands with each of them. There was no formal address of welcome, but his Majesty entered into private conversation with the delegates after the reception, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

In the evening the envoys of Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece were entertained at dinner at the Russian Embassy by the Russian Ambassador, and yesterday the Greek delegates were entertained by the Greek colony in London to a banquet at the Savoy.

TURKISH WAR FEELING.

DOMINANCE OF MILITARY PARTY.

(Press Association Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 21.

A strong feeling against the Government is gaining ground in military circles, owing to the acceptance of the armistice without a provision for the revictualling of Adrianople.

This feeling has not yet found tangible expression, but as the army to-day dominates the situation the Cabinet not enjoying its support cannot be expected to show great stability. Rumours have been rife lately on impending Ministerial changes, but all such reports are premature.

Owing to the attitude of the army officers, the Turkish delegates in London have been instructed to press for permission to revictual Adrianople during the progress of the negotiations, although official circles realise that the prospects are small of the Balkan Allies giving way on this point. But the army, especially the officers of the newly-arrived troops, strongly favour a continuance of hostilities in preference to surrendering Adrianople.

Great activity is displayed in military preparations for the eventuality of a rupture of the negotiations. Reinforcements arrive almost daily from Syria and Murdistan, while several important orders for guns and war stores have been placed abroad.

Military circles feel that much can be gained and little lost by a continuation of the campaign, the Turks remaining on the defensive during the winter and assuming the offensive in the spring. Sober-minded Turks do not share the chauvinistic optimism of the military officers, and would welcome the conclusion of peace.

It is generally felt that the capitulation of Adrianople at an early date would greatly simplify the situation, although the consequences might be serious to the Cabinet.

BRIGHTER PEACE OUTLOOK.

AUSTRIA COMES INTO LINE WITH THE POWERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, December 21.

The following semi-official statement is issued here:—

The improvement in the international situation has become more marked, and there is now complete agreement among the Powers in favour of moderation. Austria, who has hitherto maintained an attitude of reserve, having decided to come in line with the other Powers and to urge prudence and moderation on Turkey. The cause of peace has made great strides during the last forty-eight hours.

SAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT SHEFFIELD.

WIFE SHOOTS HUSBAND AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

A mysterious shooting tragedy occurred at Sheffield on Saturday. A married woman of forty, it is believed, killed herself and shot her husband, Ernest Pilgrim (24), a steel analyst, of 91, Shirebrook Road, who is now in hospital. Just before eleven o'clock Pilgrim appeared at the surgery of Dr. Stokes, Shirebrook Road, with blood streaming from a wound in his head. He said: "I have been shot. I come from 91, Shirebrook Road. My wife shot me."

After examination the doctor saw his wound was not dangerous, and leaving him in charge of his wife, who is a trained nurse, he went across the road and entered Pilgrim's house. There he found Mrs. Pilgrim lying dead behind the door of the front room. There was a jagged wound in her temple and she had been shot more than once. Close by on the floor was a five-chambered revolver with four chambers empty.

The story of the tragedy was told by Pilgrim to Mrs. Stokes. He said he and his wife had gone shopping that evening and had some words. They spoke sharply to each other and she left him. Arrived home he lay on the cough reading a newspaper, when his wife said: "Are you always going to treat me like this." He replied: "Yes, if you dont learn better ways," or words to that effect.

Without another word she walked round the back of the couch and shot him. He had not seen a revolver in her hand. He rolled off the couch dazed, heard three more shots and saw his wife lying on the floor. He then went for a doctor. He knew his wife had had a revolver for some time, he said, and she had before threatened to shoot him. He thought she had done it in a fit of hysteria.

Dr. Stokes said he had attended Mrs. Pilgrim for influenza, but she had completely recovered, and he did not think this illness afforded an explanation.

Mr. Pilgrim, it is believed, has been at Sheffield about two years. He came from Norfolk. His wife, who came from Coventry, joined him about nine months ago, and they had been in Shirebrook Road some three months. They had no children, were quiet and reserved, and apparently made few, if any, acquaintances. Neighbours knew very little about them, and could throw no light on the affair. Mrs. Pilgrim was described as being very ladylike. It is stated the couple were married two years ago.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

LORD CREWE REPLIES TO MR. BONAR LAW.

The Marquis of Crewe (Secretary of State for India), in a letter addressed to a correspondent at Manchester, deals at considerable length with Mr. Bonar Law's references at Ashton-under-Lyne to his fiscal policy for India and his lordship's criticisms thereon. Lord Crewe says:—"Will Mr. Bonar Law ask himself why it is that we cannot get inter-Imperial Free Trade with the colonies now, whereas, putting revenue difficulties apart, we could have it with India to-morrow, and face frankly all the consequences that follow from the answer? If so, he must admit that it is because the manufacturing interests in the self-governing dominions have both the will and the power to protect themselves against the manufacturing industries of the Mother Country, whereas in India—putting aside the will for a moment, since Mr. Bonar Law strangely disputes this point—the Bombay cotton mills, the nascent iron and steel industry, and the other manufacturing enterprises in India lack the power to secure the Indian home market for themselves against the Mother Country in this way."

His lordship goes on to describe the position, characterised by him as politically impossible, when Mr. Bonar Law negotiates with the self-governing Dominions on the one hand, and with India and the Crown Colonies on the other. "In the former case," he says, "he will ask for a reduction in the preferential rates of colonial duty on British manufactures substantial enough to justify him in saying that he is bringing inter-Imperial Free Trade in sight. In return he will offer a tax on foreign wheat, carefully coupling his offer with the assurance, made in his speech, that the Unionist leaders do not want to impose it if they can possibly help it, and will not do so unless the dominions regard it as absolutely essential. The very able publicists who adorn the Indian Viceroy's Legislative Council, Lord Crewe contends, will stipulate that they should be allowed to advance by the same pleasant path as the self-governing dominions, and one cannot envy the official who has to answer them. "It is not to be supposed," comments his Lordship, "that they will allow themselves to be hurried blindfold to a goal at which the prizes will be distributed to their inevitable disadvantage."

In the further course of his letter Lord Crewe refers to Mr. Bonar Law's doubts as to the true direction of Indian protectionist sentiment. The Unionist leader, he recalls, said that as far as he could judge, the competition in cottons that India had most to fear was not that of Lancashire but of Japan, and perhaps China. The facts, however, are that 91.78% of the total cotton import comes from Lancashire, 1.52% from Japan, and 0.05% from China. Indian protectionist sentiment is an unsentimental business sentiment, and it is directed against Lancashire.

Mr. Bonar Law, his Lordship further recalls, records his strong conviction that India must be allowed to protect industries from the competition that is likely to be the most deadly. "On the point of principle," says Lord Crewe, "India will agree; that is my whole case. On the point of fact involved she will dissent from him with consequences that will be very serious."

SOUTH AFRICAN RACIALISM.

COLONEL LEUCHARS AND RESTRICTED IMPERIALISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

GREYTOWN (Natal), December 21.

Colonel Leuchars, the former Minister of Public Works, who resigned owing to his being unable to agree with General Hertzog's policy of a restricted Imperialism, addressed his constituents here to-day.

He declared that he went into Parliament to fight against racialism. He joined the Ministry and left it because he still intended to fight racialism. He had excused General Hertzog's previous speeches because he had been told, on good authority, that General Hertzog's utterances had been wrongly translated and because he knew General Hertzog's temperament and how he had been goaded on by sections of the press.

His speech on December 8, when he declared that he believed in Imperialism only is so far as it benefited South Africa was, however, the climax. After that he (Colonel Leuchars) had informed General Botha of his resignation. General Botha thought that not only his—Colonel Leuchars's—position, but even his own was impossible. All the other members of the Cabinet were of a similar opinion.

Colonel Leuchars paid a glowing tribute to General Botha, who, he said, was the only man able to bring about a fusion of the races.

CANADIAN NAVY DEBATE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, December 22.

Some comment is being made by Western Liberals and disappointment expressed at the fact that the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, while they attended Parliament to hear the speeches of Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster on the introduction of the emergency navy proposal, neglected to do so when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberals spoke on the question.

Their Royal Highnesses are so popular in Canada, and have made themselves so familiar with every aspect of political and social life here, that any charge of partisanship, such as some Westerners seem inclined to insinuate, falls to the ground of its own weight.

The Duke of Connaught as Governor-General never attends Parliament to hear debates, as this would be a breach of custom, but the Duchess and Princess were so interested in the navy question that they were eager to hear Mr. Borden's exposition of the Government's plans. It would be quite exceptional, however, for them to attend to hear the debate, and those who are familiar with Parliamentary custom here are smiling at the naivete of the grumblers of the Far West.

THE DEAD AMBASSADOR.

LEAVES PORTSMOUTH FOR THE UNITED STATES.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

Borne on a gun carriage from the American Embassy, Dorchester House, Park Lane, and covered simply with the Stars and Stripes, the coffin containing the remains of the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, left London on Saturday for Portsmouth, where it was placed on board the cruiser Natal—offered by the British Government as a compliment to the late diplomatist and to the country which he represented—for conveyance to the United States.

Impressive scenes marked the departure of the cortege from the Embassy. Park Lane, usually so busy, presented a strangely deserted appearance, for all traffic had been stopped, and the quietness which prevailed seemed unnatural. All the blinds in the mansions were drawn, and an overcast sky added to the general air of mourning. Drawn up in the courtyard fronting the Embassy was a troop of Household Cavalry, and facing them stood half a battalion of Scots Guards, with bands and pipes.

The troops stood with arms reversed and bowed heads while the coffin was being carried out, and when all was in readiness for the short journey to Victoria Station the immediate members of the family, the Earl of Granard, the Hon. John Ward, Captain Ward, and Mr. Ogden Mills ent

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Fortnightly Settling Days ... December 27, 28, 30
Bank of England Rate ..... (October 17) 5%

MARKETS INACTIVE, BUT STRONG ON THE "PEACE" DEVELOPMENTS.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Saturday.

The easier tone seen in the Money market yesterday was, as regards discount rates, more pronounced this morning, but of actual business there was very little indeed passing. The chief influence at work was the improved political outlook as regards the situation in the Near East, although acute pressure for funds is looked for before the turn of the year, and actual ease in the New Year will doubtless be prevented by the liquidation of indebtedness to the central institution and the introduction of new capital issues, of which a large number are in preparation. Call money was quoted 3% to 3½% at the end, as against 3¾% to 4% earlier in the day, and this without the assistance of any further sum from the Bank. Advances for a week were quoted 4% to 4¼%, and into the New Year 4½% to 4¾%.

The instalments due on new issues next week total rather over £750,000, with the only individual instalment of note £585,000 on New South Wales stock, this having to be paid on Monday. Discount rates moved in seller's favour, but few actual transactions occurred, and two months fine paper closed at 4 7/16%, three months at 4⅞% to 4 5/16%, four months at 4⅛%, and six months at 4¼% to 4½%. There were no gold operations at the Bank of England, and no fresh development occurred in the bullion market, while a further recovery took place in the Alexandria exchange on London to 97 1/16.

As to the Continental exchanges, the Paris rate came weaker at 25.20, and that from Berlin was rather lower at 20.44½, private discounts in the cities named continuing at 4% and 6% respectively.

A BURST OF STRENGTH.

Up to a day or two ago there appeared little likelihood of dealers in the Stock Exchange enjoying a "happy Christmas," gauged from the course of the markets, but the favourable developments of the last day or two have made the prospect of this salutation becoming actually true. Markets enjoyed quite a burst of strength to-day, owing to the better news from most of the Continental centres, and the highly optimistic speech made by Mr. Asquith at the Mansion House last night, which went a long way to dispel the recent gloom on the score of the political outlook in the Near East. Comparatively little business accompanied the buoyant feeling, and later on some of the rise was in most directions wiped off on profit-taking, which was not to be wondered at considering the nearness of the Christmas holidays and the settlement, when higher charges than last time for carrying over are almost certain to be imposed. We remarked a day or two ago on the intrinsically healthy state of the markets, and their readiness to respond to improve financial conditions, and this has been amply confirmed, while should peace be secured in the Balkans, which is hoped and looked for, we anticipate in the near future an increase in speculative and investment activity, and with it a substantial rise in market values.

BEAR CLOSING IN CONSOLS.

Further closing of accounts for the fall helped Consols along rapidly this morning to 75¼ for cash, and although a subsequent recoil occurred to 75 7/16, on realisations, this nevertheless left an advance of 5/16 for the day, and the account price was ¼ better. Irish stock was particularly firm, and British 2½% gained another small fraction. Colonial and Foreign Corporation issues were rather firmer, Domestic Corporation securities were steady, and in Colonial Government bonds Canada 3½% Land Grant was marked 2 down at 85. Although the disposition of the foreign market was quite good, the "war" bonds did not all share in the good things passing, the only advances being small ones in three Turkish issues and 1 in Greek of 1881, Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin simply marking time. Russians were quite hard, led by the 1889 loan, which rose ¾, and there were advances in some others, including Japanese of 1910 and Portuguese. Argentine and Brazilian loans showed several improvements.

GOOD ADVANCE IN HOME LINES.

A general and appreciable improvement was seen in Home Railway securities at the start, and although trading was distinctly on the quiet side prices fairly well held, the decline from the best ranging from ⅜ to ¾ only. Brighton Deferred occupied the position of honour, improving 1¼, and a great many others were raised to the extent of ¼ to 1, advances of as much as ⅝ occurring in eight cases, and Central London Deferred scored an advance of a point. Underground Electric Railway issues had a good share in the rise, and some prior charges advanced here and there.

The Wall Street market brightened up considerably yesterday, advantage being taken, amongst other favourable considerations, of the adjournment of the Money Trust enquiry until the new year, and expectations of a good Bank statement. Prices opened at a generally higher level, and over parity, and, encouraged by the optimistic feeling in the House, further moved up. Union Pacific were the most active, and these, together with Chesapeake, gained 1¼, while there were many other gains of ½ up to 1. United States Steel Common, with a decline of ⅛ from the best, were 1⅛ to the good at the close.

STRENGTH OF CANADIAN PACIFIC.

As to Colonial lines, Canadian Pacific shares began $2 ahead of parity and further rose to within ¾ of 270, while allowing for a reaction of ½ they closed 2¼ to the good. Grand Trunk stocks declined from the best, exhibiting finally advances of ⅜ in the ordinary and ½ in the third pref., while strength continued in the Indian Railway list.

There were several firm spots in the Foreign Railway department. First and foremost came San Paulo, which were bought up to 262, and closed 5 to the good at 257½. Brazil Railway had another gain of ¼, to 98, and a few Argentine issues were better, as were also United of the Havana, at 88. The strong action taken by the United States Government in respect of the Mexican rebellion had no influence on Mexican (Vera Cruz) stocks, but North-Western issues were bought, and moved up on the reassuring official statement regarding the position of the company. National of Mexico Second Pref. were also a little firmer.

REVIVED FIRMNESS OF MINING SHARES.

Mining shares as regards business suffered perhaps more than other classes from the nearness of settlement, which starts on Christmas Eve. This, nevertheless, did not prevent a general appreciation in values, in which all descriptions of South Africans, Copper properties, and the Broken Hill group had more or less participation. West Africans were also good in tone, and West Australian and Indian concerns about steady.

Peruvian Corporation Pref. were still keenly sought after, and rose 1½ (to 53¾), and numerous other Land and Finance issues advanced, including Hudson's Bay, Pekin Syndicate, and Shansi. Oil shares moved up, with Shell Transport the outstanding feature, while Rubbers, apart from Malaccas, were not much altered. Shipping issues are coming in for more attention from buyers, and fresh important gains occurred in P. and O. Deferred and Royal Mail. Brazil Traction were actively bought and rose to 94; a similar gain occurred in National Telephone Deferred (to 139½), and there were gains in several Commercial undertakings (Associated Portland Cement being up to 7⅞), a few Banks (including Lloyds at 28), Lautaro Nitrate, and Marconi Wireless Ordinary.

THE SILVER MARKET.

In the Silver market to-day a fair amount of metal was offered, and with practically no demand the price of bars declined ½d. to 29d. per ounce for spot and to 29 7/16d. per ounce for forward delivery. The only alteration in the Eastern exchanges was in the rate from Hong Kong, which came easier at 2s. 07½d. per dollar.

A special sale was made to-day by the India Council of £210,000, in telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 4 5-32d. per rupee.

Letters of allotment in connection with the recent offer by the Banco Popular Argentino of £198,250 5% 20-year Gold bonds have been posted.

The following are the latest prices of the principal stocks and shares:—

COLONIAL RAILWAYS.

Mak'g up Price.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.	Rise.	Fall.	Business done.
270	Canad'n Pac	269 – 269½	2¼	—	269½ 3 4 8 9 7
297½	Gd.TrunkOr	29⅝ – 29⅝	⅜	—	29⅝ 11 15 8 15 7/8
89½	Do. Guar..	89½ – 90	—	—	90 89⅜ ⅝ ½
108	Do.1st Pref	106½ – 107½	—	½	107½
98⅛	Do.2ndPref	98 – 99	—	—	99
55½	Do.3rd Pref	55⅝ – 55⅞	½	—	55⅝ 4 7/8 6 5 16

Other changes.—Rise: Canadian Northern Ontario 34¾, Dominion deb. stock ¼ to 83½ to 90½.

BRITISH FUNDS.

Mak'g up Price.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.	Rise.	Fall.	Business done.
—	Consols 2½%	75 – 75⅛	5/16	—	75 4⅝ 5⅜ 1/8
75⅛	Do. Account	75 1/16 – 75 5/16	¼	—	75 1/8 5/16 5/32
72¾	Do. 2½% '905	72⅛ – 72⅜	⅛	—	73 2⅜
85⅜	LocalLns 3%	86 – 87	—	—	86¼ ⅝
76⅛	Irish 2¾% ..	75⅝ – 76¼	½	—	76 5/8
89	Transv'l 3%	89½ – 90	—	—	89¾
91¾	India, 3½%	91⅛ – 91⅜	—	—	91 1/2 1/4 1/8
78⅝	Do. 3% ..	78 – 78¼	—	—	78 1/4 1/8 ⅝
64⅞	Do. 2½% ..	64 – 64½	—	—	64⅝
67¼	Lon.Cy 2½%	67 – 68	—	—	—
80⅞	Do. 3% ..	80 – 81	—	—	80½ ¾ ½ ⅝
99	M'tropl 3½%	98 – 99	—	—	—
87	Do. 3% ..	87 – 88	—	—	—
74¼	Do. 2½% ..	74 – 75	—	—	74⅛
80¾	Met.Wr "B"	80 – 81	—	—	—
—	Birm. 3½% ..	94½ – 96½	—	—	—
—	Do. 3% 1947	81 – 83	—	—	—
—	Do. 2½% ..	67 – 69	—	—	—
—	Bk. of England	240 – 245	—	—	—

Other changes.—Rise: Irish 3% ¼ to 81½ to 82.

COLONIAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Fall: Canada 3½% land grant bonds 3 to 94 to 95.

FOREIGN CORPORATION LOANS.—Rise: Aarhus 4% 1 to 93 to 95, Baku 5% ½ to 96½ to 97½, and Santos 6% of 1910 1 to 102 to 104.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Mak'g up Price.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.	Rise.	Fall.	Business done.
103⅝	Argn 5% 86-7	103 – 105	—	—	—
102¾	Do 5% drain.	103 – 104	½	—	103⅝
91	Do 4% rl.'sc.	89½ – 91½	—	—	—
83¼	Brazilian 4%	83 – 84	½	—	—
84¼	Do 4% rail rs.	84 – 85	½	—	—
99⅝	Chilian 5% '96	99 – 101	—	—	100 1
101	Chinese 5% '96	100½ – 101½	—	—	101¼
94¼	Do. 4½% ..	93½ – 94½	—	—	—
98½	Egpt. 4% Un	98 – 99	—	—	99¼
90	Do. 3½% Pri.	89 – 90	—	—	89¼
—	Do. 4¼% Dm	100 – 102	—	—	—
89	French 3% ..	89 – 90	—	—	—
60	Grk 81 2½%	60½ – 61⅛	½	—	60½
58	Do. 84 2½%	57½ – 58½	—	—	—
46	Do. Rts 1¾%	45 – 47	—	—	—
87¾	H'ngG'ld 4%	87 – 89	—	—	88
97	Italian 3¾%	96½ – 97½	—	—	—
84	J'p'nese 4% 9	83¼ – 83¾	—	—	83⅝
96¼	Do. 4½% 1st	94⅝ – 95¼	—	—	95¼ 5
88	Do. 4% 1905	87¼ – 87¾	—	—	87⅝
101⅜	Do. 5% 1907	100½ – 101	—	—	100⅝ 1 ⅛₁₆
83	Do. 4% 1910	82¼ – 82¾	¼	—	82⅝ ½ ⅞ ¼
100⅜	Mexcn'n 6% f'd	100½ – 101½	—	—	101 100¾
64½	Portgl 3% lst	64 – 65	½	—	—
90¼	Russ. 4% '80	90⅛ – 91	—	—	—
102⅝	Do. 5½% 1906	103 – 103⅜	⅛	—	103⅛ ⅝
99⅞	Do. 4½% '09	100 – 100⅛	¼	—	100
90¼	Spanish 4% ..	89 – 90	—	—	—
85½	Turk 4% Un.	85½ – 86⅛	½	—	—
86½	Do. 3½% ..	85½ – 87⅛	—	—	—
72	Urug'y 3½%	71¼ – 72	¼	—	—

Other changes.—Rise: Central London def. 1 to 81 to 83, City and South London ¼ to 35¼ to 35½, East London ⅛ to 9⅜ to 9⅞, Great Central 5% pref. of 1894 1 to 64 to 67, Great Northern A ¾ to 49½ to 50, London and Chatham 2nd pref. 1 to 70 to 72, and North Cornwall def. 1 to 46 to 49.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Rise: Bombay Baroda and Central India 1 to 102 to 103, East Indian Annuities (Class C) ½ to 21½ to 22¼, do. def. cap. 1 to 101 to 103, do. Annuities (Class D) 1 to 123 to 125, and Scinde Punjab and Delhi Annuities (Class A) ½ to 18½ to 19.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SHARES.

Mak'g up Price.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.	Rise.	Fall.	Business done.
108	Atchison ..	109¼ – 109¾	⅝	—	—
105	Do. Pref..	104¼ – 105¼	—	—	—
105⅛	Balt. & Ohio	108½ – 109	⅜	—	109¼ 8⅞
89	Do. Pref..	88⅝ – 89¾	—	—	—
80¾	Chesa. & Ohio	81¾ – 82¼	1¼	—	82¼ 1 ⅝ 2¼ 1 7⅛
114	Chic. & Mil..	116½ – 117½	1	—	117¼ 9 16 ½
21	Dn. & Rio Grd	21¼ – 21¾	¼	—	21⅝ ½ ¾
39½	Do. Pref..	39¼ – 39⅝	½	—	39⅝
33	Erie	32¾ – 33	¼	—	33⅜ 1 4 9 16 3
50	Do. 1st Pref.	50¾ – 51¼	¼	—	51¼
129½	Illinois Cent.	131 – 132	1	—	131½
146	L'ville & Nash.	145 – 146	1	—	146⅛
27¾	Mis. Kans & T.	28¼ – 28⅝	½	—	28 9 16 ⅛ ⅝ ¼
32	N.Yor. & On.	32¾ – 33¼	—	—	33
113	N. Yor. Cent.	112½ – 113½	½	—	—
115½	Norfolk & W.	115½ – 116½	½	—	—
91	Do. Pref..	90½ – 91½	—	—	—
62¼	Penns'lvania	62⅜ – 63¼	½	—	—
86	Reading ..	87¼ – 87⅝	⅝	—	87⅝ ⅜
23¾	Rock Island	25⅛ – 25⅝	⅞	—	25⅛ 7 16 ⅝ ⅜
28¾	Southern ..	29⅛ – 29⅝	⅜	—	29⅜ 1 16 ⅝ ⅜
82	Do. Pref..	82½ – 83½	—	—	82¾ ½
110	Southern Pac	110¼ – 110¼	—	—	110⅞ ⅝ ⅛ ½
167½	Union Pacific	165½ – 166¾	1¼	—	166⅛ ⅝ ⅝ 6 ½ ⅝
94½	Do. Pref..	93½ – 94⅜	—	—	—
131½	Wabash Prf.	130¾ – 131¾	½	—	—
67	U.S. Steel ..	71 – 71⅛	1 1/8	—	71⅛ 7 7 6 ½ ⅛ ⅛
111	Do. Pref..	112¾ – 113¼	—	—	—

Other changes.—Rise: Great Northern pref. 1 to 136½ to 137½, National of Mexico 2nd pref. ¼ to 28½ to 29, and Northern Pacific 2 to 125½ to 126½.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS.—Rise: Norfolk and Western Improvement and Extension ½ to 126 to 129.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Mak'g up Price.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.	Rise.	Fall.	Business done.
156	Antfg. Df. Or	154 – 157	—	—	156
101	Argen. G.W.	100 – 102	—	—	—
98½	Brazil	97 – 99	4	—	94 5 7¼ ½
115	Do. N. Of.	113 – 118	—	—	—
88⅛	Buc. & P. Pf.	87 – 88	—	—	87⅝
124	B.A. Gt. Sth.	123 – 124	—	½	123 7 6 ½ 7 8 4
123¼	Buc. A. West.	123 – 124	—	½	123 ½ 14
107⅛	Cent. Argent.	106½ – 107½	—	—	107½ 2 3 ⅛
107½	Cen. Urugua.	105 – 107	—	—	—
57¼	Cor C'nl. Db.	55 – 56	¼	—	—
83½	In. Mex. 1st Pf.	83 – 85	—	—	—
—	Do. B. Deb.	116 – 118	—	—	117¾
73½	Leop'din. Stk.	74½ – 75½	—	—	75 ⅛ 5 ½ 4 ¾
58	Mexican ..	57 – 57½	—	—	57⅝
136½	Do. 1st. Pref.	136½ – 137½	—	—	137 6¾
94	Do. 2nd Pref	93¾ – 94¼	—	—	—
13⅝	Nitrate, ...	12⅞ – 13⅛	—	—	—
223	San Paulo ..	255 – 260	5	—	254 62 58 6

Other changes.—Rise: Armavir-Touapse 4½% bonds ½ to 96½ to 97½, Brazil cum. pref. 1 to 95 to 97, do. 5% deb. ½ to 93½ to 95½, Cordoba Central Buenos Ayres Extension 5% deb. ½ to 82 to 83, Entre Rios 1 to 78 to 80, do. 1st pref. 1 to 97 to 99, Grand Russian 4% bonds 1 to 84 to 87, Great Western of Brazil ¼ to 10 to 10½, Manila A bonds ½ to 84 to 85, Mexico North-Western 1 to 18 to 20, do. 6% bonds ½ to 62 to 64, Moscow-Windau-Rybinsk 4% bonds 1 to 89 to 92, South Manchurian 4½% bonds ½ to 92½ to 93½, Troitzk and Kokand Namangan 4½% bonds ½ to 97 to 98, and United of the Havana 1 to 87½ to 88½.

Fall: Argentine Great Western pref. 1 to 107 to 109.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.—Rise: Chartered of India ⅝ to 55¼ to 56¼, Lloyds ½ to 27¾ to 28¼, London County and Westminster ⅛ to 20⅞ to 21⅛, and Parr's ½ to 39½ to 40½.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES. — Fall: Daniell and Sons 1st deb. stock 2 to 70 to 73.

CANALS AND DOCKS.—Rise: Suez 4 to 235 to 240.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL. — Rise: American Smelting 1 to 74 to 76, Assam Railways and Trading A stock 3 to 129 to 131, Associated Portland Cement 7/16 to 6 13/16 to 7⅜, Bodega pref. ¼ to 3¼ to 3½, Canada Cement 1st mort. bonds ½ to 100½ to 193½, Canadian Car and Foundry ½ to 83½ to 85½, Hotel Cecil pref. ⅝ to 3 to 3¼, International Harvester 3 to 215 to 118, Kyshtim Corporation deb. 4 to 127 to 132, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills 1st mort. bonds ½ to 100½ to 103½, Underground Electric Railways of London A ord. 1/16 to 5⅜ to 1 1/16.

Fall: Dalgety and Co. ¼ to 5⅞ to 6¼, Ilford 1/16 to 7/16 to 1 1/16, Johnson Matthey and Co. pref. ⅛ to 4⅜ to 4¼, Pagan ⅛ to 1⅜ to 2⅛, and Short's def. ¼ to 5¾ to 7¼.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—Rise: Calgary Power 1st mort. bonds ⅝ to 84½ to 86½, Georgia Light Power and Railways 2 to 42 to 44, and Monterey Railway Light and Power 1st mort. deb. stock ½ to 86 to 88.

Fall: County of London Electric Supply 1st deb. stock 1 to 105 to 107, Edmundson's Electricity cum. pref. ⅛ to 4 to 4¼, and do. non-cum. pref. ⅛ to 1⅛ to 1⅜.

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND INVESTMENT.—Rise: North British Australasian 5% deb. 3½ to 71 to 75, Pekin Syndicate ⅛ to ⅞ to 1⅛, do. Shansi shares ⅛ to 1¼ to 1½, Peruvian Corporation ¾ to 10⅜ to 10⅝, do. pref. 1½ to 53 to 53½, Hudson's Bay ¼ to 12⅛ to 12⅜, and Reversionary Interest Society 2 to 110 to 115.

Fall: Southern Alberta Land 1-32 to 1 17-32 to 1 21-32, and Tezka (Argentina) Land 1/16 to ⅝ to 1.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—Rise: Omnium Investment pref. 1 to 101 to 105.

INSURANCE.—Rise: Phœnix (Pelican) shares ½ to 38½ to 40½.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—Rise: Lake Superior Corporation ½ to 30 to 32.

Fall: Cammell Laird and Co. ⅛ to 3¼ to 3½, and West Canadian Collieries 1st deb. ½ to 86½ to 88½.

NITRATE.—Rise: Lautaro ¼ to 12 to 12½.

OIL.—Rise: Burmah 1/16 to 3 7/16 to 3 9/16, Shell Transport and Trading 3-32 to 5⅝ to 5 11/16, and Spies 1-32 to 1 3/16 to 1¼.

SHIPPING.—Rise: Cunard 1/16 to 1 1/16 to 1 1/8, Peninsular and Oriental pref. 1 to 115 to 120, do. def. 3 to 305 to 325, Royal Mail 3 to 135 to 140, and do. scrip 3 to 131 to 136.

TEA, COFFEE, AND RUBBER.—Rise: Malacca ord. and pref. ¼ to 11¼ to 12¼, and do. deb. stock 1 to 115 to 120.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. — Rise: Marconi's Wireless 1/16 to 4⅜ to 4½, and National Telephone def. 1½ to 138 to 141.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—Rise: Brazilian Traction Light and Power 1½ to 93 to 95, British Columbia Electric Railway pref. ord. 1 to 118 to 122, Mexico Tramways 1 to 110 to 112, and do. 6% mort. bonds ½ to 102 to 104.

LONDON SHARE LIST.—BUSINESS DONE.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Consols 2½% 75 4/32 ⅝ 75 5/16 ⅛ 1/4 1/16 5/16 ⅛ 1/4 1/16 — 75 4/16 5/16 1/8 — Guaranteed 2½% Stock 1935, 76 5/8 — for Account 3rd Jan., 76 3/8 — for Account 3rd Jan., 75 3/4 — India 3½% Stock 1931, 91 ⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ¼ — for Account 3rd Jan., 91 ½ — India 3½% Stock 1931, 91 ⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ¼ — for Account 3rd Jan., 91 ½ — Do. 3% 1948, 78 ¼ 8 ⅛ 8 — Do. ⅜ — for Account 3rd Jan., 78 ½ — Do. 2½% 1929, 64⅝ — Do. 2¾% 1929, 64⅝ — Do. 2¾% 1929, 64⅝ — Do. 2¾

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHARP FLUCTUATIONS AND AN EASY CLOSE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, December 21.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Christmas Day

To-day's dealings have been the largest for a Saturday for over six months past, with aggregate transactions in about 406,000 shares, including 83,000 Steels, 55,000 Readings, 48,000 Unions, 46,000 Amalgamateds, and 15,000 Southern Pacifics.

The market opened under the influence of encouraging cable advices, both political and financial, with a strong tone and active trading. Opening prices were generally higher, and what with urgent covering, fair out-of-town purchases, and scattered foreign buying the advance continued. The prospects of a strong Bank statement and expectations of the early signature of the Balkan peace treaty gave speculators strong incentives for operating for a rise, and during this early movement a number of stocks advanced 1 point to 2 points, including Unions, Lehighs, Canadians, several of the Copper stocks, and Steels. A heavy business was done in American Cans up to over a point over yesterday.

The second hour, however, entirely changed the course of values, the rises bringing out heavy realisations, and a sharp reaction followed, mainly the result of swift bear raids. Readings became weak under offerings due to reports that the United States Department of Justice was examining the anthracite decision closely in order to discover grounds for other suits. Southern Pacifics also broke sharply on offerings by holders frightened by the filing of the Government suit in California to deprive the company of its land grants. Unions suffered in sympathy, and the entire list receded more easily than expected. The decline induced the placing of some good supporting orders, resulting in a late rally of about a point in stocks like Lehighs, Southern Pacifics, and Unions. The session, however, ended with a easy tone, and many stocks at the low point of the day. Can Common dropped 1¾ from the best, but recovered ¾ and finished ¼ better on balance at 31¼ after transactions in 33,000 shares. There were also wide fluctuations in Sugar stocks without material final changes. Coppers showed less recuperative power than some of the railway issues, and Steels were freely sold and finished at the worst at ⅜ decline on the day. California Petroleums were again active, and after rising 1¾ to 56 reacted and finished only ¼ better on the day at 64½ on sales of 8,000 shares. Mexican Petroleums rose ½ point to 74.

On balance Lackawannas closed 1 point higher at 576, after changing hands up to 585. People's Gas also improved 1, Union Preferreds ¾, Denver Preferreds ⅝, Canadians, Manhattans, Smelters Preferreds, Sugars, Pacific Mails, and Utah Coppers ¼. The day's declines include 2¼ in Southern Pacifics, 1⅞ Readings, 1 North-Westerns, Big Fours, Reading Firsts, St. Louis South-Westerns, and Unions, ¾ Milwaukees and Ontarios, ¾ Soos and Northern Pacifics, and ½ Chesapeakes, Denvers, Great Northern, ore Certificates, San Francisco Seconds, Telephones, Harvesters, and Leads.

The Bond market has been quiet, with transactions on the floor in about $1,301,000 face value. Telephone Convertibles have risen 1, Wabash and Pittsburg Terminal Firsts ¼ at 27, Atchison Convertibles and Norfolk Consols ⅜, while Southern Firsts have been marked down ¾, Union Convertibles ¼, and Japanese ⅜ at 89¾.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.	To-day.	Prev. day.
Call Money, last loan	4¾	4¾
Exchange on London, sight	4.85.55	4.85.50
Do., cable transfers	4.86.25	4.86.20
Do., 60 days sight	4.81.15	4.81
Do., Berlin, short sight	94 1/16	95
Do., Paris, short sight	5.19⅜	5.19⅜

SECURITIES.	Closing Prices. English Parcels.	To-day.	Prev. day.	Business done. High-est.	Low-est.	Shares sold, thousands
N.Y. City Bonds	107 1/16	104 1/8	104	—	—	—
Atchison	109	106	106¼	106⅝	106	2
Do. Preferred	104¾	101⅞	101⅞	102	102	—
Do. Adjust ..	91½	89	88	—	—	—
Do. Convert ..	109	106	105⅝	—	—	—
Atl. Coast Line.	135 11/16	132	131⅝	—	—	—
Baltimore&Ohio	107 9/16	104⅝	105	105 1/2	104⅝	1
Do. Preferred.	88 15/16	86	86½	—	—	—
Br'klyn R. Tran	89	88 1/8	88⅜	89¼	88 1/2	—
Canadian Pac..	267 9/16	260¼	259¾	261¾	260	3
Cent. N. Jersey	370 3/16	360	360	—	—	—
Chesapeake & O.	81	78¾	79¼	79½	79	1
Do. New 4½%	102 9/16	99¾	99⅝	—	—	—
Chicago & Aiton	161 5/16	161½	161½	—	—	—
Chic. Gt. West.	16 15/16	16⅛	16¾	17	17	—
Do. Preferred	31 7/8	31	31	—	—	—
Ch. Mil. & S.P..	115 3/8	112	112⅞	113½	112	4
Do. Preferred	143 7/16	139½	139½	—	—	—
Chic. & N. West	139 1/2	136	137	137	137	—
Clev.C.C.C.& St. L	47 5/16	46	47	—	—	—
Colorado & Sthn	31 7/8	31	31	—	—	—
Delaware & Hud	167 3/8	163	165	—	—	—
Del. Lac. & W .	592 1/4	576	575	585	580	—
Denver & R. G.	20 1/16	20¼	20¼	—	—	—
Do. Preferred	39 7/8	38¾	38⅜	39⅞	39⅞	—
Erie	32 3/8	31¾	32	32 1/8	31¾	4
Do. 2nd Pref.	40 1/8	39	39½	39½	39¼	—
Do. 1st Pref.	50 5/8	49¼	49¼	49⅞	49⅛	—
Do. Gen. Lien	76 1/4	74	74	—	—	—
Gt. Northern Pref.	138 7/16	134⅝	135¼	135½	134½	—
Do. Ore Certs.	42 11/16	41½	42	42¼	42	—
Illinois Central.	129 9/16	126	126¼	—	—	—
Interboro' Mets	18 1/2	18	18⅛	18½	18	—
Kansas City & S	27 1/2	26¾	26½	27	27	1
Do. 3% 1st M	74 1/16	72	72	—	—	—
Lehigh Valley .	176 9/16	171¾	171⅝	173	170¾	9
Louis & Nash ..	144 5/16	140⅜	140⅜	141¼	141	—
Manhat El'vtd.	142⅜	138⅜	138⅜	—	—	—
Minn. (Soo Line)	142⅜	138⅜	139¼	—	—	—
Do. Preferred	150 1/8	146	146	—	—	—
Mis. Kan. & T..	28	27¼	27¼	27	27	—
Do. Preferred	61 11/16	60	60	—	—	—
Do. 2nd Mort.	81¾	79⅜	79¼	—	—	—
Missouri Pac..	42 5/16	41¾	42⅛	42¼	41⅞	1
N. of Mex 2ndP.	28¼	27½	27¾	27¾	27⅝	—
Do. 1st Pref .	64 1/16	63⅛	63	—	—	—
N.Y. Central ..	111 9/16	108⅛	108¾	109⅛	108¼	1
N.Y. Ont. & W.	51 7/8	50¼	50¾	51⅛	50¼	—
Norfolk & West	116 3/4	113	113	113¼	113	—
Do. Cons. ..	99¼	97	96⅝	—	—	—
North'n Pac..	124 7/16	121	121⅜	122¼	120⅝	4
Pennsylvania ..	125 1/16	121⅝	122	122⅝	121⅝	3
Reading	171 1/16	167¼	169⅛	169⅝	167⅛	53
Do. 2nd	95⅝	93	93	94	94	—
Do. Pref.	91½	89	90	—	—	—
Do. Fours....	99⅜	96⅞	96⅞	—	—	—
Rock Island C..	24 1/16	24	24⅛	24½	23¾	1
St. L.&S.Fr. 2nd	30⅜	30	30	30⅛	30	—
St. Louis S.W..	36	35	36	36⅛	36⅛	—
Southern Rail..	28 1/16	27⅞	28⅛	28⅜	27⅝	2
Do. Preferred	82⅝	80½	80½	80	80	—
Do. 1st 5% ..	107 3/16	105	105⅝	—	—	—
Southern Pac..	107 9/16	104⅝	105⅝	107⅜	103½	15
Texas & Pacific	23⅜	22½	22½	—	—	—
Union Pacific ..	164⅜	159⅞	160⅞	162¼	159¼	48
Do. Preferred	94⅜	92¼	91⅛	—	—	—
Do. Conv New	99⅜	96⅞	97⅛	—	—	—
Wabash	4	4	4	—	—	—
Do. Preferred	13¾	13⅝	13½	—	—	—
Do. 1st Ref'd	67⅜	65½	65⅝	—	—	—
Amal. Copper..	78 9/16	76⅝	76⅜	77⅞	76	46
Amer. Cott. Oil	57 1/16	56¼	56½	—	—	—
Amer. Smelting	74 1/16	72¾	73	74½	72⅜	6
Do. Preferred	106 15/16	104	103½	—	—	—
American Sugar	121 5/16	118	117½	119⅝	118½	—
Amer. Tel'phone	143 1/16	140	140½	140⅝	140	—
Am. Tobacco 4%	99¼	97	97	—	—	—
Anaconda	39½	39⅛	39½	40¼	39⅛	8
Con. Gas of N.Y.	144	140½	140½	141¾	141	—
General Electric	187 9/16	182½	184½	185½	185	—
Intern'l Harv'st	115 3/16	111	112¾	114	113	—
Intern'l Marine.	4⅝	4¼	4½	—	—	—
Do. Preferred	19 9/16	19	19¼	—	—	—
Do. 4½% Bds	66 13/16	65	64⅞	—	—	—
National Lead .	57 9/16	56	56½	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—	—	—
People's Gas ..	116 5/16	113	112	114	113¼	—
Pr. Steel Corp .	69 5/16	68	68⅝	69¾	68	83
Do. Preferred	113⅛	110	109⅝	110¼	109¾	1
Do. 5% Sinkg	104	101⅛	101¼	—	—	—
Utah Copper ..	60 1/8	58½	58	59¼	58¼	—
West.Union Tel.	75 13/16	73¾	73⅝	—	—	—

* Ex div. † Asked

THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

Business during the week has been rather eventful, fairly active, and after many sharp fluctuations the last shows a moderate average net improvement. Confidence has been restored to some extent by the decision given on Monday in the anthracite coal case, and by the increase in the Reading dividend from 4 to 5 on a 8% basis. This more than offset the "Money Trust" investigation and the dissolution of the Harriman merger. Mr. J. P. Morgan's testimony before the Pujo Committee, in which he stated that financial co-operation was necessary to meet modern banking and industrial requirements, and that a so-called "Money Trust" was a practical impossibility, made a most excellent impression in financial circles, and proved highly encouraging to the market. Attorney-General Wickersham's opposition to the plan of the Union Pacific to distribute its holdings of Southern Pacific stock had little effect, as it was argued that whatever plan of segregation would be adopted the proceeds from the Southern Pacific stock could only benefit holders of Unions. It was further suggested that the opposition to the plans put froward was largely the result of fear of adverse criticism similar to that following the methods permitted in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust dissolutions.

The more general favourable factors of the week included the final Government grain crop report confirming record crops; the optimistic statement issued by Mr. J. J. Hill as to the unparalleled outlook for the Great Northern, the continued heavy business in the steel trade, some favourable decisions on freight rates by the Inter-State Commission, the prospects of an early peace in South-Eastern Europe, the splendid foreign trade statements for November, and the majority of the earnings published during the week, the unexpectedly large net increase in the November earnings as given in the "Chronicle" to-day being very gratifying. Among unfavourable influences, other than already mentioned, are possible adverse developments in the Congressional investigation of the relations between the Grand Trunk Railway and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, and the fears of important tariff alterations; also another possible money twinge before the year is out. The outlook for next week is for rather dull markets pending the adjustments of finances for the unusually large January 1 disbursements.

The week's trading was in an aggregate of about 3,349,000 shares, against 1,972,000 last year, the total since January 1 representing 129,578,000 shares, against 125,000,000 a year ago.

The average price of active railway shares is 117.06, or 1.45 higher than last Saturday, which compares with 117.12 las year. The average price of active industrials at 77.72 is 1.04 higher than last week, and compares with 82.11 a year ago.

The Money market has been quiet, with very little business, the general rate quoted for loans over Sunday being 4¼%. Sterling exchange has been quietly firm, with posted rates at the close 5 points higher for short and 15 points higher for sixty-day papers.

The bank statements which have been issued this afternoon were distinctly disappointing, especially the return of to-days actual position.

	To-day.	Prev. day.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Receipts at ports (bales)..	45,000	45,000	6,654,000	6,652,000	
Exports—Great Britain ..	13,000	13,000	2,222,000	2,005,000	
Exports—Continent	33,000	33,000	2,614,000	2,434,000	

DRY GOODS.—The following are the declared values of the past week's importations and warehouse deliveries at this port:—

	1912.				1911.			
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.				
Total imports...	$3,735,800.	$147,888,690.	$2,809,300.	$139,045,700				
Total marketed	$3,600,500.	$146,440,880.	$2,829,300.	$139,586,200				

Imported dry goods: The excellent holiday season is reflected in the further liberal arrivals during the week from Europe of woollens, worsteds, and fancy goods, which have been practically all disposed of in advance, and the distribution of which has given warehouses an appearance of great activity. There has been more disposition to ask for samples for shipment during the early months of next year, but the actual business placed has so far been limited, foreign manufacturers being timid in accepting business except at higher prices, owing to the uncertainty as to whether duties will be lowered at an early stage by the new Administration. Spot trade in high-grade woollens certain lines of silks, fancy cottons, ribbons and laces has been active, and stocks are in many cases much broken. Linens have had a firm market, with an improving demand for spring and summer delivery, in which dress linens have conspicuously. Prices are hard and tending in favour of sellers. Burlaps have ruled quiet with new business much more moderate. The tone, however, has been steady, and Calcuttas have sold on the same basis as last week of 8.80c. for 40-inch 10½oz. makes. Domestic manufactures of Cottons for 40-inch 10½oz. makes. Domestic manufactures of Cottons have been quiet but steady, with the business transacted not up to recent average. The whole trade is welcoming the approaching holidays, as it will give dealers who are short of supplies and mills who are well sold up an opportunity to restore conditions to a more normal point. The undertone of the market is firm under the influence of the strength of the raw material, and, while the tightness of the Money market has checked buying for forward delivery the Money market has checked buying for forward delivery the Money market has checked buying for forward delivery to any extent, dealers are optimistic as to the outlook. An active trade is expected in wash goods for spring delivery. During the week liberal orders have been placed for underwear and hosiery and for various lines of knit goods, but the volume of business is unaltered, with fouryard Southern brown sheetings at 6½c. and standard Southern drills at 8c. Print cloths ruled quiet, with the business still light, and the tone steady at unchanged prices, with standard grey goods held as last week at 5.50c. to 5.75c. Sales at Fall River amounted to about 90,000 pieces against 80,000 in the previous week, and the week's curtailment representing about 75,000 pieces against 80,000. In woollens and worsteds a large business has been done for next fall. The feature of the week has been the opening of a number of lines at advances of from 2½c. to 12½c. per yard in men's wear. As to dress goods, duplicate orders for the spring are still numerous, and many mills are sufficiently booked to guarantee their full operating for some time to come.

METALS.

COPPER has been quiet during the week, but despite a heavy slump in copper shares at the Stock Exchange values by the leading producers were well maintained, and nothing being obtainable from them below 17¾c. per lb. for electrolytic. During the greatest depression a day or two ago some second-hand parcels came on the market, for which holders accepted 17½c. per lb., but such material is scarce and the offerings were quickly taken up. To-day it would be impossible to find further lots at this price. The market has been impressed by the mid-monthly European statistics, and by the steady exports so far this month, while the news from both foreign and domestic consuming centres is considered all in favour of a maintenance of present values or a further advance. On the standard market prices have been more sensitive to the fluctuations in Wall Street, and at one time spot fell ⅜c. per lb. There was, however, a quick recovery, and to-day's spot quotation is barely 17¾c., with futures at 16.87½c. to 17.37½c. Delivery up to the end of February has been steady but idle, and at the close there are buyers at ⅛c. advance over last week at 16.87½c. per lb. The week's shipments from the three Northern ports to Europe amount to 5,940 tons, against 5,880 last week.

TIN has ruled very steady, with an upward tendency, disregarding the unsettlement in other metal. Supplies are small and the consumption large with no resumption in the lines of silks, fancy cottons, ribbons and laces has been active, and stocks are in many cases much broken. Linens have had a firm market, with an improving demand for spring and summer delivery, in which dress linens have conspicuously. Prices are hard and tending in favour of sellers. Burlaps have ruled quiet with new business much more moderate. The tone, however, has been steady, and Calcuttas have sold on the same basis as last week of 8.80c. for 40-inch 10½oz. makes. Domestic manufactures of Cottons have been quiet but steady, with the business transacted not up to recent average. The whole trade is welcoming the approaching holidays, as it will give dealers who are short of supplies and mills who are well sold up an opportunity to restore conditions to a more normal point. The undertone of the market is firm under the influence of the strength of the raw material, and, while the tightness of the Money market has checked buying for forward delivery to any extent, dealers are optimistic as to the outlook. An active trade is expected in wash goods for spring delivery. During the week liberal orders have been placed for underwear and hosiery and for various lines of knit goods, but the volume of business is unaltered, with four-y

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

REPORTS AND DIVIDENDS.

BILSTON GAS LIGHT AND COKE.

The directors' report to be presented to the shareholders on January 6 states that the profit-and-loss account, after paying the usual interim dividends, shows a credit balance of £8,846 6s. It is proposed to pay further dividends of 6s. 6d. per share on the "A" shares, and 4s. per share on the "B" shares (making with the interim dividends paid in July last 11s. per share and 6s. per share respectively for the year), leaving thereafter a balance of £6,161 6s. In accordance with the terms of the company's deed of settlement, Messrs. Harold Holcroft and H. S. Pratt retire from the directorate, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Robert Muras and Nelson G. Harries, also retire, and are eligible for re-election.

PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The report states that the gross receipts for the year ended June 30 last amounted to £111,934, showing a decrease of £8,039, or 6.7%. The working expenses were £67,414, a decrease of £1,127, or 1.6%. The percentage of working expenses was 60.25 compared with 57.16 in the previous year. The net receipts on working were £44,509, a decrease of £6,912, or 13.4%. Transfer fees, general interest, and net receipts of the tramway amounted to £2,502, making a total of £47,012. Interest on prior lien debenture stock and three-year notes, income tax, and loss on exchange amount together to £40,133, leaving £6,878, which it is proposed to place to renewal account. The disturbed state of the country during six of the twelve months makes the results of the year's working entirely abnormal. The claims for damage to the company's property, as also for loss of traffic and for special military services, are being paid in instalments by the existing Government. Actual cash received in payment of these claims is alone credited to revenue or to the relevant capital account, the unliquidated balance being held in suspension. With a view to assure the resources necessary for a progressive policy, the board has entered into negotiations under which it is hoped that the necessary increase of capital for this purpose may be secured by the railway. These negotiations have not yet been completed.

NEWCASTLE BREWERIES.—The report for the year ended October 31 shows a profit of £78,334, but this is subject to the deduction of the compensation fund charge under the Licensing Act of 1904, the extra license duties under the Finance Act (1909-10) 1910, and directors' fees, amounting in all to £14,208. There is an increase in the available profits of the year of £2,701. Malt, hops, and beer duty have cost £9,265 more than in the previous year. Interest on first mortgage debentures absorbed £15,000, interest on "A" mortgage debenture stock £12,000, directors' fees £700, compensation fund charge £4,045, and increased license duties £9,462. On the other hand, £10,313, being the balance brought forward, must be added to the profits of the year, thus leaving a final surplus of £47,438. The directors recommend a dividend for the year at the rate of 6% on the ordinary shares, adding to the freehold and leasehold properties depreciation account £1,000, lost licenses reserve account £1,000, mortgage debentures redemption account £500, general reserve account £10,000, and carrying forward £10,938.

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.—Including $301,334 brought forward, the accounts for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of $1,941,266, out of which the full dividend on the preferred stock has been paid, and 2% on the common stock, leaving a surplus of $1,440,266, from which has to be deducted a further dividend of 2% on the common stock paid in December. The directors state that at the close of the fiscal year—September 30, 1912—the unfilled orders on the company's books amounted to over $15,000,000, while at November 26, 1912, the unfilled orders amounted to approximately $16,000,000.

R. HOOD HAGGIE & SON.—The accounts for the year ended October 31 show a profit, including £11,235 brought forward, of £41,365. The directors recommend a further dividend of 7½% and a bonus of 5%, making a total distribution of 15% for the year, the same as for the previous year. After writing £4,000 off the expenditure on extensions of buildings and plant during the year, and transferring £10,000 to reserve (making it £50,000), the sum of £11,365 remains to be carried forward.

JOHN BARRAN & SONS.—The trading profits were £34,085 for the year ended October 31, and £2,565 was brought forward. Debenture interest and directors' fees absorb £5,400, and managers' bonus £4,413. A dividend of 8% is recommended on the ordinary shares, free of income tax, adding £4,000 to the reserve fund and £650 to the income tax reserve account, and carrying forward £5,167.

UNITED TOBACCO.—The report for the past year states that the profits were £159,543, to which has to be added £31,660 brought forward. Four interim dividends on the ordinary shares, aggregating 25%, have been declared, leaving a balance of £48,224, which is carried forward. The board recommend an interim dividend of 4% in respect of the year 1912-13 on the ordinary shares.

AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION.—Including £14,642 brought forward, the accounts for the year ended September 30 show an available sum of £232,722. After placing £25,000 to reserve, making it £135,000, the directors recommend a further dividend of 4%, making 7% for the year, leaving £17,761 to be carried forward.

EDINBURGH UNITED BREWERIES.—The accounts for the year ended October 31 show that after providing for debenture interest, &c., the credit balance of £502 brought forward was converted into a debit balance of £2,362. No dividend is recommended on the preference shares, thus leaving the dividend a year and a half in arrear.

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS.—Including £821 brought forward, the profit for the year ended December 7 amounts to £46,240. The directors recommend a further dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, making 2s. 6d. per share for the year, leaving £1,631 to be carried forward.

TADCASTER TOWER BREWERY.—The net profits for the year ended September 30 were £21,333, and the amount brought forward was £20,362. A dividend of 5% is proposed on the ordinary shares, carrying £19,234 forward.

EAST INDIA COAL.—The directors recommend a dividend of 2½% for the half-year to October 31, the same as a year ago.

HART ACCUMULATOR.—The directors propose to pay the usual dividend for the year at the rate of 10%, and 2½% bonus.

DOLOO TEA.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 3%, as compared with 5% a year ago.

JALINGA TEA.—An interim dividend of 3% is announced, as compared with 5% a year ago.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

(From the "Official Intelligence.")

TO-DAY.

Australian Pastoral—Cannon Street Hotel, 2.30.
Blackpool, St. Anne's, and Lytham Tramways—Blackpool, 12.
Brooke and Prudencio—Bristol, 11.
Bussey (Geo. G.) and Co.—Peckham, 10.30.
Castellon Oil—Salisbury House, 12.
County of London Improved Dwellings—Manchester Hotel, E.C., 1.
Coventry Watch Movement Manufacturing (ex.)—Coventry, 12.30.
East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories—Cannon Street Hotel, 12.
Eastern Smelting—Cannon Street Hotel, 12.
Elmhurst (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber—20, Abchurch Lane, 11.30.
General Motor Cab—Salisbury House, 11.
Hydraulic Power and Smelting—18, St. Swithin's Lane, 12.
Jacoletti Gold Mines—Salisbury House, 12.
Kelantan Rubber Estates—Glasgow, 11.
London Scottish Exploration Syndicate—32, Great St. Helen's, 11.30.
Melbourne Electric Supply—Finsbury Pavement House, 12.
Mines and General Trust—19, St. Swithin's Lane, 12.30.
New African Co.—Cannon Street Hotel, 12.
North Charterland Exploration (ex.)—2, London Wall Buildings, 2.30.
Northall (G. and O. E.) and Sons—Kingston-on-Thames, 12.
Oil Concessions of Mayaro (Trinidad)—36, New Broad Street, 3.
Paringa Mines (1909)—Winchester House, 12.30.
Salcombe Bay Harbour and Railway—4, London Wall Buildings, 12.
Sinti Reefs—Winchester House, 11.30.
United Amsang (F.M.S.) Rubber—5, Whittington Avenue, 11.
Universal Automatic Shuttle Changer—24, St. Mary Axe, 2.15.
Viloro Syndicate—5, London Wall Buildings, 12.30.
Ymir Gold Mines—Capel House, 3.

TO-MORROW.

Haggie (R. Hood) and Son—Newcastle-on-Tyne, 11.
Industrial Plant—Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.
National Commercial Insurance (ex.)—24, Basinghall Street, 4.
New Clonqurry Copper and Smelting—Glasgow, 1.15.

FRIDAY.

Bury Paper Making—Bury, 7.30.
Carey United Rubber Estates—Glasgow, 12.
Manchester Dry Docks—Manchester, 3.
North-Eastern Breweries—Sunderland, 12.45.

APPOINTMENTS IN BANKRUPTCY, This Day.—In the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy, before Mr. Registrar Lowe, at 11 a.m.: Adjourned public examination, Jacob Alexander Wolffe.

FATALITY ABOARD THE OCEANIC.—Charles Alexander, of the crew of the White Star liner Oceanic, was killed on the voyage to Plymouth from New York. The vessel arrived on Saturday, and reported that on Wednesday last in mid-ocean, Alexander, who was working the ash hoist, was struck by a portion of the machinery. He looked down the hoist as the compensating weights came up, and was struck in the face. His skull was fractured, and death was instantaneous. Passengers of the Oceanic subscribed nearly £250 for the widow and family.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

FARM INSTITUTE FOR STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a meeting of Staffordshire Education Committee, on Saturday, a report was presented by the Agricultural Sub-committee on the question of higher agricultural education.

The sub-committee recommended that a farm institute, with land of an area of one or two hundred acres, should be established to serve the administrative county.

The Rev. P. E. Mainwaring, in submitting the proposal, said they had felt they could not launch into any great scheme of agricultural education with the education rates in the county standing at so high a figure, unless there was material help from other sources. The Board of Agriculture had stepped in with an offer of grants for the development of agricultural education. In regard to the establishment of farm institutes the Board of Education offered to provide 75% of the total cost of the provision and equipment. In regard to new and additional work connected with agricultural education, the Board offered from 50% to 75% of the outlay, the amount to be determined by the work hitherto done by each authority, and he thought the work which had been done in Staffordshire would entitle them to the full grant of 75%.

The recommendation was approved.

INCREASES IN WAGES.

MERCANTILE OFFICERS AND THEIR PAY.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which has for some time past been approaching shipping companies on behalf of officers, has received several instructions of the success of their efforts. The Manchester Line (Limited) announce a lengthy list of increases of officers' pay, the principal being £2 per month for chief officers of five years' service without promotion; Messrs. J. H. Welsford and Company, chief officers £1 10s. per month, second and third £1 month; and Messrs. J. Chadwick and Son, chief officers £2, second £1, third 10s. These are all cargo steamers. Messrs. James Noarse (Limited), of London and Calcutta, have increased the pay of their chief, second, and third officers by £2 per month. The Guild also learns that the White Star Line have decided to increase the pay of their officers, and the rates of increase will be made known in the new year.

Hull shipowners at a meeting on Saturday unanimously resolved to increase the wages of sailors and firemen employed in the monthly trades by 10s. a month, and of those engaged in the weekly trades by 1s. a week. As a result the new wages will be:—Monthly trades: Able seamen £5, firemen £5 5s. Weekly trades: Able seamen and firemen 33s. 6d. The increases date from Saturday last.

It is understood that foundry men and moulders employed by Thames-side engineering firms will next month receive an increase of 2s. a week in wages. Upwards of a thousand men will benefit. The decision of the employers is consequent upon a demand by the men, following a ballot of the Moulders' Union, for an increase of 4s. weekly.

LATEST WILLS.

LORD PEEL'S ESTATE.

The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Peel, of Sandy, Bedfordshire, a former Speaker of the House of Commons, who represented Warwick as Liberal from 1865 to 1885, and Warwick and Leamington from 1885 to 1895 as a Liberal Unionist, left property of the gross value of £128,175 17s., with net personalty £67,254 3s. 11d. Testator left the Sandy estate to his eldest son William Robert Wellesley Peel, but no further provision for him, as he is already provided for; the Eyworth Estate in the counties of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire to his son Sidney Cornwallis Peel; having already appointed one-seventh of his marriage settlement funds to each of his children, Arthur George Villiers Peel, Julia Beatrice Maguire, and Agnes Mary Goldmann, he appointed one-seventh to each of his children Maurice Berkeley Peel and Sidney Cornwallis Peel, the remaining two-sevenths equally to his five children. The residue of his property he left equally to his five children.

Amongst other wills just proved are:—

Mr. Frank Smith, of 1, Aubert Park, Highbury, London, N., and of The Griffin Brewery, Chiswick, W. (net personalty £288,522). Estate duty payable on this is £32,000 ..... £237,547

Mr. Charles Francis Hartridge, of The Manor House, Stanmore, Middlesex, merchant, left £100 to his coachman William Allchin if still serving (net personalty £62,836) £65,236

Mr. William Huntriss, of Mattersby Hall, Notts (net personalty £24,081) £27,788

Mr. Andrew Oliver, of The Firs, Billericay, Essex (net personalty £1,388) £14,020

Mr. Alexander Bowie, of 4, Westfield Place, Liverpool (personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £11,578

AILMENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A STAFFORDSHIRE APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

A report was presented to Staffordshire Education Committee on Saturday by the Children's Care Sub-committee with respect to following up the work of the school medical officers. It was recommended that a circular letter should be sent to the managers of schools pointing out that there were many children whose parents were unable or unwilling to obtain treatment for the defects or ailments disclosed by medical inspection, and suggesting that, as it was of importance both to the child and the nation that those ailments should be medically or surgically treated, much might be done locally by one or more persons undertaking to act as a local children's care sub-committee, with the view of advising parents as to the best course to follow, and to aid from voluntary sources parents who were unable to pay for treatment. The managers of the schools were asked to act in this capacity in association with ladies and gentlemen who might be able to make the care of the weakly or suffering child their special work.

In a note attached to the circular it was stated that about 18 per cent. of the children in the country elementary schools were suffering from ailments which called for prompt medical or surgical attention. Of this 18 per cent. about six in every ten got treatment at once, the remaining four failing to get any treatment at all, partly owing to the ignorance or indifference of parents and partly for want of means.

Mr. Slater, in submitting the recommendation, said the Act of 1907 gave power to education authorities to seek the assistance of voluntary agencies in following up the work of medical inspectors.

Mr. Tildesley said he had been informed by a nurse that a large part of the work of medical inspection was thrown away because there were no means of providing a cure for the ailments discovered.

The recommendation was approved.

TRADE REPORTS.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.—There is still so large a demand for carpets that the pressure of the past few months on the looms has increased, and it was found necessary in the past week to put even more machinery on overtime, and there will be no more than the inevitable stoppage for the Christmas holidays.

NORTH-WEST OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.—Barrow-in-Furness, Saturday.—The furnaces which were damped down last week in consequence of the stoppage in the supplies of coke from the Durham district following the railway strike have all been restarted, and there is a full resumption of industrial activity, but the output of iron is still below the needs of consumers, and until a larger supply of coke is available this condition will remain. Several makers of iron are so fully sold forward that they cannot possibly accept orders at present, and the sales which are effected are mainly for delivery forward at long dates. There is practically no trade in prompt iron. Stocks remain very low, and are firmly held. Prices are firm at 80s. 6d. for mixed Bessemer numbers net f.o.b., and warrant iron sellers have advanced their prices to 83s. cash, buyers offering 1s. per ton less. Ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen are in full demand, and large cargoes of manganiferous ores have lately arrived at West Coast ports for the needs of these trades. Iron-ore firm at native mines at 18s. 6d. for good ordinary, and 20s. 6d. for best qualities net at mines. The steel trade is very busy both as regards Bessemer and Siemens qualities, and the market is brisk at the improved prices ruling. Shipbuilders and engineers are busier than ever. Shipping brisk. Fuel very dear and scarce.

COVENTRY TRAMWAYMEN'S DECISION.

A midnight meeting of Coventry tramwaymen was held on Saturday at Foleshill depot, to discuss the question of a strike owing to the Tramways Committee having refused to interfere on the question of the recent appointment of inspectors. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Crump, of Birmingham, representing the union, and by employed men, and it appeared there was no general feeling for ceasing work at this time. The question in regard to the appointment of inspectors was allowed to drop, but it was decided to move, early in the new year, with the view of securing better conditions of hours and pay for the tramwaymen.

A RAILWAY COMPANY FINED.—The Great Eastern Railway Company was fined 40s. and 23s. costs at Thames Police Court, London, on Saturday, for permitting smoke nuisance from an engine.

RACING.

NOTES AND SELECTIONS BY "VERITAS."

Derby has now entered seriously into competition with other Midland centres as a venue for racing under National Hunt Rules, and the meeting last week was the first of a series of three two-day fixtures to be decided there before racing is resumed on the flat. Hitherto one jumping meeting has been decided at Derby, but last March, it will be remembered, the dislocated railway service, consequent on the coal strike, caused the meeting to be abandoned, and last week's fixture was originally granted in its place. The present chairman of the Derby executive, however, is anxious to cater for jumping, hence the additional programmes arranged for. The geographical position of Derby is, I think, prejudicial to the complete success of winter racing, though in the existing state of affairs it was unfair last week that the meeting should suffer the opposition of Folkestone. The two places are, I am aware, very wide apart, but, nevertheless, each meeting undoubtedly suffered, and so far as that in the Midlands is concerned I should be surprised to learn that a financial loss has not been incurred, for except in the minor enclosures the attendance was simply wretched, and on the second day it appeared as though the patronage of members did not exceed a hundred. The most noticeable feature of the actual racing was the failure of either of the four runners to complete the course in the Burton Steeplechase. There are few more tricky "countries" than that over which the steeplechases are decided at Derby. Not only are several of the jumps unusually difficult, but the turns are most peculiar, and on this account I should not be inclined to accept last week's running too literally.

One of the smartest performances of the week was that of Dick Dunn at Newbury, though he was not nearly so easy a winner as at Lingfield a week earlier. It was not altogether a surprise when it became known that the stewards, at the instigation of the handicapper, had asked for an explanation as to the difference in the horse's running then to that at the previous meeting over the Berkshire course. The explanation of the trainer, Kelly, was not considered satisfactory, and he was cautioned, and there the matter ends. It is understood that Dick Dunn was not in thorough racing condition when doing so badly behind Hamilton in the Moderate Hurdle Handicap in November, and this once more raises the question as to the desirability of owners being allowed to run unfit horses. It is argued that having paid the entry fee and any other charges that may lie, an owner is at liberty to run his animal in any condition he chooses, and some years ago Lord Durham on a memorable occasion strongly upheld the right of owners to run unfit horses. No harm, probably, ensues from the exploiting of horses not thoroughly wound up, if for training purposes solely, and not infrequently an outing in public is of immense assistance in the preparation of an animal for an important event like the Derby or St. Leger, or even one of the big handicaps. It is to be feared, however, that in many instances horses are started for races when utterly out of condition for the sole purpose of hoodwinking the handicappers and working off weight. Not infrequently the gentlemen whose duty it is to allot the weights are as fully alive to what is taking place as are those who are actually pulling the strings, but there are many occasions when these well-laid schemes are successful in the accomplishment of the object aimed at. I, of course, make no suggestions in regard to Dick Dunn, and personally I should have little difficulty in pointing to many more glaring cases of reversals of form than that of Mr. Ashdown's gelding.

A striking feature of the present jumping season, so far as it has progressed, is the marked difference in the two classes of animals engaged in hurdling and in steeplechasing. Of course, it is obvious why more horses should be put to hurdling than to the more difficult business. The preparation for the former branch is not nearly so complicated a matter as the making of an accomplished fencer, which requires an immense amount of perseverance and patience. But one would imagine that trainers would be repaid were they to devote more attention to the preparation of 'chasers. We have not, I think, had such a promising lot of young hurdlers for many years as at the present time, and it is most gratifying to note that sportsmen so well known in connection with racing on the flat as Mr. J. L. Dugdale, Sir Thomas Dewar, Lord Derby, and Mr. Nelke, to name a few that more readily come to mind, are taking so keen an interest in the jumping business. Pollen and Mutton Cutlets are a very useful pair from the Lewes stable, but probably still better recruits of the present season are Brandimintine and Braxted. The last-named was a failure last season on the flat. For some reason or other he appeared to become soured in temper and to develop a positive dislike to racing. There is, however, nothing better than a school over hurdles to bring horses of this temperament back to their old selves, and Braxted's case is not a solitary one. He has evidently taken kindly to his new vocation, and it would be impossible to wish for a smarter animal in taking his hurdles. Seldom, indeed, on a first appearance in public is so good an impression made as was the case on Saturday. Of course, for an animal of his class, Braxted had been very leniently treated, though on his more recent performances on the flat he could not have been given any more weight. He had every opportunity of showing the white feather in the run in, had he been so minded, but not only has Rogers trained him to jump but he has instilled him with new courage, and the probability is that when we again resume racing on the flat it will be found that Braxted will again be in the humour to win good-class sprint handicaps. The Reading Steeplechase at Newbury on Friday introduced us to an exceptionally capable chaser in Flaxseed. He had already run twice in England, but at minor meetings, and so far as first-class racing on this side the Channel was concerned he may be said to have been making his debut. He is an own brother to Cackler, and consequently to Distaff also. He apparently does not know what it is to make a mistake, and to all appearances is a typical horse for the Liverpool county. Should all go well with him he will, of course, be entered for the Grand National, and it will be interesting to see what weight is allotted him.

Though there is no racing during the early part of Christmas week, Kempton, Dunstall Park, and Picton will furnish entertainment in plenty for the Bank Holiday crowds. One of the most interesting races of the week will be the Christmas Hurdle Handicap at Kempton, for which Lady Madcap has been reserved, missing an attractive engagement at Newbury on Friday. She is, I hear, particularly well at present, and though General's Pride and Minstrel Park can each represent Gore's stable her ladyship will probably be the stable representative. If such be the case, it will not, I think, be necessary to look elsewhere for the winner. An equally good thing on the opening afternoon at Kempton is Pollen, in the Richmond Maiden Hurdle Race, though in his case it is questionable whether the members of the ring will be in a position to trade on terms which will be acceptable to backers, for the exceptional merits as a hurdler of Mr. Dugdale's horse are now fully recognised. On the second afternoon of the Kempton meeting Master-at-Arms presents an attractive appearance in the Sunbury Steeplechase. Royston can, of course, be represented by Prefect, but the latter was seen out on Saturday at Newbury; and this being a favourite course for Master-at-Arms, he is likely not only to run, but to win. The opportunity of Dalnaspidal occurs on Boxing Day at Wolverhampton, where he appears to represent as nearly as possible a certainty for the Dunstall Juvenile Hurdle. When put up for sale last week a genuine bid of 900gs. was made for him, but the reserve, I understand, was a thousand. If this is the value of Mr. Bower Ismay's hurdler, I wonder what reserve would be placed on Pollen, who, in my opinion, is the better animal of the two, for had the Hednesford horse stood up at Newbury he would, I think, have got fully a 10lb. beating. In comparing the respective merits of these hurdling recruits, too, it must be taken into consideration that the present mile an da half hurdle courses for the younger horses appear to be quite as far as Dalnaspidal cares about. On the other hand, Pollen is likely to experience no difficulty whatever in getting the two miles. On his second to Tarmac at Derby, The Mink apparently represents good business for the Wolverhampton Hurdle Handicap, though Strangways should run well. The remainder of the week's programmes may be left over for later consideration. VERITAS.

Horses in training sold by auction, at Newbury on Saturday, were:—Stormcock II. (Captain Denny, 270gs), Royal Conjuror (Baron von Trutzschler, 120gs), Grape Fruit (Mr. Golding, 210gs), Southdown (Mr. Nicholinos, 360gs), K.C.B. (Mr. Cash, 6gs), Paddy Mac (Mr. O. Dixon, 62gs), Golden Pride (Mr. H. Trimmer, 125gs).

NEWBURY STEEPLECHASES.

If there was an absence of sunshine at Newbury on Saturday, the weather was of a pleasant character. This being the last opportunity of assisting at racing until Boxing Day, it was not surprising to find the muster a good one, and the fields were of capital proportion. Some useful horses were seen out, and the interest in the proceedings was well sustained throughout. For the Wroughton Selling Hurdle Handicap Henry Potts and Rimouski were made joint favourites; but, whereas the latter never flattered, Henry Potts finished second, being beaten by the outsider Addinstown's Prize, who was unplaced to Dick Dunn at Lingfield last week, and after scoring to-day was bought in for 210gs. Red Cloud, purchased by Mr. Parker for 230gs. after easily winning at Sandown in October, but who was subsequently unplaced to Ben Chouzie at Windsor, was speedily promoted into a 6 to 4 on chance for the Wilts Selling Steeplechase, and after winning in hollow style he was purchased by Mr. Ussher for 390gs. The principal event of the meeting, the Berkshire Hurdle Handicap of 200 sovs, was contested by a field of eleven, of whom Comic Boy, a novice over hurdles, was throughout favourite. He ran well, but the winner was forthcoming in Braxted, who was making his first appearance over hurdles in public, and he appears to have taken kindly to the new line of business. There was little to choose between Moonstruck, Wickham, and General Fox in the betting on the Lambourn Steeplechase, in which Greek Play led until nearing the last fence, when General Fox drew to the front and gained a popular victory by two lengths from Black Plum. The wagering upon the Moderate Hurdle Handicap was confined practically to Scarlet Button, Beau Idea, and Lauder, and two of these figured amongst the first three, Scarlet Button winning easily from Delirium, who fell on the preceding afternoon. The meeting concluded with the Andover Steeplechase, which fell to Domino, who materially improved upon his last running here. Details:—

1.0—The WROUGHTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs; second 5 sovs; winner to be sold for 50 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. H. Hartigan's ADDINSTOWN'S PRIZE, gelding by Easter Prize—Sloe, 5y, 11st 10lb ..... Owner 1
Mr. J. Baylis's WISEACRE, 6y, 11st 7lb..... E. Piggott 2
Lord Cholmondeley's HENRY POTTS, 4y, 10st 9lb ..... G. Duller 3
Mr. F. Parker's Pleasure Garden, a, 11st 13lb Walkington 0
Mrs. Caversham-Simonds's Rimouski, 4y, 11st 9lb ..... W. Payne 0
Mr. J. Quayle's Draco, 5y, 11st 4lb ..... W. Rogers 0
Mr. M. Rhodes's Cozy Glen, 4y, 10st 11lb..... W. Rollason 0
Mr. A. Arbuthnot's Band Box, 4y, 10st 5lb ..... Mr. G. H. Heasman 0
Mr. G. Curtis's The Greek, a, 11st 3lb*..... Mr. G. Burrell 0
Baron von Trutzschler's Miss Bun, 6y, 11st 8lb...W. Earl 0
Mr. Barran's Knight of St. John, a, 10st 13lb*..... Joyner 0
Mr. W. Pepper's Grecian Guile, a, 10st 11lb...F. Dainty 0

*5lb allowance deducted.

Race started 1.0. Winner trained by F. Hartigan.

Betting: 7 to 2 each agst Rimouski and Henry Potts, 5 to 1 each Miss Bun and Wiseacre, 6 to 1 Pleasure Garden, 10 to 1 any other offered.

Miss Bun led from Rimouski, Pleasure Garden, Henry Potts, and Band Box, with Cozy Glen and Draco next, in front of Wiseacre. Going along the far side Rimouski dropped away, and Henry Potts drew to the front, followed by Miss Bun, Pleasure Garden, and Band Box. Entering the straight, Pleasure Garden became second and Addinstown's Prize third. The last hurdle Addinstown's Prize assumed command, and won by a length; four lengths separated second and third. Pleasure Garden was fourth, Draco fifth, and The Greek last.

Addinstown's Prize was bought in for 210 guineas.

2.30—The WILTS SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs; second 5 sovs; winner to be sold for 50 sovs. Two miles and about 20 yards.

Mr. F. C. Parker's RED CLOUD, gelding by Baron's Heir—Maria Theresa, a, 12st 3lb ..... Walkington 1
Captain Denny's KOLO, a, 12st 5lb ..... R. Morgan 2
Mr. F. Hunt's PITSEA, a, 12st 3lb ..... R. Trudgill 3
Mr. T. Christy's Ante, a, 12st 3lb ..... Piggott 0
Captain Denny's Grab, a, 12st 5lb ..... Mr. A. Smith 0
Mr. E. Wyndham's Honey II., a, 11st 12lb*..... Owner 0
Mr. H. Hartigan's B.M., 4, 12st 3lb ..... Owner 0
Mr. F. Marsham-Townshend's Titterstone, a, 12st 3lb ..... Mr. J. Scott 0

*5lb allowance deducted.

Race started 1.31. Winner trained by Kelly.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Red Cloud, 4 to 1 agst Ante, 8 to 1 bar two.

Honey II. fell at the water. Red Cloud drew out clear of Titterstone, the Chemist, and Ante, with B.M. last. After running halfway The Chemist became second, with Ante and B.M. next. Three fences from home B.M. fell, and Ante, Pitsea, and The Chemist refused. Red Cloud, making all the running, won by two lengths, a length separating second and third. Only Titterstone of the others finished.

Red Cloud was sold to Mr. H. H. Ussher for 390 guineas.

3.0—The BERKSHIRE HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs; second 25 sovs; third 10 sovs. Two miles.

Sir T. Dewar's BRAXTED, colt by Forfarshire—Sillabub, 4y, 10st 13lb ..... Mr. D. Rogers 1
Mr. Michaelmore's THADDEUS, 6y, 11st 3lb ..... H. Anthony 2
Mr. C. B. Ismay's COMIC BEY, 5y, 11st 2lb G. W. Lyall 3
Sir G. Abercromby's Garinish Island, 6y, 11st 2lb ..... P. Grace 0
Mr. A. Long's MacSherry, 5y, 11st 2lb ..... J. Kilmiee 0
Mr. Fellon's Florizel's Pride, 4y, 10st 13lb Mr. F. Rees 0
Mr. H. T. Young's Prince Conan, 4y, 10st 11lb ...H. Pike 0
Mr. Hallick's Sulphanine, 3y, 10st 2lb ..... P. Smith 0
Mr. Manby Colegrave's Brandimintine, 6y, 12st 10lb ..... F. Dainty 0
Mr. H. Czerniskow's Santerne, 4y, 11st 7lb ...E. Piggott 0
Mr. C. Pulley's Himan, 5y, 11st 7lb ..... G. F. Butchers 0

Race started 3.30. Winner trained by F. Hartigan.

Betting: 11 to 10 agst Piccaninny II., 7 to 2 Domino, 9 to 2 The Lurcher, 7 to 1 Brandmaster, 8 to 1 Prefect, 10 to 1 Roman Candle, 20 to 1 Uncle Michael offered.

Piccaninny II. led from Brandmaster and Uncle Michael, with Roman Candle and The Lurcher next, and Domino last. Six furlongs from home Uncle Michael went ahead, followed by Domino, and the latter, drawing to the front three fences from home, won easily by half a length; five lengths divided second and third. Roman Candle was fourth, Uncle Michael fifth, and Brandmaster last.

STARTING PRICES.

Race. Horse.	Sportsman.	Sporting Life.
1. 0—Addinstown's Prize (12).	10 to 1 agst ...	10 to 1 agst
1.30—Red Cloud (8)	6 to 4 on ...	6 to 4 on
2. 0—Braxted (11)	6 to 1 agst ...	6 to 1 agst
2.30—General Fox (9)	7 to 2 agst ...	7 to 2 agst
3. 0—Scarlet Button (17)	2 to 1 agst ...	2 to 1 agst
3.30—Domino (7)	7 to 2 agst ...	7 to 2 agst

WINNING NATIONAL HUNT JOCKEYS.

(Compiled from August 5 to December 21 inclusive.)

Jockey.	1sts.	2nds.	3rds.	placed.	Un-m'nts.	Total	P'e'n.
1. Ivor Anthony	31	16	5	35	87	33.63	
2. S. Avlis	18	13	7	34	72	25.00	
3. E. Piggott	16	6	9	20	47	34.04	
4. R. Gordon	14	14	11	35	74	18.91	
5. W. Payne	13	12	10	44	79	16.45	
6. M. Tighe	12	6	7	20	45	26.66	
7. F. Mason	12	11	7	25	59	20.33	
8. R. Chadwick	9	5	2	28	49	42.85	
9. Mr. H. S. Harrison	9	7	5	28	49	18.36	
10. Mr. G. N. Bennett	8	4	2	8	22	36.36	

SATURDAY'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

Moseley Ladies	1	Bromsgrove Ladies	0
Hampton-in-Arden	2	Harborne	1
West Bromwich.....	8	Orientals	0
Walsall	7	Olton	2
Pershore II.	4	Evesham II.	2
Leamington	1	Rugby	4
Leamington	8	Berkswell	2
Edgbaston	4	Sutton Coldfield	1
Dudley	6	Gov. & N. Warwickshire...	2
Southfield Ladies II.	1	Grange Ladies II.	2
Edgbaston Ladies II.	3	Bournville Ladies II.	2
Harborne II.	3	Pennfield	3
...Redditch	2	Smethwick	2
Bournville	1	Winshill	0
Moseley Rd. Congregatnl.	0	Birmingham G.P.O.	2
Cannock	2	North Stafford Depot	2
Lichfield City Ladies	3	Southfield	1
Erdington	3	Acocks Green II.	3
Y.M.C.A. II.	5	King's Heath II.	1
Dudley II.	12	Coventry II.	1
Walsall Old Marians II....	2	Harborne III.	1
Handsworth	7	Orientals III.	0
Walsall II.	4	Olton II.	0
Digbeth Institute Ladies.	0	Moor Green Ladies	4
Bloxwich	1	Aldridge	2
Aldridge II.	0	Bloxwich II.	3
Aldridge Ladies.....	5	Tettenhall Ladies	0

SATURDAY'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

Moseley Ladies	1	Bromsgrove Ladies	0
Hampton-in-Arden	2	Harborne	1
West Bromwich.....	8	Orientals	0
Walsall	7	Olton	2
Pershore II.	4	Evesham II.	2
Leamington	1	Rugby	4
Leamington	8	Berkswell	2
Edgbaston	4	Sutton Coldfield	1
Dudley	6	Gov. & N. Warwickshire...	2
Southfield Ladies II.	1	Grange Ladies II.	2
Edgbaston Ladies II.	3	Bournville Ladies II.	2
Harborne II.	3	Pennfield	3
...Redditch	2	Smethwick	2
Bournville	1	Winshill	0
Moseley Rd. Congregatnl.	0	Birmingham G.P.O.	2
Cannock	2	North Stafford Depot	2
Lichfield City Ladies	3	Southfield	1
Erdington	3	Acocks Green II.	3
Y.M.C.A. II.	5	King's Heath II.	1
Dudley II.	12	Coventry II.	1
Walsall Old Marians II....	2	Harborne III.	1
Handsworth	7	Orientals III.	0
Walsall II.	4	Olton II.	0
Digbeth Institute Ladies.	0	Moor Green Ladies	4
Bloxwich	1	Aldridge	2
Aldridge II.	0	Bloxwich II.	3
Aldridge Ladies.....	5	Tettenhall Ladies	0

HUNTING.

ALBRIGHTON HOUNDS.

The delightfully bright, sunny, and mild morning of Saturday tempted a large field out. The meet was at the Summer House, on the Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury turnpike, and among many others out were Major Mayall (master), who hunted the bitch pack, Mr. G. T. Hartley, Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft and Mr. Mervyn Thorneycroft (Dunstone Hall), Mr. Victor Hickman and Miss Isobel Hickman (Penn Court), Lady Hickman and Colonel and Mrs. Fitton (Wightwick), Miss Lucy Hickman (Danes Court), Colonel Wight-Boycott, Mrs. Hubert Wight-Boycott, Mr. E. B. Thorneycroft and Miss Thorneycroft (Penn), Mr. S. Loveridge, Mr. Guy Loveridge, M

NOTES ON FOOTBALL.

FOUR CLUBS SHARE THE LEAD.

The First League table as it was left on Saturday night and before it is subjected to the changes that a crowded holiday programme invariably brings, makes interesting reading. Four clubs now lead the way, each with 23 points, and behind them are three others each with 22. Which of the seven will be found in the premier position a week hence few people would care to forecast. Three of the first four—Manchester City, Sheffield Wednesday, and Oldham Athletic—have obtained their 23 points out of seventeen games, and although by virtue of their strong defence the City possess the best goal average, they are not much to the good on this account. Aston Villa complete the quartette, but having played two more games than the other three clubs, their position cannot be regarded as being particularly strong. Then follow Blackburn Rovers, West Bromwich Albion, and Derby County, the two last named with 22 points for 17 games, and the Rovers with the same number of points for 18 games. The struggle for the leadership, therefore, is not only interesting but exciting, and between the three Lancashire and the two local candidates there ought to be a keen fight during the next few days. Some of the results on Saturday which helped to produce this interesting state of affairs were surprising. West Bromwich Albion's handsome victory at Blackburn, for instance, was to most followers of the game as unexpected as Everton's win at Owlerton by 2-1. The Albion, however, played hard for their victory, and the two points they gained were a fitting reward for the valiant work accomplished by Pennington and Moorwood in defence, and the energy and enterprise of the forwards. The Wednesday, apparently, continued that down-grade movement of which they showed signs at the Hawthorns a week ago, and Everton, with the recollection of victories on their three previous visits to Owlerton, kept up their hearts until the last minute, when they scored the winning goal. Manchester City's defeat at Derby was a result not unexpected, and merely served to emphasise the solid excellence of the Villa's cup opponents. The margin of two goals to none was distinctly good against a defence as strong as the City's.

Aston Villa cheered their supporters by defeating Newcastle United by the decisive score of three goals to one. In many respects the game fell below the high standard of football to be expected from these two clubs, but an encouraging feature was the improved display of the home backs, Lyons and Weston, whose defence was much sounder than it has been hitherto. The Albion and Everton were the only two First League clubs to win away from home, but in three cases points were divided. At Old Trafford those close rivals, Manchester United and Oldham Athletic, fought a desperate game before 35,000 people, and retired without a goal having been scored. The meeting of Notts County and Chelsea, at Nottingham, also failed to produce any score, but in this case the football was of an indifferent character. The third draw took place at Anfield Road, where Sheffield United surprised their supporters by dividing four goals with Liverpool, whose followers were equally chagrined by the weakness of the home team's display. At Middlesbrough, Woolwich Arsenal put up a good fight, and under heavy pressure their defence served them well. They were unable to stave off defeat, however, and retired beaten by two goals to none. Tottenham Hotspur are slowly struggling into a better position, and on Saturday recorded their third successive win, beating Bradford City at White Hart Lane by two goals to one. The result, however, flattered the home team, for the City had a big share of the play, but shot feebly. In the remaining game in the First League list, Sunderland, after their hardest fight at Roker Park this season, defeated Bolton Wanderers by two goals to one. The Wearsiders, however, deserved their victory, which represents a gain of two points compared with last season.

ASTON VILLA'S VICTORY.

When two clubs with the reputation and the records of Aston Villa and Newcastle United come into opposition the spectators reasonably expect to be treated to an exhibition of football at its best. They expect cunning footwork, subtle manœuvring, intricate combination, and incisive work in front of goal. But on Saturday it was not so. What the spectators saw, instead, was a hard bustling game, with many clever but unsustained passages, with several stoppages for minor accidents, and with too many free kicks. The most conspicuous man on the field was the one whose presence should scarcely be noticed—the referee. Mr. Peers's whistle was constantly sounding, and the number of times he had to pull up men for offside—owing to both defences playing the one-back game—had a bad effect on the play. Some of his decisions met with the marked disfavour of the contingent of Newcastle supporters, and especially was his award of the Villa's second goal challenged, the visiting players confidently asserting that Lawrence was fouled when the point was scored in a scrimmage. The referee himself appeared to be in a little doubt, for he consulted one of the linesmen on the matter, but having done so promptly pointed to the centre. So far as Aston Villa are concerned the result of three goals to one in their favour—their first victory since Manchester United were defeated on November 16—was satisfactory, but having regard to the ability the team have demonstrated they possess the exhibition left a great deal to be desired. The most comforting feature was undoubtedly the improved play at right back of Lyons, who returned to the team after a week's absence. His task was lightened, it is true, by the fact that McDonald, Newcastle's outside left, retired to the dressing-room ten minutes before the interval with a strained back, and did not return; but when full discount has been allowed the fact remains that Lyons proved himself a sound tackler, and kicked rather better than usual. His partner, Weston, benefited by the improvement, and in consequence also appeared to greater advantage. Morris at centre half-back, however, is not fulfilling the promise of his early games, and remains ponderous and clumsy in his movements; and the forwards, although they played much better than in their last home game with Bolton Wanderers, are still some distance below their wonderful form of October, and appear to have forgotten the secret they then possessed of how to finish a movement effectively. On Saturday, of course, they were opposed by a very powerful half-back line in Hewison, Low, and Hay, and two of the finest backs in the League in McCracken and Hudspeth. In such circumstances, it was not to be expected that the Villa attack, even at its best, would be overwhelmingly successful. But it was not at its best, and in finishing power it was, if not weak, at least indecisive. In the open, however, greater regard was shown for the value of the services of Wallace and Halse, and the result was some excellent and useful work on the part of the home right-winger. The game, it has been pointed out, fell below the level a follower of football would naturally expect from teams of the unquestioned ability of Aston Villa and Newcastle United. The players, however, might very legitimately plead the excuse that a strong wind put them at a severe disadvantage, and made the ball difficult to control. What benefit accrued from the breeze was claimed in the first half by the Villa. With its aid they had the better of play, and when they crossed over with a lead of two goals to one they fully deserved to be ahead to that extent. During the first twenty minutes raids were made on both defences, but the danger which might have arisen from several bold moves by Wallace was neutralised by McCracken and Hudspeth astutely placing the Villa attackers offside; and once when this plan could not be resorted to, the Newcastle defenders had the good fortune to see Halse trip over the ball when he was in a good position for shooting. One of the most interesting passages in the game was when McTavish and Duncan broke away on the Newcastle right wing. They were immediately challenged by Harrop, and for the space of a minute the exchanges between the three men were bewildering, but eventually the Villa half-back emerged triumphant and placed his forwards in possession.

THE SCORING OPENED.

The Villa came very near scoring when Wallace rounded Hudspeth and whipped the ball across the goal mouth with his usual accuracy, but Hampton did not reach it soon enough, and McCracken cleared. A swift attack on the other goal saw Peart miss an excellent opening, and then the Villa got their first goal, at the end of twenty-two minutes play. From a throw-in by Harrop, Bache swung the ball across the field to Wallace, and with a crowd of players closing on goal, the outside right centred, and Hampton scored with a hard low drive. Newcastle almost equalised soon afterwards when Hibbert worked his way within shooting range, and then flashed the ball across the front of Hardy's charge. Although this shot failed in its mission the attack thus set up brought reward, for after thirty-five minutes' play, Morris, in somewhat similar circumstances to Buck at the Hawthorns the previous week, quite unnecessarily handled the ball inside the penalty area. Hudspeth was entrusted with the place-kick, and must be accounted lucky in scoring, for his shot struck the under side of the crossbar above Hardy's head before it passed into the net. Bache and Hampton endeavoured to regain the lead for the home side in a tussle with Lawrence, but in the end the centre-forward shot the wrong side of the post. Just before half-time, however, from a scrimmage following a corner placed by Wallace, Bache sent both Lawrence and the ball into the net, and although the Newcastle players contended that their goalkeeper had been fouled, the referee, after consulting a linesman, awarded a goal. A few minutes before the interval the United lost Macdonald, their outside left, who had fallen on the track and strained his back. He was unable to resume, and for the rest of the game they were served by only four forwards, so that they were not able to make as much use of the wind as they might have done. In spite of their handicap they showed some pretty football in the early stages of the second half, but although their manœuvres bewildered the home players they did not make for progress. Both teams settled down to the one back game, and interest in the game steadily diminished. As a matter of fact there was, after the first ten minutes, only one bright incident in the second half. That was when, five minutes before the finish, Wallace near the half-way line eluded McCracken, and sprinting rapidly over the remaining distance, scored the Villa's third goal with a fine rising shot. Lawrence caught the ball as it came into goal, and scooped it out, but the force behind the shot had been sufficient to carry the ball over the line, and the referee did not hesitate to point to the centre. During the second half, it may be added, play was of a very rough and tumble character, and the players used their weight against each other with freedom and with zest. The Villa, although as has been indicated, not up to their best form, were the better team, and deserved to win. The forwards made many mistakes in front of goal, but they did not waste time like the opposing line. They were always direct in their methods, and this virtue won them the match. Wallace was the best man in the line, and played one of his customary clever games, but both Hampton and Halse were in good form. The left wing pair, Bache and Stephenson, suffered from the close attention paid them by Hewison and also by McCracken, and consequently were not as prominent as usual. In the half-back line Harrop was the outstanding figure, and has yet to play an indifferent game for the Villa. Whittaker made a welcome return to the line, and showing untiring energy, was of great assistance to Morris, who was the least satisfactory of the trio, and suffered painfully in contrast with Low. In the back division Lyons and Weston showed an immense improvement over all their previous displays, and a maintenance of Saturday's form will prove of inestimable value to the club. As Hardy was only beaten by a penalty-kick, it is not necessary to comment on his performance. The defence was the part of the Newcastle team that commanded most attention. Lawrence gave a capital exhibition of goalkeeping. He was always alert and agile, and sound in his judgment, and no blame could be attached to them for the three goals registered against his side. Both McCracken and Hudspeth played up to their reputation, McCracken being the better of the pair, and, indeed, the best back on the field. Hay was the best of the halves, but all three were hard-working and robust. Duncan and McTavish made a useful right wing, the inside man's footwork being very effective, and Hibbert also accomplished many clever things. Peart held the line together quite well, but was weak and slow near goal.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION DEFEAT THE CHAMPIONS.

After escaping defeat at Ewood Park since April, 1911, Blackburn Rovers were beaten at home on Saturday, West Bromwich Albion following up their success at Goodison Park by another splendid victory in Lancashire. It was a game full of incident, the pace, in spite of the greasy turf, being remarkably fast, and the Black Country men won deservedly. There was little to choose between two clever, determined teams in the opening half, but after the interval the Albion were seen in their happiest humour, and, outstaying the Rovers in unmistakable fashion, won their fourth out engagement of the season with something in hand. No fewer than four of the half-dozen goals scored during the ninety minutes were obtained in the first half, when the strenuous nature of the struggle for supremacy delighted a crowd of 20,000. With the wind helping them, the Rovers were expected to gain a useful advantage before the teams retired at the interval, but playing their game with astonishing vigour and marked ability the Albion fairly shared the honours in an exhibition which never lost its interest. The visitors found themselves a goal in front five minutes after the start, Pailor winding up some smart play by Shearman, Jephcott, and Bowser by placing the ball out of Robinson's reach into the net. Ten minutes later the Rovers were on level terms again, and soon afterwards they got the lead. The equalising goal came from the crafty foot of Simpson, who kept McNeal and Pennington very busy in this half, and followed a weak clearance on the part of Moorwood, the goalkeeper, handicapped by Latheron's attentions, dropping the ball, which went to Anthony and thence to the scorer. Latheron put on the second goal from what the Albion players claimed to be an offside position. He took a forward pass from his partner, being in front of McNeal and Pennington, and delivered a shot which left Moorwood helpless. The Albion's second goal followed immediately after this one, and was made possible by a characteristic run and centre by Jephcott and a short sharp pass by Shearman, the ever-watchful Pailor slipping the ball into the net before the Rovers' defenders appeared to realise the dangerous character of the attack. This was the extent of the scoring in this half, though each goal escaped luckily. Orr, standing some five yards offside, should have given his side the lead, failing with only Moorwood to beat, and Suttie saved the Rovers' goal by tripping Pailor just outside the penalty area when that forward seemed a certain scorer.

MCNEAL V. SIMPSON.

The Rovers opened the second half with a series of dangerous advances, and Moorwood brought off two exceptionally fine saves from Anthony (when Orr was harassing him) and Aitkenhead, the latter's magnificent low drive being brilliantly fielded and cleared by the visiting custodian. Gradually the game turned, and in the last half-hour the Albion quite overplayed their formidable rivals. They took the lead at the end of sixty-nine minutes' play, the goal coming from a corner which Robinson conceded in stopping a fast left-foot shot from Pailor. Shearman placed the ball perfectly, and Morris getting his head to it scored a neat goal; and within a minute of this incident Robinson was beaten a fourth time, Shearman's fine work again providing the opening. Taking Pailor's pass, the Albion left winger raced away, swerved past the on-rushing Cowell, and dropped the ball on to the head of Pailor, who in the coolest manner imaginable steered it safely past Robinson. At this stage of the game the Albion were simply irresistible, and after Robinson had saved a great drive from Waterhouse their goal escaped miraculously when Cowell, in attempting to clear, saw the ball return off Pailor, the goalkeeper having great difficulty in keeping it out of the net. The Rovers made a great effort just before the finish, but they found Moorwood and his backs unbeatable. That the points went to the better side no one would deny. The teams were well matched in the first half, but afterwards the Albion were clearly the cleverer combination, and better football has not been seen from a visiting team at Ewood Park for many a day. Moorwood, apart from the weakness referred to, kept goal brilliantly, and had two splendid backs in front of him; the halves were a fine line both in attack and defence; and the forwards were fast and enterprising, with Pailor a magnificent leader. It is a long while since the Albion centre was in such deadly form, his command of the ball and cleverness in front of goal being the outstanding features of the Albion's display. On the Blackburn side Robinson was blameless, keeping goal finely, but Crompton (who broke down during the week) was missed from the back division. Cowell was not weak—indeed, this fine defender played his part very well; the uncertain man was Suttie, who, behind a beaten half-back in Bradshaw, seldom shaped like holding Jephcott and Morris. Smith could do nothing with Pailor, and Walmsley shaped poorly against Shearman. Of the Rovers' forwards Simpson and Anthony took the honours, though the famous international was repeatedly checked by McNeal in the second half. Early in the game Simpson was in great form, McNeal allowing him too much latitude, but later on the diminutive Albion half-back was undoubtedly his master.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Agst	Pts
1 Manchester City (15)	17	11	5	1	23	12	23
2 Aston Villa (6)	19	9	5	5	49	28	23
3 Oldham Athletic (13)	17	8	2	7	27	18	23
4 Sheffield Wed'sdy (5)	17	10	4	3	30	25	23
5 Blackburn Rovers (1)	18	8	4	6	40	22	22
6 West Brom. Albion(3)	17	9	4	4	34	22	22
7 Derby County	17	10	5	2	36	28	22
8 Bolton Wanderers (4)	18	9	6	3	25	25	21
9 Sunderland (3)	18	9	7	2	41	27	20
10 Newcastle United (5)	18	8	6	4	27	25	20
11 Manchester Utd (15)	17	7	6	4	29	25	18
12 Liverpool (17)	19	7	9	3	30	37	17
13 Middlesbrough (7)	17	6	7	4	28	33	16
14 Everton (2)	17	7	9	2	27	31	16
15 Bradford City (11)	16	5	7	4	22	27	14
16 Sheffield Utd (14)	17	5	8	4	28	35	14
17 Chelsea	18	4	11	3	17	28	11
18 Tottenham (12)	17	4	10	3	19	39	11
19 Notts County (15)	17	2	11	4	10	28	8
20 Woolwich Arsenal(10)	18	1	15	4	9	35	6

[The figures in parentheses indicate the respective positions of the clubs at the close of last season's competition.]

THE SECOND DIVISION.

Birmingham, who had to take the field at Grimsby without three of their regular players in Bailey, Hall, and A. R. Smith, may be regarded as having done fairly well in bringing away a point from the seaside. The point they secured serves to retain the second position in the league table for them, and now with three home games in front, they ought to be able to regain the leadership. They cannot afford to make any slip, however, for at least three other clubs are in strong positions. Burnley, the present leaders, showed their determination to keep in front by winning at Stockport, by the only goal of the match, scored three minutes before the finish. By a similar score Preston North End, who follow Birmingham, won at Blackpool, their goal coming from a penalty taken by Rodway; and Wolverhampton Wanderers, the next in order of merit, followed up their victory at Hull by beating Glossop by three goals to one. Bury, who seem to gravitate naturally to the bottom of the table, are finding their experiences in the Second Division far from comfortable, and on Saturday were beaten on their own ground by Bristol City, who have on previous occasions found Gigg Lane a profitable hunting ground. Another home team to be beaten were Leeds City, who until Saturday had not suffered defeat this season at Elland Road, their conquerors being Huddersfield, who scored three goals without having their own defence broken. Another Yorkshire club, Barnsley, also won in decisive fashion, the cupholders beating Lincoln City by four goals to none. An extraordinary series of accidents attended the meeting of Fulham and Notts Forest at Craven Cottage, each side being a couple of men short at one time, and each finished one man short. The game was of a very even character, and ended without any goals being scored. In their home game with Hull City, Leicester Fosse tried a new forward in Douglas, the Ilford amateur, with excellent results, the new man materially assisting the Fosse to win by three goals to two; and at Bradford, Clapton Orient were much inferior to the home side, and lost by three goals to none.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Agst	Pts
1 Burnley (3)	19	10	4	5	41	25	25
2 Birmingham (12)	17	8	2	7	27	15	23
3 Preston North End	18	7	2	9	28	15	23
4 Whampton Wan. (5)	18	9	4	5	23	16	23
5 Nottingham Frst (15)	18	7	4	7	27	25	21
6 Lincoln City	16	8	4	4	25	21	20
7 Clapton Orient (4)	17	7	5	5	21	18	19
8 Barnsley (6)	17	8	6	3	22	22	19
9 Huddersfield (17)	18	6	7	5	24	21	17
10 Leeds City (13)	16	6	5	5	27	29	17
11 Bristol City (15)	17	4	4	9	14	18	17
12 Hull City (7)	18	6	8	4	28	25	16
13 Fulham (8)	17	6	8	3	23	22	15
14 Leicester Fosse (10)	18	6	9	3	20	30	15
15 Grimsby Town (9)	17	4	7	6	21	26	14
16 Bradford (11)	17	4	7	6	16	22	14
17 Bury	17	6	9	2	20	29	14
18 Blackpool (14)	18	4	10	4	15	26	12
19 Stockport County (16)	17	5	9	3	16	25	11
20 Glossop (18)	15	4	9	1	14	24	9

[The figures in parentheses indicate the respective positions of the clubs at the close of last season's competition.]

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Coventry City did not do as well as their supporters expected at Bristol, and were beaten by two goals to none. The City, however, were not in any sense overplayed, and in the second half it was only very smart goalkeeping by Roney that prevented them scoring. With Stoke the case was different. Playing at home against Exeter City they gave a most feeble exhibition, and were in such a plight that they had to reconstruct their team during the course of the game. It was of no avail, however, for them to make these alterations, and they were thoroughly well beaten by two goals to none. Two aspirants for the championship met in Queen's Park Rangers and Crystal Palace, and the Rangers, making the most of the advantage of ground, won by two goals to none, while Swindon, who now head the table, scored four goals against Brighton without a reply being made. Reading, another team well placed in the table, journeyed to Norwich and were beaten by three goals to none.

STOKE'S GRAVE POSITION.

The Stoke team have not given so weak a display at home this season as they gave against Exeter City at the Victoria Ground, Stoke, on Saturday. The visitors won by two goals to nothing, and deserved their victory, but their success was quite as much attributable to the pronounced weakness of their opponents as to any merits of their own. Stoke had the best of the early play so far as pressure was concerned, but only once, when Lenaghan forced Gadsden to save a swift oblique shot, did they look like scoring. Twenty minutes from the start Crompton scored a good goal for the visitors, who were full value for their lead of one goal to nothing at the interval. Stoke were outplayed in the opening stages of the second half, and twelve minutes from the resumption Rigby shot a second goal for the visitors from twenty yards' range through a crowd of players. Stoke, in the hope of retrieving their fortunes, rearranged their front line, Revill taking the centre position, Smith moving to outside right and Lenaghan to inside right. The narrowest escape the City goal had was when Revill broke away in the centre and struck the bar with a terrific shot. Pym was out of goal at the time, and Revill, with a little more steadiness, would have scored. Midway through this half an unfortunate accident befel Crompton, the City inside left, who fell heavily on his right shoulder whilst in the act of shooting, and fractured his collar-bone. Stoke, as a result of this defeat, fell to the bottom position in the table, and the team are playing so weakly as to cause grave anxiety for the future. The gates, too, have fallen off badly, and although Saturday afternoon was beautifully fine the spectators numbered barely five thousand. Gadsden kept goal skilfully, and Turner defended ably at left full-back, but little praise can be accorded to the rest of the side. The half-backs were very weak. Jones, it appears, was suffering from influenza, and should not have played. The forwards were feeble. The City were best represented by their half-backs and forwards. The half-backs played a great part in the victory, and completely broke up the Stoke attack. Whittaker, Rutter, and Crompton were the leading forwards, the inside left being the most accomplished and dangerous forward on the field.

COVENTRY CITY'S WEAK SHOOTING.

In their game with Bristol Rovers at Stapleton Road, Coventry City were handicapped by an injury to Brown in the first few minutes. He damaged his knee, and though he was able to resume after having it bandaged he was unable to do himself justice. This reduced the shooting power of the front rank, and it was indifferent shooting which caused them to be defeated by two clear goals. For half an hour play possessed few good features. The visitors enjoyed the more favourable chances of scoring, but only on two or three occasions was Roney troubled. Then the Rovers improved, and though they were slow near goal they eventually scored. It was Walker, the centre-half, who beat Evans, for after he had made an opening for Shervey, the amateur returned him the ball, and he put it into the net with a rising drive. For a long spell after the interval the home side did the major portion of the attacking. A quarter of an hour from the finish, Coventry revived and were only prevented from assuming the lead by the brilliancy of Roney. Four times he saved in wonderful style, and once when he looked well beaten the ball struck the crossbar. Shortly after that incident Griffiths broke away, and from his centre Roe scored the second goal. The Rovers gave one of their best displays of the season, and played well to a man, the chief honours going to Roney. No one in the ranks of Coventry was more effective than Thompson. All the half-backs were good, particularly in tackling. The chief fault of the forwards was their poor shooting. For a long spell they never got in a decent shot, and when they made their effort at the close it came too late.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Agst	Pts
1 Swindon Town (4)	18	10	4	4	30	18	24
2 Crystal Palace (7)	18	9	4	5	30	16	23
3 Queen's Park (1)	18	8	2	7	19	11	23
4 Reading (11)	18	10	5	3	30	19	23
5 Millwall Athletic (8)	17	9	5	3	22	15	21
6 Exeter City (15)	18	8	5	5	23	19	21
7 West Ham Unitd (13)	18	8	6	4	33	24	20
8 Plymouth Argyle (2)	16	7	5	4	25	16	18
9 Coventry City (6)	18	7	7	4	27	24	18
10 Brighton & Hove (5)	17	6	7	4	22	20	16
11 Northampton (3)	18	6	8	4	26	26	16
12 Watford (10)	18	6	8	4	18	22	16
13 Merthyr Town	17	5	6	6	15	22	16
14 Southampton (16)	18	6	8	4	21	33	16
15 Portsmouth	18	5	8	5	17	25	15
16 Bristol Rovers (17)	18	5	8	5	25	31	15
17 Norwich City (12)	18	5	8	4	12	29	14
18 Gillingham	17	4	8	5	12	23	13
19 Brentford (14)	17	6	11	0	16	21	12
20 Stoke (9)	18	5	11	2	18	33	12

[The figures in parentheses indicate the respective positions of the clubs at the close of last season's competition.]

BIRMINGHAM LEAGUE.

The most important fixture in the Birmingham League competition on Saturday was the meeting of Aston Villa Reserves and Coventry City Reserves, the two leading teams, at Coventry. Neither team succeeded in finding the net, but the Villa enjoyed a certain amount of luck, inasmuch as Welch missed a penalty awarded Coventry in the second half. Birmingham Reserves had the advantage of having in goal H. P. Bailey, who was unable to travel to Grimsby with the first team. They were at home to Shrewsbury, and won comfortably by five goals to two. Duncan, the centre-forward recently obtained from Scotland, rendered the home side excellent service, and had a share in most of the goals. West Bromwich Albion Reserves and Stoke Reserves faced each other at the Hawthorns. Nothing was scored in the first half, but after the interval Mann and Gregory obtained points for the Albion, who won by two goals to none. Wrexham, at home to Walsall, had much the better of the game, and won by three goals to one, while Kidderminster Harriers overwhelmed their visitors from Wednesbury, who were beaten by four goals to one. At Worcester a smart performance was accomplished by Darlaston, who won by two goals to one. In the remaining two games scoring was remarkably heavy. Wellington Town entertained Willenhall Swifts, and after being behind at the interval to the extent of five goals to one the home team were beaten by seven goals to four, Payne scoring five of the winners' goals. At Stourbridge the home team and Wolverhampton Wanderers Reserves played a draw of four goals each. Towards the finish the Wanderers were leading by the odd goal in seven, but a penalty-kick taken by Green enabled the home side to draw level.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Agst	Pts
1 Aston Villa (1)	16	10	4	2	30	20	22
2 Coventry City Res.	14	8	2	4	20	11	20
3 Birmingham (11)	15	7	3	5	40	25	19
4 Dudley (10)	14	8	4	2	25	25	18
5 West Brom Alb (5)	14	7	4	3	32	15	17
6 Wrexham (6)	15	8	4	1	26	17	17
7 Wellington Town (15)	14	7	5	2	37	23	16
8 Brierley Hill Alld (13)	14	5	5	4	25	23	14
9 Worcester City (5)	12	7	5	0	22	22	14
10 Willenhall Swifts (14)	13	5	5	3	32	32	13
11 Darlaston (2)	14	6	7	1	29	37	13
12 Wednesbury Ath (7)	16	5	8	3	31	35	13
13 Walsall (1)	14	4	7	3	23	24	11
14 Shrewsbury Town (17)	13	4	7	2	28	24	10
15 Stoke (9)	15	4	9	2	18	35	10
16 Kidder. Harriers (8)	13	3	7	3	15	22	9
17 Stourbridge (16)	15	2	6	5	18	31	9
18 Wednesbury O. A. (12)	15	2	11	2	20	38	6

[The figures in parentheses indicate the respective positions of the clubs at the close of last season's competition.]

THE RUGBY UNION GAME.

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH.

NORTH BEATEN AT LEEDS.

Special interest attached to the second of the English International Trial matches, played at Kirkshall, Leeds, on Saturday, from the near approach of the great struggle between England and South Africa at Twickenham. It was unfortunate, therefore, that several of the men originally chosen for England should have been compelled to cry off, and, furthermore, that the North could not place in the field a thoroughly representative team. Still, a game full of interest took place under favourable conditions, and aroused a lot of enthusiasm among a crowd of between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators. Although the North had to admit defeat by three goals and five tries to two tries (30 points to 6), the match, it may be said at once, was not nearly so one-sided as such a score would suggest. At times the North forwards brought off very fine rushes, and on several occasions the England team experienced a lot of difficulty in preventing their line from being crossed. The side, however, as a whole lacked finishing power, and from start to finish the three-quarters, although individually accomplishing capital work, brought off very few really clever bouts of passing. E. Steinthal was probably the best of the line, but even he has often appeared to better advantage. Chapman, in whose reappearance a lot of interest centred, had scarcely any chance of displaying his powers of attack, rarely getting a pass until he had been forced almost on to the touch-line, and he failed to tackle with that sureness which earned him so big a name three seasons ago. Isherwood and Saint were moderately successful at half, allowance being made for the fact that they were behind the less skilful pack, but Hegworth, as full-back, cut an indifferent figure. England were admirably served at full back by Johnston, who kicked with accuracy and judgment. Of the three-quarters, Poulton appeared to most advantage; but Birkett, who played on the left wing up to the interval and afterwards went centre, leaving the left-wing position to Coates, accomplished some fair work on occasions, but could not be described as a real success in attack. Hunter, called upon to complete the line almost at the last minute, showed himself a thoroughly capable, if not brilliant three-quarter, and Coates was in great form, the runs made by the latter player constituting the big feature of the concluding stages of the match. As scrum half, Cheesman did quite well, but it cannot be said that he attained to special excellence. Davies, on the other hand, delighted everybody. He got the ball away to the men behind him in capital style, and repeatedly broke away to great effect himself, the runs which he made when scoring the first try of the second half being perhaps the finest thing of the whole match. If not always too clever in keeping the ball at their feet, the forwards brought off some good rushes and were distinctly cleverer in the loose than their opponents. In the first half England gained a lead of 11 points to nil. First Greenwood got over for an unconverted try, then Poulton crossed the line and Wodehouse converted, and Poulton again got over for the third try, the referee disallowing the place-kick. Scarcely had the game been resumed when from a scrummage in midfield Davies slipped away and scored, Pillman failing to convert. The next minute Folds grounded the ball over the line for the North. The try should have been improved without much difficulty, but Steinthal failed with the place-kick. England speedily neutralised this score. Hynes first dashed over, Wodehouse placing a goal, and then a fine piece of combined work among the backs, ending with an inside pass, saw Davies in again, while Coates finished another equally fine effort with a further try. Although by that time more than 20 points in arrear, the North struggled on, and with the England defence strangely at fault, Steinthal dodged right through a number of his opponents and scored almost under the posts. Coates registered the eighth try for the side, and Wodehouse improved it.

SOUTH AFRICANS AT CARDIFF.

COLONIALS' NARROW VICTORY.

After leading at half-time by four points to three the South Africans, in a splendid game at Cardiff on Saturday, gained a narrow victory over the Cardiff fifteen by seven points to six, scoring a dropped goal and a penalty goal to a penalty goal and a try. As may be imagined by the closeness of the scores, the struggle for victory was of a desperately close character, and the Cardiff men are to be congratulated upon giving their opponents such a good game. All the same, the South Africans would have been very unlucky to have lost, for there was more than an element of doubt about the legitimacy of the try scored by Spiller which gave Cardiff the lead in the second half and nearly won them the match, two at least of the passes in the movement being clearly forward. The Colonials, however, through Douglas Morkel, secured the lead again from a penalty kick, and, holding it to the end of a grim struggle, gained a notable victory. In the first half the scoring had been done by Jack Morkel, who, feinting to pass, swung round and dropped a goal, and near half-time, when the Africans were penalised for lying on the ball, Rogers kicked a goal. On a soft ground the ball became greasy, but the conditions generally were excellent, and while mistakes were made on both sides, the play for the most part was admirable. Indeed, it is doubtful if there has been a better match during the tour of the South Africans, the pace maintained and the many clever movements of the game making it a thrilling spectacle. The South Africans were the better side—taking the match as a whole—and deserved to win, but they had many anxious moments. Well as Gerhardt Morkel played at back, the hero of the afternoon was his brother Jack, whose work all through was of the character only great players can reproduce. Clever in attack, he gave his passes admirably; his defence was superb; and he enjoyed the distinction of dropping a goal and being responsible for the attack in which the error was committed which led up to the winning penalty goal. Had Richard Luyt been in anything like the same form the South Africans would probably have won comfortably, but he fumbled his passes, transferred badly, and used poor judgment. Otherwise, the Africans were excellent against a side who, thanks to a capital pack, had the ball more often. At half Lewis and Rogers played finely together, but the splendid defence of the Africans frequently checked the Cardiff three-quarters before an attack became really dangerous. Williams, the full back, gave a far finer display than he had done on the previous Saturday, tackling surely and kicking a good length and direction. It was the irony of fate that he, who played so brilliantly, should have lost his side the match by obstructing Jack Morkel after the latter had punted over Williams's head. The infringement, however, was justly punished. In delightful weather about 18,000 people witnessed the game.

MOSELEY TOO GOOD FOR BURTON.

The annual visit of Moseley to Burton attracted the largest crowd of the season. A close and interesting game was witnessed, in which Moseley had slightly the better of the luck, and succeeded in defeating Burton by a penalty goal and a try (6 points) to one try (3 points). Burton were greatly handicapped in having Percy Robinson, T. Pollard, Leigh Newton, Greenstreet, and Dickinson away. Moseley were without J. G. Bell and Pearce. Burton had the better of the game at the start, and T. Salmon only just missed dropping a goal in the first few minutes. Ray, after some good touch kicking, sent Burton back to the half-way line, but the home forwards were playing well, and Moseley again were thrown on the defensive, Barber making an unsuccessful attempt to drop a goal. The Moseley forwards brought off a good dribble, which was backed up by good play on the part of Patterson, but his pass to Bowstead was not accepted. Hubbard and Woodword headed a rush by the visitors, which took the ball to the Burton quarters, where, for feet up in the "scrum," Burton were penalised, and Bowstead kicked a goal. Moseley at the interval led by three points. Immediately after the restart Ellisen dribbled through in fine style for Burton, and Foster rushed up to score a try for them, which Newbold failed to improve upon. The game was evenly contested up to the last ten minutes, when the home forwards fell away and Moseley brought heavy pressure to bear. The backs defended stoutly, but in the last couple of minutes, from a "scrum," in the Burton "25," Bowstead got over, but failed to add the additional points. The game did not reach the standard of past years, and at times was very scrappy. The Burton forwards played very well in the first half, and obtained possession more often than the Moseley eight, for whom Deakin, Hubbard, and Woodward were the most prominent. The Moseley men lasted better, however, and to their superior training they owe their victory. Patterson was the best three-quarter on the field, but Ray also did good work. Burton missed Robinson and Newton in the back division. Unfortunately, it is not expected that the latter will be able to play for another month owing to an injury to his knee. Adams, the home full back, played a fine game, his kicking being particularly good.

NARROW VICTORY FOR THE OLD EDWARDIANS.

The Old Edwardians, who have not been beaten this season, came very near losing their record at Browne's Green. Handsworth have lost two or three of their best men recently through removal from the district, and the team was perhaps the strongest they could place in the field. Included in it for the first time was Donald Tomey, a younger brother of N. G. Tomey. On the other hand, the visiting team differed considerably from that announced. With the slope and a strong breeze in their favour, the Old Boys immediately made a burst into the Handsworth twenty-five, Tucker relieving with a good kick. After Assinder had tried a drop at goal from the quarter line, Handsworth rushed up field, and Alabaster had to touch down to avert a score. The visiting forwards got away again, and Breeden was stopped by Bill only inches from the line. The passing movements by the visitors failed repeatedly in face of the stout defence set up

FIRE-ENGINE ACCIDENTS.

MEN KILLED AT LIVERPOOL AND WILLESDEN.

COINCIDENCE IN DETAILS.

A remarkable coincidence in motor fire engine accidents was reported yesterday, when both at Liverpool and Willesden men were killed and injured by vehicles of this type getting out of hand while attending fires.

The Liverpool accident happened at one o'clock in the morning, and the other later in the day. At Liverpool it was a policeman who was killed; at Willesden a turncock, who was riding on the engine.

The Liverpool brigade were summoned to a fire at a dwelling-house in Charlecote Street, Toxteth. On reaching the scene of the outbreak the firemen got down from the engine, and afterwards the driver, named William Gavin (37), was driving the motor down Charlecote Street, which is a steep bank, when it got out of control. Avoiding a large crowd of people which had assembled round the fire, Gavin drove the engine straight against a house wall, the force of the impact sent the motor several yards, and it ran into some railings, which happily prevented it from falling a hundred feet into a dock. The wall of the house was driven in.

The engine was damaged, and Gavin, terribly injured about the head, died almost immediately. Stoker Blundell, who was on the engine when it broke away, made a leap for safety, and sustained injuries. Police-sergeant Hewlett was knocked over by the motor in endeavouring to save some of the crowd. The house at which the fire occurred was gutted, and the inhabitants had to leap from the window to escape the flames.

In the Willesden case the engine, which had been purchased only recently by the Willesden Urban District Council, at a cost of 1,000 guineas, was proceeding at a speed of about eighteen miles an hour to a small fire in the locality when the hind wheels skidded on the tram lines, and the machine dashed with great force against a telephone pole and a tree on the footpath. All the firemen were thrown into the road, and Dilliam Henry Simpson, a turncock, who was riding on the engine, was hurled against either the tree or the pole, and so badly injured that he died within a few minutes. Two firemen were conveyed to the hospital, but only one was detained. Several other firemen complained of slight injuries and shock. The engine was wrecked, and was conveyed away in pieces.

PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT COVENTRY.

ESTIMATED COST OF SCHEMES.

Some months ago Coventry City Council passed a resolution requesting its various committees to make returns of what capital expenditure they had in contemplation, and the information is now given in a document presented by the Estates and Finance Committee.

The gross figure given are £629,058, the annual amount to be reported for interest and sinking fund being £34,606 7s. 10d., but to the latter figure has to be added £1,000 in revenue charge in respect of increase of police force when the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Act comes into force in 1914. There is also a contemplated expenditure of £2,000 (total) out of revenue for covering the water tan kat Spon End.

The remunerative expenditure section of the Estates and Finance Committee's statement includes the following items: Artisans' houses £30,943, extension of market £2,333, purchase of tramways £220,538, purchase of new cars £20,475 ,new high service reservoir or water tower (possible in a few years' time), no figure obtainable.

The principal items in the unremunerative section are: Centaur Road School £16,000, erection of municipal buildings £67,000, Leicester Stret improvement £23,000 ,surface drainage (Earlsdon and Chapelfields) £12,000, purchase of works depot £7,000, extension of city hospital £11,500, new works at sewage farm £14,969.

It is not contemplated to carry out all these works within any given time (though many of them are already in hand), and, therefore, it is not possible to estimate what addition is likely to be made to the rates within any period covered in the carrying out of schemes. There will be, too, a growth in rateable value with the years. But if there were now additional expenditure representing £35,606 per annum, about 1s. 6d. more in the pound would be needed in existing rates, at present 8s. 5d.

CHARACTER AND SERVICE.

BISHOP OF STEPNEY AT LEAMINGTON.

The Bishop of Stepney preached at Leamington Parish Church, yesterday morning, and at Lillington in the evening, on behalf of the East London Church fund. In the afternoon he addressed a large gathering of men at the monthly services of the United Church of England Mission Societies in Leamington in the Parish Church. He said that service represented a genuine forward movement in the Church of England. Men were awakening to the need of bringing the power and the influence of the glorious gospel of Christ to great tracts of human life and great spheres of human energy which were now only very faintly touched by the Divine influence. Although they might differ regarding the proposals for compulsory military service he said universal service was the law of Christ's kingdom for every man. The signs of the new movement were seen in the changed views of scholars from the prevalent materialism of the early seventies, the constructive rather than destructive value of Bible criticism, and the realisation that the highest character could not be moulded merely by better surroundings and conditions, but only by the power of religion. Last week, said the Bishop, he was in a part of Shoreditch where one might almost have said —what ought never to be allowed to be said, because it was not true—that a decent life was impossible there. There was no place where a decent life was impossible, but he hastened to say that there were places where a decent life was extremely difficult; and there were parts of London that he was sorry for any who in any way whatever received a penny of profit from the ownership of such places—which he longed almost to pull down with his own hands. The Church of England was passing out of the phase of compromise—compromise between Protestant and Popist, with all the indecision and the colourlessness and the weakness of appeal that hung about a compromise; and he believed there was before the Church of England a future that would put any glory she may have possessed in the past quite into the shade; and with the great and splendid movements of the present day he held that the Church of England was called to fill a place second to none in Christendom.

RURAL HOUSING PROBLEM.

SHROPSHIRE AGRICULTURISTS AND MR. B. STANIER'S BILL.

A discussion on the Rural Cottages Bill was introduced by Mr. Beville Stanier, M.P., at a meeting of Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture held at Shrewsbury on Saturday. Mr. H. Foster, of Apley, presided, and those present included Sir Walter Smythe, Bart., Colonel Hope-Edwardes, Lord Forester, and Mr. C. E. Morris-Eyton.

Mr. Stanier said the housing difficulty had much to do with the feeling of unrest in the country, and it was also a great cause of disease, particularly of the various forms of tuberculosis. He had the returns before him of the houses closed in rural districts. These numbered only 1,344, whereas there were 15,725 declared to be unfit for habitation. On grounds of morality, and also for the purpose of keeping the people on the land and preventing the wholesale emigration that was at present going on the question was one of national importance, and it ought to be immediately taken in hand. He was anxious to see reform and to secure recognition of the principle contained in his bill. He was wedded to no particular points, and he asked for criticism in order to make the bill as perfect as possible.

Mr. Horace Lovett said the price of £35 an acre for compulsory sale was a great deal too low and most unfair to landowners.—Mr. Dease questioned whether houses could be built for £200.

Mr. Stanier said £35 an acre was a fair price for the land which would be utilised for the purpose. With regard to the cost of the houses, he was deputy-chairman of a company which in four counties was building cottages at the rate of thirty to forty per annum, and the average cost was under £200, including water, drainage, and fences.

The Chairman said he would like to see the principle definitely laid down in the bill that the cottages should be for people working on the land. He thought the income limit of 30s. a week would not insure this.

Mr. W. H. Lander moved a resolution approving of the principle of Mr. Stanier's bill, and hoping that an early opportunity would be afforded for its introduction. He differed from the chairman, believing that if they confined the bill solely to agricultural labourers there would be very little chance of the measure passing through the House of Commons.

Mr. A. Thomson seconded the motion.—Mr. E. B. Fielden said he thought an economic rent should be paid, but the importance of better housing was so great and so pressing that he would support the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

TORTURED AND KILLED.

BRUTAL MURDER IN CHICAGO OFFICE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CHICAGO, December 22.

A singularly brutal and revolting murder was committed in this city on Friday, when an aged diamond merchant named J. H. Logue was tortured and finally murdered in an attempt to rob him. The murder was committed about noon time, right in the heart of Chicago, in offices over McVickers Theatre.

Mr. Logue's office boy, on returning from his lunch, found his master dead, his body cut to ribands, his skull crushed in, and his eyes burned out with acid. He was also shot in the back, and his hands tied with a rope. The place had been ransacked, and considerable jewellery taken, though the diamond merchant's store of precious stones was not kept at this place.

It was evident that the murderers had entered the place together, and, binding the old man, attempted to make him disclose where his valuables were, and either upon his refusing or telling them they were not in his office the robbers tortured Mr. Logue, and finally killed him.

There were more than a dozen knife wounds on the body, none of which, however, could have been fatal, and it is believed that the robbers' victim was not killed until he had been cruelly tortured. It is doubtless the blow on the skull that killed him. A gag in the victim's mouth was tied round the head with portions of a women's skirt, and it is believed that this will be a valuable clue to the murders.

Four persons have been arrested on suspicion, two men and two women. They are alleged to have quarrelled with Mr. Logue over a chain which they were attempting to sell him. The office boy states that a man and a woman called in the morning on some business with Mr. Logue, but left before he (the boy) went to lunch. One of the men arrested is believed to be an escaped convict.

Later.

Five men and four women in all have now been arrested, and are held for the murder of Mr. Logue. The police believe that they have discovered an organised band of thieves, and are seeking to trace other crimes committed in this city and vicinity to them. The house they inhabited has been raided, and large quantities of jewellery found there.

AMERICAN LABOUR LAWS.

CHARGE AGAINST A BRADFORD MAN DROPPED.

Among the passengers landing yesterday at Fishguard from the Caronia was Mr. Vernon Willey, who was arrested at Boston, Mass., in August, on a charge of conspiring to encourage the migration of skilled English workmen into the United States with the implied promise of work when they got there. The case against Mr. Willey, it is understood, has now been dropped by the United States Government.

Mr. Willey is a member of the firm of Francis Willey and Co., wool merchants, of Bradford, and of Boston and Philadelphia, U.S.A., who are also interested in worsted mills in this country and the United States. The firm are the largest importers of wool into the States.

The case has resulted in a tsrong demand for a modification of the law, which is considered by many to be detrimental to the interests of the community. The matter has already been brought to the attention of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, and was dealt with by him in speeches in his Presidential campaign. Labour influences, however, are stated to be strong at Washington, and any attempt to lessen the protection which organised skilled labour demands for itself is stoutly resisted.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BOSTON, December 21.

Mr. Wickersham (the Attorney-General) has authorised the settlement by civil suit of the case of Messrs. Willey and Saville, of Bradford, who are alleged to have contravened the labour laws by the irregular importation of mill hands into the United States.

AEROPLANE IN COLLISION.

SON OF FRENCH NAVY MINISTER INJURED.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

PARIS, December 21.

Two aeroplanes, one of which was carrying as a passenger the son of M. Delcassé (the Minister of Marine), collided at Villa Coublay this afternoon. M. Delcassé had his leg fractured.

The biplane in which M. Delcassé's son was a passenger had as pilot M. Collardean. It received a glancing blow from a monoplane driven by a learner, a Siamese. The machines fell to the ground, and Collardean received numerous bruises. The condition of the other aviator is serious.

PARIS, December 22.

A bulletin issued last night stated that M. Delcassé's condition is at present satisfactory. He fractured his right arm and collar-bone, and sustained injuries in the legs, the right knee-cap being broken. There is no trace of internal injuries.

BAVARIA'S NEW PRINCE REGENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MUNICH, December 21.

The ceremony of administering the oath of office to the new Prince Regent Ludwig was held this afternoon in the Throne Room of the Royal residence in the presence of the Princes and Princesses of Bavaria, the diplomatic corps, all the members of the Ministry, members of both Chambers of the Diet, including the Social Democratic faction, and a number of others. After the Minister of Justice had read the oath formula aloud, the Prince Regent solemnly took the oath to the Constitution by uttering the words, "I swear."

BOMBS AT A SPANISH BALL.

FERROL (Spain), December 21.

Two bombs were placed last night against the door of a house belonging to an English subject named Muir, the foreman of the workshops in the arsenal, while a ball attended by many members of the English colony was in progress. One bomb exploded, causing considerable damage, but nobody was injured.—Reuter.

NEW ISLANDS APPEAR.

LANDSLIDES ON THE BLACK SEA COAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ODESSA, December 21.

A series of landslides have occurred along a strip of coast extending about two and a half miles.

The coastline has undergone a change, and small islets are appearing from the bed of the sea. Whole blocks of ground have been shifted, the level of the land being lowered as much as 100ft. to 140ft. The value of the land ruined alone represents several million roubles.

FLIGHT FROM TUNIS TO ROME.

NAPLES, December 22.

M. Vairos, the aviator, who few from Tunis to Sicily on Wednesday, continued his journey to Rome this morning. He left Santa Eufemia at ten minutes to nine, and arrived at eleven o'clock. Reuter.

WOMEN BARRISTERS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22.

The Committee of the Council of Empire has adopted a bill providing for the admission of women to the Bar.—Reuter.

MILL GIRLS AND THEIR SWEETHEARTS.

SUICIDE BECAUSE OF COMPANIONS' JEALOUSY.

A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned at an inquest at Rowcliffe, near Goole, on Saturday night, on Sarah Elizabeth Pennistone (14) and Annie Elizabeth Horsley (15), mill girls, who, with their ankles tied together and clasping one another, were found drowned in a mill reservoir on Thursday evening.

A letter written by Horsley, and bearing the names of both girls, was read, mentioning the names of three mill girls. The letter said: "These girls will not be able to tell any more lies about us and other lads. We have done what they wanted us to do; they were jealous."

"MAIL" CHRISTMAS TREE FUND

LAST YEAR'S TOTAL PASSED.

The amount subscribed to the Birmingham Christmas Tree Fund reached £2,238 4s. 8½d. on Saturday. This is in comparison with £2,209 13s. 1¾d. recorded on the corresponding date last year. The principal contributions received were £26 10s. from the staff of workpeople of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Manor Mills (first contribution); £21 11s. 6d. from the members of the Birmingham City Police Force; £18 6s. 1½d. from the employes of Messrs. James Hinks and Son; £18 2s. 9d. from Mr. T. G. Wyrley Birch, of King's Heath, the proceeds of three nights' sale of goods, kindly given by the King's Heath tradespeople, held at the Cross Guns Hotel; £12 (first donation), the proceeds of sports promoted by Tom Welch and his Ragged Thirteen Club, Old Crown and Cushion, Perry Barr; £11 8s. 10½d. from the workpeople of Brampton Brothers; £10 10s. from the Birmingham Industrial Co-operative Society; and £10 from H. James and Co. Twenty-five suits of clothes were also presented by Mr. J. McDowell, secretary of the Birmingham Co-operative Society.

A proportion of the fund has already been allocated. The following are the principal cheques sent off on Friday;—Birmingham and District Crippled Children's Union, £20; the Salvation Army's Children's Treats, £20; Parish of Birmingham Out-relief Children, £20; Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Sick Children, £20; Hurst Street Domestic Mission Poor Children's Treat, £15; Marston Green Cottage Homes, £15; Special Schools for the Deaf, Physically Defective, and Mentally Defective Children, £15; Birmingham Clarion Cinderella Club Poor Children's Treat, £15; and £10 each to the City Fever Hospital, Little Bromwich, Birmingham Medical Mission, Birmingham Street Children's Union, St. Stephen's Parish Poor Children's Christmas Tree, and the Bloomsbury Institution. The total allocated was £572.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. ADKINS, OF LONG HYDE.

Mr. Thomas Adkins, of Long Hyde, Evesham, died at his residence on Saturday at the age of 76. Mr. Adkins was formerly a British Consul in China, and was at one time the only official European resident in Pekin. His father farmed largely at Milcote, near Stratford-on-Avon, and was a well-known shorthorn breeder. Mr. Adkins had lived at Long Hyde for upwards of thirty years, with an interval of two or three years when he resided at Bishopton, near Stratford-on-Avon. He was a justice of the peace for Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and until the last year or two, when he became feeble, regularly attended the County Petty Sessions at Evesham. He was a leader of the Conservative party of the district, and chairman of Littleton Polling District Committee. He was held in great esteem in the district, and he and his late wife (who died in September last year) were generous benefactors to the poor. Mr. Adkins recently presented a recreation ground over seven acres in extent, to the villages of North and South Littleton and Offenham.

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.

The death is announced from Berlin of the Princess of Salm Salm, who before her marriage was Miss Agnes Le Clerc. She was an American famous for her services to the wounded and sick in the American Civil War, for which she received the rank of a captain of the Federal Army. Later she was given the Iron Cross for hospital work in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

REV. S. STUBBINGS, REDDITCH.

The death occurred on Saturday night of the Rev. Samuel Stubbings, at his residence, Sunnybank, Mount Pleasant, Redditch. The rev. gentleman, who was in his seventy-fourth year, retired fro mthe active ministry in 1907, since when he has resided at Redditch. He entered the Primitive Methodist ministry in 1862, so that he had at the time of his death completed fifty years of service. In the large number of circuits in which he laboured during his active ministry he met with considerable success, and his death will occasion much regret throughout the connexion. The funeral takes place to-morrow at the Redditch Primitive Methodist Church. Last night, at the Redditch Primitive Methodist Church, a vote of condolence was passed with the family in their loss.

MR. G. A. HURST.

The death occurred in a Birmingham nursing home on Saturday of Mr. George Andrew Hurst, of Cliff, Kingsbury. The deceased had only been ill for a few days. He was manager of the Kingsbury Collieries, near Tamworth, and was well known in the Midlands, being a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers. He took a prominent part in local government, being a member of Tamworth Rural District Council and Board of Guardians, as well as chairman of Kingsbury school managers. News of his death reached the Tamworth Guardians during their meeting on Saturday morning, and a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of Mr. Hurst's services and sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

The death of Alderman Thomas John Cramphorn, ex-Mayor of Chelmsford, occurred at his residence, St. George's, Chelmsford, on Saturday. The deceased gentleman had been Mayor of Chelmsford six times, and gave up the mayoralty last month, after serving for four consecutive years. He was for many years the head of a large corn-dealing business, and was largely interested in Essex gas undertakings.

SPLENDID MEN: DEFICIENT TRAINING.

LORD HAMPTON AND THE TERRITORIALS.

Lord Hampton on Saturday presented the prizes to the Stourport Territorials after a dinner to which they were entertained by Captain Dore, the commanding officer of the company.

In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Danks, Lord Hampton said the Territorial Army was probably at the present time in what he might call a very big crisis in its short history. Few would fail to recognise that the coming year would be perhaps the test of whether the Territorial Army was to stand or to fall and give way to some other organisation. He was not one of those who thought the present state of things was entirely satisfactory. He thought the burden which the Territorials had taken upon themselves was one which should be distributed throughout the whole manhood of the nation. But there was this other side to the question. Until such a time came round it was to the Territorial Army that the country was looking for its home defence. It seemed to him that if only they could have a couple of months' training instead of a couple of weeks, they would have as fine a Territorial Army as they could wish to see.

All Territorials recognised that their great weakness was lack of training. They had, to his mind, a splendid type of soldier properly armed in the force; as fine material as could possibly be found in the world. He was convinced of that.

He congratulated Stourport and Bewdley upon the strength and efficiency of "C" Company.

NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM WEALTHY MEN FOR THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, December 22.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, jun., has given £4,000 towards a fund for investigating the police scandal in connection with the "graft" cases emanating from the crusade against vice. He has promised £2,000 more, and other wealthy men are subscribing in the hope that the most sweeping upheaval in the history of New York's police department will be made.

QUARTERMASTER ARRESTED.

BOMBAY, December 21.

In connection with the thefts of mails, which were committed last month on the mail steamer Egypt, the police have arrested a quartermaster named Hill on board the P. and O. liner Salsette. Hill is alleged to have confessed to thefts on board the Egypt and the Salsette.—Reuter.

WEIGHED TWENTY-SIX STONE.—At an inquest at Hackney on Saturday upon Mrs. Ellen M. Hills, of Clapton, it was stated that she fell from her bed to the floor and died from hemorrhage in the skull. Mrs. Hills was said to weigh twenty-six stone. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

MISHAPS AT SEA.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. JOHN'S (Newfoundland), December 22.

The Furness steamer Florence, from Halifax for St. John's, with a general cargo, was totally wrecked on Friday morning near Cape Race.

The captain and twenty-one men were drowned. The second mate and four sailors were saved after having been adrift for two days in a boat.

The Florence is a total loss.

BRITISH DESTROYER AGROUND.

News reached Yarmouth on Saturday that the new torpedo-boat destroyer Beaver, belonging to the First Destroyer flotilla, had gone ashore one mile south of Haisborough coastguard station, near Cromer, during a thick fog, at 4.30 a.m. Four tugs left Yarmouth Harbour to render assistance, while the Government tug Robust received orders to leave Sheerness immediately on a similar errand.

Later in the day, however, the Beaver was refloated, and proceeded south, apparently undamaged.

The Beaver is of 780 tons register, with engines working up to 16,000 horse-power under forced draught. She was commissioned only last month on delivery from Parson's Marine Steam Turbine Company, Wallsend-on-Tyne, and is a vessel of the Acheron type, steaming 30 knots per hour.

SIXTY FISHING BOATS CAPSIZE.

PEOPLE ON LAND WITNESS THE DISASTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.

According to a telegram from Derbent, fifteen fishing boats have been lost in a storm in the Caspian Sea. Forty-one fishermen are missing.

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A later telegram from Derbent states that over sixty fishing boats capsized during a storm in the Caspian sea. The people on land were witnesses of the disaster, without being able to go to the aid of the fishermen. Up to the present ten dead bodies have been recovered.

CREW RESCUED FROM BURNING SHIP.

A Lloyd's Liverpool message on Saturday says the steamer Watermouth from Galveston arrived there on Friday, and reports that at 7 p.m. on the 15th inst. she spoke the British steamer Andoyne, of Aberdeen, from Antwerp for New York, in latitude 48.32 N., longitude 28.55 W., which signalled "Beware of wreck on fire. I have crew on board." At 9.50 p.m. Watermouth passed close to a derelict on fire very low in the water. It was apparently a wooden sailing vessel. One mast was still standing. The position was 48.45 N., 28.14 W.

BRITISH SCHOONER LOST.

Lloyd's St. John's (Newfoundland) agent telegraphed on Saturday that the schooner Minnie Pearl has been totally lost at sea. The crew were taken off by the Solway and landed at St. John's.

ARRIVAL AFTER A GALE.

The Powell Line steamer Truthful, concerning which there has been considerable anxiety, arrived safely at Bristol Docks on Saturday afternoon. The vessel left Manchester for Bristol last Tuesday morning, and on the voyage encountered a series of gales, which prolonged the journey. Early on Saturday afternoon the Truthful arrived off Avonmouth, and there was nothing unusual in her appearance as she steamed to her customary berth in the City Docks. It was ascertained that she had been unable to communicate with shore stations because she passed them in darkness. All was reported safe.

A VESSEL WITHOUT A CREW.

A timber ship on Saturday drifted on to the west shore of Walney Island, Barrow, and settled down some two hundred yards from the pavilion on the Biggar Bank. There was no one aboard, and apparently her crew have been picked up by some passing vessel.

The ship, at first mistaken for the Russian vessel Kars, was found to be a French ketch of 300 tons named Symonde. She has been adrift for several days and has on board a cargo of French timber.

CANADA'S DREADNOUGHTS.

MR. BORDEN AND THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M.P. (president of the Navy League) has received the following communication from Mr. R. L. Borden (Dominion Prime Minister):—

Pray convey to the president, vice-presidents, and executive committee of the Navy League my warm thanks for their cable of yesterday, which I most deeply appreciate. Our proposals have been received with enthusiasm in Canada; and I earnestly hope they will contribute something not only to the maintenance of the necessary security upon the high seas, but also to the cause of Imperial unity.

The Canadian section of the London Chamber of Commerce has unanimously passed the following resolution in regard to the Canadian naval proposals, which has been transmitted by cable to Mr. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of the Dominion:—

That the Canadian section of the London Chamber of Commerce views with much satisfaction the proposals submitted recently to the Dominion Parliament for the further strengthening of the British Navy, and desires to place on record its conviction that these proposals will add to the security of Imperial commerce and of Imperial trade routes, will exercise a great and lasting influence on the future of the empire, and tend to promote that closer and effective unity between its various component parts which is so desirable and important.

MYSTERIOUS CHRISTMAS CHARITY.

GIFTS OF £3,000.

Several London hospitals have received visits from a mysterious stranger distributing £500 notes, and on Saturday he made two, if not three, such presents.

The first place visited was the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, where it was thought the notices outside announcing that several beds had been closed for want of funds had attracted the stranger's attention. At any rate, after a short conversation with the secretary he handed that surprised official a £500 note. Later in the day the treasurer of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge received a similar visit and a similar present.

Two anonymous donations of £1,000 each have been received during the week, one by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the other by Sir William Treloar for Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital and College at Alton.

POACHING AFFRAY IN NORTHANTS.

GAMEKEEPER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

A desperate affray between poachers and a gamekeeper occurred early yesterday morning at Lowick, near Thrapston, Northants, and one of Colonel Stopford Sackville's keepers was shot in the face at close range. The keeper's condition is dangerous. The poachers escaped.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF EXETER

STUMBLING HORSE CAUSES FALL IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

While hunting with his private pack of hounds near Stamford on Saturday, the Marquis of Exeter was thrown violently through his horse stumbling on an anthill. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to Burghley House, where he received medical treatment. The injuries comprise sprain of muscles of the back and shock. Yesterday the Marquis was semi-conscious and very stiff, but was going on favourably. So far as can be ascertained, no bones were broken.

DELAYS IN THE LAW COURTS.

It is officially stated that the King has approved of the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the complaints of delay in the hearing of actions and appeals and Crown cases in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and whether any reforms should be adopted, and to report thereupon. The following will be the members of the Commission:—

Viscount St. Aldwyn (chairman);
Viscount Goschen;
Mr. Justice Darling;
Sir Charles Henry, M.P.;
Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P.;
Mr. R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.;
Mr. Cecil Coward;
Mr. H. J. Craig, M.P.;
Mr. C. H. Morton;
Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., and
Mr. Samuel Roberts, M.P.

The secretary will be Mr. J. F. Tindal Atkinson.

CHINESE APPEAL FOR WAR FUND.

ENCOUNTER WITH RUSSIAN TROOPS EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.

A telegram received here from Mukden states that the Pekin Chamber of Commerce has sent to commercial firms in Manchuria a circular in which Chinese merchants are asked to place part of their income at the disposal of the war fund against Russia.

(Exchange Telegram.)

BERLIN, December 21.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the situation between Russia and China is becoming more serious, and an encounter along the railway line between the rival troops is expected at any moment. British and Russian firms have asked the managers of the railway company to reinforce the military guard, in order to protect property. The Chinese Government is alleged to be encouraging an anti-Russian feeling.

LORD KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

CAIRO, December 21.

After being present at the ceremony in connection with the conclusion of the raising of the dam at Assuan on Monday, Lord Kitchener will visit the Soudan, proceeding up the Nile to Khartoum, where he arrives on January 3.—Reuter.

FESTIVITIES AT STROUD.

At Stroud Subscription Rooms on Saturday workpeople and others were entertained in celebration of the home-coming of Mr. C. A. Apperly, J.P., eldest son of Sir Alfred Apperly, J.P., of Rodborough Court, Stroud, and Mrs. Apperly from their honeymoon tour in the south of France. The hall was crowded, those who sat down to dinner being the workpeople at the Dudbridge Cloth Mills, of which Sir Alfred Apperly is the principal, and his son the managing director. Father and son control other prosperous concerns in the Stroud Metal Works and the Woodworkers' Company, Ben's Mills, Chalford, the employes of which had been entertained on previous evenings.

The toast of "Messrs. Apperly, Curtis, and Co., of Dudbridge Mills," was proposed by Mr. Allen, M.P., who pointed out that the firm had established a record for West of England cloth and had won the highest awards for English-made materials. Sir Alfred Apperly, in reply, traced the history of the firm, and said they won the gold medal for the best cloth in the world in 1851, and had maintained that honour ever since. Subsequent to the toast of the "Bride and bridegroom," which both acknowledged, Countess Bathurst presented medals won at the Brussels Exhibition to Sir A. Apperly and his son, and to the heads of the various departments at the mills. A musical programme followed.

SUFFRAGIST TO SUFFER FULL PENALTY.

PILLAR-BOX OUTRAGE PUNISHMENT.

Grace Ferrar (35), described as a teacher, of the Broadway, South Croydon, surrendered to her bail at Lambeth on Saturday, before Mr. Baggallay, further to answer a charge of damaging four postal letters, the property of the Postmaster-General.

It was alleged that on the night of the 17th inst. defendant was seen tto go up to a pillar letter-box in Queen's Road, Peckham, and that immediately afterwards a black fluid was run from under the door. When arrested by a constable, defendant exclaimed, "I have only just posted a letter." It was alleged that when at the Peckham Police Station, the defendant was found to have in a hand-bag some foolscap envelopes, two of which each contained a glass phial of black fluid. When the pillar-box was cleared by an official of the Post Office, it was found to contain eighteen postal packages and a long envelope with a tube, wet with fluid, protruding from it. The envelope was addressed to the Postmaster-General. Four packages had been stained by the fluid, but the addresses were legible.

In reply to the magistrate, defendant said: I should like to say that this was my first piece of militant work, and I felt something was needed to draw public attention to Mr. Asquith's line towards women's franchise.

Mr. Baggallay: Of course these offences have become so frequent that it is necessary to impose the full penalty in this case. You will have to pay a fine of £10, or go to prison for six weeks.

ANOTHER FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Damage to the extent of over £20,000 was caused yesterday by fire at the premises of Messrs. Turpin, wholesale grocers, Castlegate, Nottingham, the scene being contiguous to Messrs. Perry's factory, where a serious fire four days ago involved a loss of between £80,000 and £70,000. In yesterday's outbreak Messrs. Robinson, printers and paper merchants, and Sunderland and Co., wholesale milliners, were the principal losers as tenants of the upper part of Messrs. Turpin's premises, much machinery and stock being involved. The cause of the outbreak, which threatened considerable danger to neighbouring property, is at present a mystery. Most of the loss is covered by insurance.

THREAT OF SHIPPING STRIKE.

MR. HAVELOCK WILSON'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, addressing a large meeting of seamen at Cardiff yesterday, said if the shipowners refused to establish a wages board they would have no alternative but to declare a national strike. A resolution was carried unanimously approving the union's policy, and every man present promised to clear up his contributions and prepare for all emergencies. The question of fixing the date of the possible strike was left in the hands of the union executive.

Mr. Ben Tillett, in a message to members of the Dockers' Union, says: "I feel a London Port Board will have to be established, or I would prophesy a renewal of hostilities, in view of the fact that the port employers are as vindictive as ever they were."

THE MOTORISTS' WARNING.

Of great interest to motorists was a case decided at Croydon on Saturday, when the question was argued as to whether a motorist while in a police trap may warn another.

William Graham, a chauffeur, of Kensington, was summoned for obstructing the police whilst they were engaged in timing cars at Morden village. According to the prosecution, he waved his hand to a car which was being timed, causing the latter, in the words of a police constable, to "crawl out of the minute furlong."

The magistrates dismissed the summons.

OVERDUE VESSEL SAFE.

The steamer Othello, owned by Bowrings, of Liverpool, after being over a fortnight overdue between Middlesbrough and Wahana, Newfoundland, has turned up safe and sound to the great relief of the relatives of the crew. Storms drove the vessel out of her course.

MOTORING AT NINETEEN MILES AN HOUR.—A fine of 50s. and 6s. costs was imposed by the Bow Street magistrate on Saturday on Mr. Jack Henry Woolf Barnato, of Adelaide Mansions, Hove, for driving a motor-car in St. James's Park at a greater speed than allowed by the regulations—twelve miles an hour.

THE HACKNEY DIAMOND ROBBERY.—In connection with the robbery of diamonds worth £1,350 from Mr. Myer Goldberg, at Hackney, on November 14, Henry T. Stanley, a taxi-cab driver, who is charged with being concerned with persons unknown in the robbery, was on Saturday committed for trial.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO BOARD A TRAIN.—Edward John Macalister, a Sandown schoolboy, residing at Ryde, after playing football on Saturday, attempted to board a train while it was in motion at Sandown junction. He was drawn under the train and killed.

ALARMING GAS EXPLOSION.—On Saturday an alarming gas explosion occurred in a house in Arkwright Street, Bolton. A young man, on coming downstairs, found the chandelier had fallen in the front room. Wishing to replace it he lit a match, when an explosion occurred, blowing out the front windows, wrecking the furniture, and doing other damage. The young man escaped with scorched face and hands and burnt hair and eyebrows.

UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

MR. BELLAMY'S THREAT TO NON-UNIONISTS.

Mr. A. Bellamy (president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants), speaking at Bishop Auckland yesterday afternoon, said arrangements were nearly completed for the fusion of the society with the General Railway Workers' Union, and then there would exist two trade unions for railwaymen instead of four. They were hoping before 1913 closed to have a new organisation—the National Union of Railwaymen—and one of the first things to be considered under the new union was the bringing in of all railwaymen. Non-unionists would have to come in whether they wanted to or not. Afterwards they could go in for an eight hours day and a minimum wage of thirty shillings. He hoped when men were asked to take a stand every man would be ready.

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND THE RECENT STRIKES.

WHAT THE MEN HAVE GAINED.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at Wrexham yesterday to an audience of railwaymen of various grades, stated that the year which was just approaching its end had been a year of great importance to the railwaymen of the United Kingdom; in fact, in spite of what critics might and did say, and in spite of what some people were frequently alleging—that the railwaymen did not obtain anything as the result of the strike of August, 1911—he asserted that that struggle paved the way for something of the very greatest importance to them. He went further, and said no dispute or agitation, and no efforts that the men had made during the past forty years for an improvement in their conditions of service, had resulted in their ever obtaining anything equal to what they secured from the new conciliation machinery set in motion as a consequence of that strike. He was not going to say they obtained all they thought they ought to have obtained, and all they were going forward to obtain in the future—(applause)—but he thought the time had quite arrived when they should strongly repudiate the parrot cry which was too often made, and sometimes by so-called friends of labour, that the workers had been sold again. The simplest answer to that cry was that the essential and fundamental principle of democratic government was that the leaders must always be elected by and be responsible to the rank and file. The year 1912 would be memorable to railway servants because for the first time they had succeeded in persuading Parliament that they would no longer submit to any act of intimidation and victimisation, no mater whom the employer might be who might practise it. (Applause.) During the last thirty-eight years nearly £100,000 had been spent by the society in paying victimisation and protecton grants to railwaymen who had been mowed down for having had the courage of their convictions. Victimisation had not, of course, ceased altogether yet, but he was pleased to say that in respect to the majority f railway companies that day there ras no comparison with what was the case a few years ago. As to the Midland Company, he congratulates railwaymen upon the fact that for the first time they had got the Government to recognise the positon that they had got to face the question of victimisation, and they had appointed an independent commissioner to conduct an impartial investigation into the whole case of victimisation which had been alleged against the Midland Company. (Applause.)

THE NORTH-EASTERN DISPUTE.

Concerning the dispute of the North-Eastern Railway, Mr. Thomas described that as having shown the greatest spirit of solidarity on the part of the working classes ever known. It had also displayed the greatest sacrifice on the part of the men for the least possible gain ever recorded in the history of any working class movement. That strike was not hastily decided upon, for the shorthand notes of the evidence in Knox's case were read at every meeting of the North-Eastern men before the decision to strike was arrived at, and their view of the case was confirmed by the Special Commissioner sent down to rehear it by the Home Secretary. (Applause.) Much, however, as he admired the spirit of the men in striking, he thought it would have been infinitely better if they had left the matter in the hands of their union, because, as the union were insisting upon the railway companies keeping their contract, it was only fair and honourable that the men should keep their side of the contracts as well. Dealing with Colonel Yorke's report on the Ditton railway accident, Mr. Thomas dissented with some of the inspector's conclusions. For instance, he said he saw no material difference, so far as knowing the road was concerned, between running over a fast line and the slow line. The real point that mattered was as to the particular signals which differentiated one road from the other. What they as railway men, and locomotive men especially wanted, was that on the mater of learning the road there should be absolute uniformity on all railway systems. At present there were no two companies which adopted the same method. Now that the question had come to the front, and publicity had been given to it extensively, he suggested that the Government should appoint either a Commission or a Departmental Committee to consider the whole question, and not hastily to adopt any system which might be no safeguard to the public, and might, in the end, prove a hardship to the locomotive men themselves. They were as anxious as the companies for the safety of the travelling public, but they must not forget that their first duty after all was to themselves. Mr. Thomas also referred to the amalgamation of the three existing railway societies into a new body, to be called the Railway Workers' Union, so that instead of competing against each other, and so wasting their energ

47e année. — 3e série. — N°12813 PARIS ET DÉPARTEMENTS : 15 CENTIMES MARDI 12 NOVEMBRE 1912

ARTHUR MEYER
Directeur

RÉDACTION
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(Angle des boulevards Montmartre et des Italiens)

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ADMINISTRATION
ABONNEMENTS, PETITES ANNONCES
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ANNONCES
MM. LAGRANGE, CERF & Cie
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Le Fantôme sanglant de la Turquie

En 1453, comme aujourd'hui, l'artillerie vainquit Byzance. Un renégat vénitien fournit à Mahomet II des bombardes que vingt-quatre paires de bœufs traînaient devant les murailles et que l'on braquait la culasse enterrée dans le sol. Elles éclataient au troisième coup, mais quand un de leurs énormes boulets de pierre touchait au but, il abattait tout un pan des fameuses murailles qui depuis des siècles résistaient à l'assaut des barbares (1).

Les bombardes de Krupp ont été moins secourables au Mahomet d'aujourd'hui.

Il n'y avait pas d'armée turque : l'Europe s'en aperçoit avec surprise. On a vu de braves gens, de pauvres héros qui ont fait vaillante contenance et ont bravé la mort, en troupeaux, autour du général Abdulah, aussi à plaindre qu'eux ; des paysans amenés à la hâte des campagnes d'Anatolie et n'ayant jamais vu ni touché un fusil Mauser. Mais point d'armée.

Il n'y avait pas d'administration ni de finances turques : cela, l'Europe le sait bien, ayant depuis longtemps donné à cet Empire un conseil judiciaire.

Il n'y avait pas de liberté turque, la Constitution de Midhat n'ayant été qu'une honnête et vaine tentative, et le régime du Comité Union-Progrès qu'une parodie.

Il n'y avait pas de sécurité ni de justice turques ; la Macédoine, l'Arménie l'ont cruellement éprouvé ; et toutes les promesses de réformes ont été vaines.

Il n'y avait point de suprématie religieuse turque : depuis longtemps le Sultan de Constantinople n'était plus le Khalife, commandeur des croyants. En 1878, l'Angleterre publia à grand fracas des dépêches de M. Layard et de lord Lytton, annonçant la révolte de l'Inde musulmane, si elle ne volait au secours du Sultan. Vain et faux prétexte ! Contre le Sultan, les Arabes de l'Yemen, et jusqu'aux villes saintes de la Mecque, Medine, se sont insurgés. Le Caire, Alger, Fez et les Senoussi de l'Afrique intérieure ont depuis longtemps cessé de regarder le souverain des Turcs comme le chef religieux de l'Islam.

Il n'y avait point de nation turque, ou du moins elle ne comptait pas huit millions d'âmes dans un Empire de 40,000,000. Albanais, Serbes, Arméniens, Grecs, Maronites du Liban, avec une admirable fidélité, avaient gardé leur langue, leur religion, leur autonomie.

On peut dire, surtout depuis 1878, que l'Empire turc est une fiction créée par les puissances européennes, car la Russie, à San Stefano, avait fait rendre à l'*homme malade* le dernier soupir.

***

Il a plu aux grandes nations d'Europe de relever un cadavre, de sacrer, de saluer et de protéger un fantôme. Cela a duré trente-deux ans, pendant lesquels les puissances civilisées, ne songeant qu'à leurs vues égoïstes et aux difficultés d'un héritage scabreux, n'ont voulu entendre les appels patriotiques ni de la Crète, ni de l'Epire, et ont à peine prêté l'oreille aux gémissements de l'Arménie martyrisée.

Que vont-elles faire aujourd'hui ? En 1878, les Russes étaient aux portes de Constantinople. Les Turcs avaient tenté un dernier effort vers Philippopoli et avaient été battus, comme ils viennent de l'être après la lutte suprême de Bunar-Hissar. La flotte anglaise était dans la mer de Marmara ; le cabinet Beaconsfield avait remplacé celui de lord Derby, jugé trop hésitant, et faisait prendre les armes à deux corps d'armée. L'idée d'une conférence proposée par l'Autriche était écartée. Le Sultan n'avait plus qu'à choisir: ou sommer la Russie, au nom du récent traité de San-Stefano, d'évacuer ce qui lui restait de territoire ; ou sommer l'Angleterre, en vertu du traité de 1856, de rappeler sa flotte hors des détroits. Et la guerre allait éclater.

Elle n'éclata pas. Qui l'empêcha ? L'Allemagne ; l'autorité de M. de Bismarck sut amener tout le monde au congrès de Berlin.

Comme tout ceci ressemble à ce que nous voyons ! Mais combien le danger de guerre européenne paraît moindre aujourd'hui ! L'armée du Tsar était aux portes de Constantinople. Le roi des Bulgares, qui accomplit le même exploit, gouvernait hier un royaume grand comme cinq départements français, avec un budget de cent millions. Ses alliés de la Serbie, du Montenegro et de la Grèce ne sont pas plus puissants ni plus riches. Ces petits mais valeureux peuples, auxquels les grandes puissances pensaient n'avoir donné qu'un semblant d'indépendance, ont pris leur indépendance au sérieux et se sont conduits en peuples libres ; oubliant leurs ambitions et leurs jalousies (car ils en ont comme les grands), ils ont attaqué ensemble l'ennemi commun. On les traitait d' « Etats tampons » ; placés autour de la citadelle turque, ils devaient lui faire un rempart de leurs corps. Ils ont mieux aimé marcher, pour leur compte, à l'assaut.

***

Verra-t-on maintenant les grands Etats prendre les armes et disputer leur proie à ces vainqueurs ? Ce serait peu fier et généreux. Ce serait aussi peu raisonnable. Constantinople aux mains des Russes : cette perspective pouvait inquiéter l'Angleterre. Mais Constantinople aux Bulgares, Salonique aux Grecs, Saint-Jean-de-Medua aux Serbes, est-ce là de quoi bouleverser l'équilibre européen ? Et les grandes puissances ne trouveront-elles pas des avantages, aussi bien matériels que moraux, à seconder l'essor de la Grèce, de la Serbie, de la Bulgarie, et à leur reconnaître, quand elles les ont conquises au prix de leur sang, des conditions d'existence tolérables ? Cette politique n'est-elle pas meilleure que celle qui a consisté à faire durer, par de savants artifices, depuis trente-deux ans, le fantôme sanglant de la Turquie ?

L'Autriche, en particulier, aurait tort de se plaindre. M. le comte Berchtold n'a-t-il pas déclaré que le moment était venu pour chacune des grandes puissances d'assurer une protection effective, dans l'empire turc, à ses ressortissants ? C'était inviter à une répétition générale du démembrement. « Nous saurons bien y procéder nous-mêmes », se sont écriés aussitôt la Bulgarie, la Serbie, la Grèce, le Montenegro, rappelant le fameux cri de l'Italie au temps de Cavour : « *Fara da se !* » La proposition de M. le comte Berchtold a déchaîné, peut-être à son insu, le torrent qui bat les murs de Constantinople et de Salonique. Les petits cousins, les parents pauvres ont saisi l'héritage. Il serait bien tard pour le leur reprendre sous prétexte de veiller sur leurs intérêts.

Denys Cochin
de l'Académie française

(1) Je tiens ce fait de M. G. Schlumberger, l'éminent historien de Byzance.

Nous publierons demain un article de notre éminent collaborateur M. Frédéric Masson, de l'Académie française :

L'instrument militaire du génie de Napoléon

Ce qui se passe

LA POLITIQUE

LE GOUVERNEMENT AU CABARET

M. Poincaré va banqueter en compagnie de M. Mascuraud ; il y va sans enthousiasme, et j'entends bien que s'il n'était obligé de ménager le parti dont l'illustre bijoutier en faux est l'un des porte-paroles, il resterait chez lui, ce qui vaudrait mieux certainement.

Ce n'est évidemment pas pour son agrément que le président du conseil se résigne à écouter les solennelles niaiseries que débite, en toutes circonstances, le chef de l'association industrielle, et j'imagine qu'il lui plairait mieux de s'occuper des affaires extérieures dont il a la charge ; mais M. Mascuraud est un homme d'importance, de nombreuses personnalités commerciales lui sont attachées par le ruban de la Légion d'honneur, dont il dispose à peu près à son gré, et notre premier ministre se voit contraint, s'il veut durer, de détourner ses regards de la frontière pour les fixer sur les cartons de la maison Mascuraud.

En ce moment, il faut bien le dire, ces banquets, où l'on pourfend d'habitude le cléricalisme, ne sont guère opportuns ; la France a de plus sérieuses préoccupations, mais il existe encore chez nous un certain nombre d'imbéciles qui croient au péril clérical, et que le sous-chef de l'Etat est obligé d'écouter.

Quand il entend M. Mascuraud accuser l'Eglise « d'abuser des libertés que lui ont données les radicaux », M. Poincaré doit avoir quelque peine à garder son sérieux ; mais, bon gré mal gré, il lui faut entendre ces ridicules déclarations et avoir l'air de les approuver, car M. Mascuraud a très haute opinion de lui-même, et, s'il se fâchait, tous les commerçants dont il a orné les boutonnières montreraient leurs poings à M. Poincaré.

Le ministre baisse la tête et se rend à l'invitation qui lui est adressée sur le mode impératif.

Je ne le blâme, ni ne le loue : il lui faut fréquenter un monde bizarre dont, certainement, ses instincts, ses sentiments ont quelque peine à s'accommoder ; il a vécu dans ce milieu et ne peut, quoi qu'il fasse, s'en dégager.

Si j'avais quelque chance qu'il m'écoutât, je lui conseillerais de hurler avec ces loups et de se garder de toute déclaration patriotique qu'ils écouteraient peut-être, mais que certainement ils ne comprendraient pas.

La guerre aux curés, l'attribution des croix, le partage des prébendes gouvernementales, voilà ce qui les intéresse. Le reste ne les regarde pas. — L. DESMOULINS.

ÉCHOS DE PARTOUT

L'archevêque de Paris vient de prendre l'initiative d'une réforme pratique d'une importance considérable, réforme qui intéresse tous les catholiques parisiens. Un nouveau catéchisme va être mis en usage, après Pâques prochain, dans le diocèse de Paris. Ce nouveau catéchisme, rédigé en grande partie par M. l'abbé Lesêtre, curé de Saint-Etienne-du-Mont, qui est, on le sait, un théologien des plus éminents, sera beaucoup plus clair, plus précis, plus compréhensible encore que celui dont on se sert actuellement, plus à la portée en un mot de l'intelligence des jeunes enfants qui doivent faire vers sept ans leur communion privée. Il n'en contiendra pas moins également tout ce qu'il est nécessaire de savoir pour les enfants plus âgés qui feront, vers la dixième année, leur communion solennelle. C'est, pour résumer, un abrégé complet et parfait, sous une forme concise et substantielle, de la doctrine catholique.

Le nouveau catéchisme a été soumis par le cardinal Amette aux trente-deux évêques du ressort de l'Institut catholique de Paris. Il va être adopté par un certain nombre d'entre eux et notamment par plusieurs suffragants de l'archevêque de Paris.

La séance du conseil municipal, hier, a été très courte. On ne s'y est guère occupé que des moyens de restreindre l'abus que les commerçants font des étalages, sous les arcades de la rue de Rivoli et de la rue de Castiglione. Mais ce qui fut plus important — en raison des préoccupations extérieures actuelles — ce fut la réunion, dans le cabinet présidentiel de M. Henri Galli, de la commission de ravitaillement du camp retranché de Paris.

Les membres de la commission ont gardé bien entendu secrets les détails de leur réunion à laquelle assistait M. le sous-intendant militaire Julia, mais ils s'assembleront à nouveau vendredi, et cette fois à la place, sous la présidence du gouverneur militaire de Paris.

Dépossédés dimanche matin de leur monopole quotidien, consistant à véhiculer les voyageurs de Plaisance à l'Hôtel de Ville, les omnibus à chevaux de cette ligne, devenue la « benjamine » des autobus, ont tout juste passé la nuit de dimanche à lundi dans leurs remises d'antan.

Hier matin, en effet, une file de ces vétustes serviteurs détrônés s'alignait le long du boulevard de Clichy, et malgré les indications encore ineffacées du trajet, on devinait bien que ces voitures, si loin de leur périple, brûlaient dans l'ironique Montmartre leur dernière étape parisienne.

D'ailleurs, les chevaux qui les remorquaient n'avaient rien de la taille de ceux qui les brinqueballaient, jadis, sur leur officiel itinéraire ; sur leur hanarchement, en effet, se lisait l'adresse d'un entrepreneur étranger à la Compagnie.

Les cochers, des hommes simples et sans uniformes, prenaient l'apéritif au café du coin. Rebelles par principe à l'interview, ils nous dirent que leurs « réformés » s'en allaient « quelque part par là », dans la banlieue, plus loin peut-être.

Quant aux chevaux sans emploi, ils seront vendus à la réforme et retourneront sans doute à l'agriculture nourricière, et qui sait, à la ferme natale, peut-être...

Comme nous le disions, le concours officiel de cuisine a eu lieu hier, au ministère de l'agriculture, à l'effet de nommer un professeur de cuisine à l'Ecole de Grignon.

C'est une femme qui doit occuper ce poste et qui pendant trois mois devra donner l'enseignement aux directeurs des écoles culinaires. Douze candidates se sont présentées : ce chiffre est minime, mais les épreuves étaient terriblement compliquées. Il y avait surtout un petit examen oral qui nécessitait une certaine culture.

Hier matin, on a commencé par l'épreuve de cuisine. Par groupe de deux, elles se sont mises au fourneau où se confectionne habituellement la cuisine de M. Pams, le ministre. Chaque groupe devait faire à déjeuner pour neuf personnes. Différents menus ont été exécutés ; un menu était le suivant : omelette, neuf bouchées à la reine, côtelettes à la chicorée et crème au chocolat ; un autre se composait de : bar sauce hollandaise, fricassée de poulet, beignets aux pommes.

Et, dès dix heures, les douze concurrentes, munies de tout ce qu'il faut, se sont mises à l'œuvre.

Des odeurs fort appétissantes avaient envahi le ministère et à midi, les jurés : MM. Berthoud, directeur de l'enseignement agricole ; Trouard-Riolle, directeur de Grignon ; Mlle Barbet-Charton, directrice de l'enseignement ménager à Grignon, et Mlles Chiffut et François ont... mangé les déjeuners du concours.

Dans l'après-midi, on a fait des conserves ; aujourd'hui auront lieu les épreuves orales.

Parmi la multitude d'expositions particulières qui augmentent chaque année, il est bon de signaler celles qui montrent un artiste de valeur. C'est le cas pour l'exposition d'œuvres de M. Maxime Maufra, qui vient d'ouvrir à la galerie Durand-Ruel.

La Bretagne et la Côte d'Azur ont spécialement retenu l'attention de ce peintre, qu'on ne saurait cataloguer ni parmi les impressionnistes, ni parmi les classiques, qui, cependant, se rapproche davantage des premiers et réussit à donner l'aspect vrai des paysages maritimes en touches larges et sincères.

Très justement, il n'a aucun souci des conventions, qui consistent à montrer la Bretagne sombre et la Côte d'Azur toujours ensoleillée, avec la mer d'un bleu indigo. Il fait ce qu'il voit, comme il le voit, et nous reconnaissons ces aspects variés avec l'impression qu'ils dégagent.

M. Maufra trouvera dans les suffrages des connaisseurs la juste récompense de son effort.

La furie bulgare, dont les Turcs ssont en train d'éprouver les symptômes désagréalbles, est fille de l'ancienne *furia francese*, qui fit l'admiration de toute l'Europe. Parmi ceux qui, par la plume et par l'épée, la firent connaître, Martainville peut être cité, dont la tombe est maintenant restaurée dans le cimetière ancien de Neuilly, par les soins de ceux qui ont encore le culte du souvenir et du talent.

On se rappelle l'éloquent appel de M. Henri Corbel, l'archiviste de la mairie de Neuilly, en faveur du courageux royaliste, défenseur des lys, du directeur du *Drapeau Blanc*, de l'auteur de la célèbre féerie *Le Pied de Mouton*. Cet appel a été entendu, et dernièrement, il y a quelques jours, au moment de la Toussaint, la petite-fille du fougueux pamphlétaire a pu venir d'Alger, déposer des fleurs sur la tombe de son grand-père, aujourd'hui complètement réhabilité.

Au moment où se règle par les armes le sort de la Macédoine, des savants étrangers remettent sur le tapis la question de savoir où se trouvent les restes d'Alexandre le Grand.

On sait que le fameux roi de Macédoine mourut à Babylone et que sa dépouille mortelle a été enfouie quelque part dans la cité d'Egypte qu'il avait fondée et à laquelle il avait donné son nom.

Sur les indications d'un érudit, M. Max de Zogheb, lequel avait cru pouvoir prouver que la dépouille du grand Roi était déposée sous la mosquée de Rahi Daniel, à Alexandrie, le gouvernement égyptien fit entreprendre, voici deux ou trois ans, des recherches dans les caves et les fondations de cet édifice. Le résultat en fut négatif, d'autant que M. Maspéro avait lui-même, vingt auparavant, procédé en vain à des recherches identiques.

Mais les savants sont gens doués d'une ténacité peu commune. Le mystère les attire, l'inconnu les préoccupe. C'est pourquoi plusieurs d'entre eux ont résolu de recommencer les investigations abandonnées. Parviendront-ils à élucider le problème auquel se sont heurtés tant d'autres de leurs prédécesseurs ? L'avenir nous l'apprendra...

Il n'y a pas encore très longtemps, les officiers allemands qui instruisaient l'armée turque prenaient plaisir à dénigrer les canons bulgares et serbes. Les pièces ne valaient rien, elles étaient trop longues, mal équilibrées, disaient-ils, et ils terminaient leurs critiques sévères en disant : « Les canons français ne sont que des tuyaux de poêle ! »

La guerre des Balkans a plutôt ébranlé cette conviction, et les élèves turcs des Allemands ont éprouvé durement les effets du canon français.

On nous cite, à ce propos, un bien joli mot d'un officier bulgare qui a vécu longtemps à Paris :

— Je ne suis pas du tout mécontent de nos tuyaux de poêle : ils tirent très bien !

Ce calembour n'est-il pas charmant ?

NOUVELLES A LA MAIN

La cuisine balkanique.

Les collégiens liront dans le précis d'histoire en 1990 :

« Les Bulgares, les Serbes, les Monténégrins prirent chacun un morceau de Turquie ; le reste fut fondu dans la « Grèce ».

Un Domino

L'ÉPOPÉE BALKANIQUE

En Roumanie

Bucarest, 6 novembre 1912.

Je ne veux pas être un Français de plus à découvrir la Roumanie et je ne dirai que quelques mots de cette admirable ville de Bucarest où tout ce qui vient de notre pays trouve un si vivant écho. Aux devantures des libraires, on ne voit que des livres français ; dans les kiosques, parmi les journaux roumains, se vendent des journaux français, et à Bucarest même s'impriment trois journaux en langue française, journaux « officieux », *La Roumanie*, si brillamment rédigée par notre confrère M. Jules Bran, *La Politique* et *L'Indépendance roumaine*.

Les grands monuments dont la ville s'orne comme en une cité de féerie, sont dus à des architectes qui ont fait leurs études à Paris ; quant aux statues — car la statuomanie fleurit ici comme en France — elles sont signées « Mercier » ou « Frémiet ». Au théâtre national, on joue, ce soir même, une pièce d'Henry Bataille. Jusque dans les cafés-concerts, on n'entend que des chanteuses françaises, chantant en français des stupidités — au seuil des Balkans !

Mais en ce moment chacun est tendu aux événements de la guerre, du moins dans les cercles politiques et dans ce que nous nommons les classes dirigeantes », car le peuple reste calme. Il sait la rivalité d'intérêts qui peut séparer les Roumains des Bulgares ; mais, d'autre part, lui qui a versé son sang, en 1877, dans la guerre de l'Indépendance, ne comprendrait pas une alliance avec les Turcs.

Dans le fond, la victoire des alliés sur le croissant a produit ici une impression de satisfaction; mais, cette satisfaction, on ne veut pas se l'avouer, on ne veut pas la laisser paraître, les Roumains et les Bulgares étant les deux peuples qui visent concurremment à la suprématie ou plutôt à l'action directrice dans les Balkans. Et puis, entre ces peuples voisins qui vont avec une ardeur égale vers les destinées nouvelles qui s'ouvrent si brillamment devant eux, se dresse l'apparition des races, les Bulgares étant des Slaves mélangés de Tartares et les Roumains étant restés, et de la manière la plus étonnante à qui veut réfléchir, des Latins, mieux encore, des Romains.

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Pour arriver à des faits précis, parlons de cette fameuse question de la Dobrodja que les deux royaumes convoitent l'un et l'autre avec un égal désir d'obtenir satisfaction.

Au reste, je dois faire des vœux très sincères pour que justice soit accordée aux aspirations des Roumains, des Roumains dont je suis en ce moment l'hôte bien gâté, très entouré, et par les éminentes personnalités du pays. Leurs désirs me paraissent d'ailleurs des plus raisonnables : une rectification de frontière du côté de la Dobrodja, et, en Macédoine, la liberté de la langue, de la religion, de l'enseignement pour huit cent mille Roumains qui y sont établis. Sur ce dernier point, tout au moins, il est impossible que l'entente ne se fasse pas : les Bulgares ont trop noblement combattu pour la cause de l'émancipation de l'âme nationale pour ne pas donner satisfaction à des aspirations identiques aux leurs.

Et puis, l'admirable héroïsme des Bulgares dans la guerre contre les Turcs émeut les plus indifférents. Et qui pourrait oublier ici le sang répandu en commun dans la grande guerre pour l'indépendance ?

Je suis allé ce matin à la légation de Bulgarie pour y demander mon passeport à destination de Sofia. Des femmes bulgares, drapées dans de grands foulards noirs, l'air grave et le regard profond, les yeux noirs et d'une expression robuste, les traits lourds et ramassés, mais ennoblis par une sévère beauté, empreinte de rudesse tout à la fois et de douceur féminine, attendaient à la porte, dans l'espoir d'obtenir à la légation des nouvelles des guerriers qui leur sont chers, celle-ci d'un fils, l'autre d'un fiancé, l'autre d'un mari.

Car c'est toujours vers les femmes que doit se porter la pensée en ces guerres magnifiques : la pensée doit aller vers les mères et les femmes qui font les héros.

En Bulgarie, tous les hommes sont partis pour la guerre, tous. Les troupeaux errent dans les champs, sans un pâtre pour les garder. Les chemins de fer ont des retards inouïs, non à cause des troubles du pays, mais parce que tous les chauffeurs des locomotives sont à la guerre : on les a remplacés par des femmes. Dans les villes et les villages, il ne reste plus un homme valide : le spectacle est impressionnant.

Je pensais à ces faits, montrant la farouche énergie d'un peuple digne de vivre et qui sait ce qu'il doit à la grandeur de la patrie, tout en visitant, guidé par l'un des membres les plus éminents du cabinet de Bucarest, le curieux monastère de Cernicka. Nous y trouvons un ouvrier turc qui y travaille à je ne sais quelles réparations.

— *Mais que fais-tu là, lui demande mon compagnon de route, tu devrais être là-bas à défendre ton pays ?*

— Oh ! répond le Turc, j'ai payé quatorze francs pour un remplaçant !

Taine a dit, après Macaulay, que les faits les plus menus donnent souvent une explication lumineuse des plus grands événements.

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Nous ne pouvons nous faire aucune idée en France de ce que peuvent être ces monastères de moines orthodoxes comme celui de Cernicka. Nulle clôture extérieure : un village aux maisonnettes basses couvertes en chaume ou en plaques de fer peintes en rouge ; un lac sinueux l'entoure comme une sorte de fleuve immobile, et de longues forêts d'acacias garnissent l'horizon. Chaque moine y a ainsi sa demeure à lui qu'il meuble et qu'il orne à son gré. Petites maisons remplies de fleurs, d'images de piété, tapissées d'icônes aux figures plates rehaussées de plaques d'argent ou de vermeil ; des « Jérusalem », c'est-à-dire de grands tableaux composés d'une réunion de miniatures à fond d'or, où sont représentés les principaux épisodes de l'ancien et du nouveau Testament ; enfin, parmi ces fleurs et cette multitude d'images de piété, des bustes de Napoléon Ier, auxquels quelques-uns de ces bons moines ont même attaché, en sautoir, des rubans rouges pour représenter le cordon de la Légion d'honneur. Au mur, entre une Vierge et un saint Athanase, une gravure représentant un épisode de la campagne d'Egypte.

Et parmi les naïvetés imprévues et touchantes de ces peuples appelés à un si grand avenir, combien artificiels en arrivent à nous paraître les raffinements dont nous croyons en Occident faire la trame du progrès !

Frantz Funck-Brentano

Bloc-Notes Parisien

Dandysme d'hier et d'aujourd'hui

Les voici donc (grâce à une piquante exposition dont il a été rendu compte ici même) revenus en vogue, ces dandys charmants et désuets dont les cravates envahissantes, les cheveux en tempête, les tromblons gigantesques enfoncés jusqu'aux oreilles, les redingotes en taille de guêpe, de teinte encre verte ou tabac mouillé, fumée d'usine ou vin bleu, et les pantalons à rayures claires, et les cannes à pommeau romantique, amusèrent ou séduisirent nos grand'mères en jupes courtes et en manches à ballons.

Verrons-nous refleurir ces modes divertissantes et qui nous semblent un tantinet absurdes? Il se peut. Ne parle-t-on point de laisser courir sur les joues de nos jeunes anglomanes — imberbes et glabres depuis quinze ans — le duvet fou des favoris? Et nos décorateurs, nos ébénistes les plus hardiment outranciers ne trouvent rien de mieux, pour surenchérir sur les arabesques tarabiscotées de l'école de Nancy ou les lombrics de l'architecture « modern style », que de remonter au canapé acajou et reps du roi Louis-Philippe. Chose singulière et mystère du snobisme ornemaniste! Ces formes, nées en France, ne réapparaissent chez nous qu'après avoir passé par Munich. Ce sont les meubliers bavarois qui les premiers ont copié un style étranger à leur sensibilité, et nous en ont rapporté à Paris, voici deux ans déjà, de savoureux pastiches.

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Nos élégants et nos élégantes vont donc abandonner les turqueries et les persaneries entravées; le ballet russe *Schéherazade* et *Tamer* font place aux décors de la France censitaire de M. Guizot.

Reverrons-nous des Brummel? Franchement, ce n'est guère souhaitable. Il y a dans le « chic » du Beau de Saint-James Street un je ne sais quoi de brutal, de glacialement impertinent et cynique qui n'est pas de notre race. George Brummel fut le premier des *maccaronies* (on appelait *buck* ou *maccaronie*, au début du siècle passé et à la fin de l'antépénultième, ce que furent successivement chez nous les *lions, fashionables, gandins, cocodès, petits crevés* et autres *gommeux*). Ses manières étaient distantes et son flegme imperturbable. L'insolence lui tenait lieu d'éducation. Il fut sans rival dans l'art de se coiffer, de marcher les jours de pluie sans crotter ses bas et de faire rôtir les toasts. Mais ce clubman accompli était d'une ignorance crasse. « Les examens, aimait-il à répéter, sont de la pure blague. Un gentleman ne saurait se commettre avec le rudiment. Si un homme est un gentleman, il en sait bien assez, et s'il n'est pas un gentleman, tout ce qu'il sait lui est nuisible. » C'est du moins le langage que lui donne à tenir feu Oscar Wilde dans ses *Intentions*. Et l'on sait que Wilde fut un terrible pince-sans-rire.

Chez nous cette inculture, même pour un homme qui lance une nouvelle boucle de souliers ou une nuance inédite de cravate, ne saurait être acceptée. Nous admettons qu'on soit merveilleusement habillé, mais les rustres même en smoking du bon faiseur, ne nous satisfont pas. Brummel, roi de la mode, dieu des Salons, n'avait point de conversation ; il était grossier et cassant ; ses « mots », sans finesse ni pointe, assommaient comme les « directs » d'un boxeur.

Il finit mal, d'ailleurs, celui que George IV avait promu capitaine à dix-huit ans, et qui fut dix ans favori de l'héritier des Trois-Royaumes. George Brummel mourut le 30 mars 1840, gâteux et misérable, à Caen, dans un asile.

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Quelle différence avec ce joli et conquérant Gédéon-Gaspard-Alfred de Grimaud, comte d'Orsay et du Saint-Empire ! Ce Parisien débuta à Londres, un peu après 1820, par un coup d'éclat vestimentaire. « Vous avez réussi en notre capitale, mieux que personne depuis le règne de Charles III », lui écrivit lord Byron, autre dandy génial, celui-là.

On raconte qu'un jour, comme il revenait d'une promenade à cheval, il fut surpris par une pluie torrentielle : il risquait fort de s'enrhumer, lorsqu'il avisa un matelot couvert jusqu'aux genoux d'une longue veste en gros drap, qui fumait tranquillement sa pipe au milieu de l'orage. — « Veux-tu me vendre ton habit, mon brave? » lui demanda le dandy. — « Mais... mylord... » — « Voici dix guinées. » — Et une demi-heure plus tard d'Orsay faisait son entrée au Park, revêtu de la veste du marin, qu'il avait passée par-dessus son costume. La pluie avait cessé ; c'était l'heure fashionable. Le lendemain, dix cavaliers se montraient avec de longues et larges vestes, et notre paletot était inventé.

Byron et d'Orsay se lièrent. « Il a tout l'air d'un Cupidon déchaîné, écrivait l'auteur de *Childe Harold;* c'est un des rares échantillons que j'aie vus de l'idéal du Français d'avant la Révolution. » D'Orsay s'y connaissait en gilets et en gants, mais il aimait les lettres. Il n'en faut pas davantage pour que nous le revendiquions avec plaisir. « Le comte d'Orsay aurait quitté la conversation d'un duc et pair d'Angleterre pour celle d'un artiste obscur », assure Paul de Saint-Victor en son feuilleton du *Moniteur universel*. Il goûtait finement les choses de l'esprit, dessinait lui-même et sculptait agréablement.

Le gentleman-sculpteur dut même sur le tard recourir à l'ébauchoir pour gagner sa vie, car sa fortune, et même celle de lady Blessington, s'était envolée en folies et en dissipations. Il entreprit le buste de Lamartine, et sut l'achever d'une manière qui ravit son modèle. Le vieux poète était très sensible à la beauté de sa propre figure. « On disait de Saint-Just qu'il portait sa tête comme un Saint-Sacrement. Lamartine, écrit Arsène Houssaye, porte la sienne ainsi qu'un tabernacle. »

Plus tard, en montrant dans le petit salon de la rue de la Ville-l'Evêque son effigie due au ciseau du comte d'Orsay, le poète des *Méditations* s'oubliait jusqu'à dire naïvement : « Regardez ! oui, voilà ce beau front, ces traits purs, comme ils sont bien rendus ! » Et il remercia l'habile statuaire par une pièce de vers, qui n'est point de ses meilleures.

Après ce souple et séduisant cavalier, infiniment plus fin que cette « froide marionnette » de Brummel, que de figures curieuses et pittoresques nous pourrions évoquer !

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Il nous faudrait suivre les gandins sur leur boulevard, — le boulevard de Gand, — qui était, sous Louis-Philippe, une sorte de mail provincial, sans trottoirs, planté d'arbres feuillus, bordé de maisons basses, de boutiques et de petites maisons du dix-huitième siècle. Et cette oasis est aujourd'hui devenue l'enfer du boulevard des Italiens, avec ses sapins trinqueballants, ses camelots hurleurs, ses autobus ! « Coblentz » n'existe plus, et l'on ne croise plus de landaus à la daumont sur la Chaussée-d'Antin ! Où sont les « Bains Chinois » et le Café de Foy? Mais où sont les neiges d'antan?

Il nous faudrait accompagner au Café de Paris le majestueux et spirituel docteur Véron, lequel, avant de se pousser dans le journalisme, avait gagné une fortune rondelette en lançant avec virtuosité une spécialité pharmaceutique. Véron trône au Café de Paris. A ses côtés les gourmets et les blasés, les parasites et la clientèle de Lucullus, la presse, les arts, la poésie, Roger de Beauvoir, Armand Malitourne, Edmond Texier, Ourliac, Gérard de Nerval, le marquis de La Valette, d'Alton-Shee, Théophile Gautier, Lautour-Mézeray, Nestor Roqueplan et ses mots en fusées!

De tous ces viveurs, de ces épigrammatistes en gants jaunes, nos jeunes élégants, qui s'habillent comme les modèles de Bernard Boutet de Monvel, de Maurice Taquoy et de Georges Lepape, vont-ils ressusciter le romantisme et la prestance?

Qu'ils portent, ces jeunes, des jabots de dentelles comme Jules Barbey d'Aurevilly, et s'embossent, comme ce magnifique mousquetaire, dans un manteau doublé de satin rouge. Mais alors qu'ils ne se bornent pas à copier ce grand homme sur ses travers anodins et ses « méchants côtés ». Qu'ils adoptent l'attitude hautaine du fier styliste, de l'étincelant polémiste, du croyant impavide. Et nous sourirons avec sympathie de leurs « capes » et de leurs manchettes de valenciennes, s'ils écrivent *Les Diaboliques*, *Ce qui ne meurt pas* et *Le Chevalier Destouches!*

Tout-Paris

LE CONFLIT ORIENTAL

L'Horizon s'éclaircit ?

La crise austro-serbe paraît s'orienter vers un dénouement pacifique

Je me suis constamment efforcé, depuis quelques jours, de réagir contre le pessimisme vraiment excessif et en tous cas prématuré avec lequel on se montrait enclin à juger la crise austro-serbe. Je n'ai point lieu, jusqu'ici, de le regretter. Il me semble, en effet, que les événements commencent à me donner raison. La dépêche que nous avons reçue, dans la soirée d'hier, d'un de nos amis qui se trouve en ce moment à Budapest, et qui est en situation d'être exactement renseigné — dépêche qu'on trouvera plus loin — atteste que l'horizon s'éclaircit et que le cabinet de Vienne envisage la possibilité et peut-être aussi la nécessité d'éviter une mesure trop brutale, qui rendrait inévitable un dénouement dont l'Europe, visiblement, ne se soucie point et dont l'Autriche supporterait les redoutables responsabilités.

L'arrivée de M. Danef à Budapest a été, à ce point de vue, de la plus heureuse opportunité, et la désignation d'un tel négociateur a prouvé, une fois de plus, que le roi Ferdinand, tout en pouvant désormais revendiquer le titre de conquérant, n'a point abdiqué celui d'habile diplomate. M. Danef, grâce à l'influence considérable qu'il exerce sur la Confédération balkanique, dont il fut le promoteur et dont il demeure la plus haute personnification, M. Danef était le négociateur le plus qualifié d'une délicate négociation qui consistait à éclairer l'Autriche sur les sentiments des Etats balkaniques à l'endroit des inquiétantes velléités autrichiennes. Le cabinet de Vienne comptait évidemment comme un de ses plus décisifs atouts la dissociation éventuelle du bloc balkanique, en présence de sa menace, qui ne s'adressait qu'à la Serbie, de même qu'elle comptait également sur les divergences qui se produiraient entre la Russie, la France et l'Angleterre au cas où le gouvernement de Pétersbourg s'aviserait de soutenir ouvertement les revendications du cabinet de Belgrade.

C'est à dissiper la première de ces illusions que s'est employé, avec sa fermeté habituelle, le président du Sobranié bulgare. Ceci fait, il a très vraisemblablement — et avec une égale netteté — rassuré le gouvernement austro-hongrois sur les craintes qu'il avait manifestées au sujet de ses futures relations économiques avec la Confédération.

Or, pour convaincre les dirigeants de la politique autrichienne, il n'a peut-être pas éprouvé autant de difficultés qu'on le suppose, car son « point de vue » s'accordait avec celui qu'exprimaient, récemment, la plupart des membres des Délégations, ainsi qu'avec l'opinion intime du vénérable souverain dont les efforts en faveur du maintien de la paix ne sont un secret pour personne. Ajoutez, enfin, que le gouvernement allemand, qui paraît s'être attribué, dans cette circonstance, le rôle assez imprévu de modérateur et qui vient de prier ses journaux de mettre une sourdine à leurs clameurs agressives, doit concourir à l'œuvre d'apaisement qui se poursuit à Budapest.

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Je ne serais donc pas surpris que l'Autriche renonçât à soulever pour l'instant la question du débouché serbe sur l'Adriatique : elle laissera l'armée serbe occuper Durazzo ou San Jean de Medua et se contentera de formuler des réserves sur la validité et la durée de cette occupation : par contre, elle demandera des assurances immédiates non seulement de la Serbie, mais aussi des autres Etats balkaniques relativement à l'autonomie de l'Albanie : et la Serbie qui s'y opposait jusqu'ici ne maintiendra pas sans doute ses objections de principe, du moment qu'une voie d'accès sur la mer Adriat

Anzeiger, la presse berlinoise semble envisager aujourd'hui la situation avec plus de calme.

« Budapest est en ce moment le centre de gravité de la situation européenne, comme le sera Berlin dans quelques jours », écrit la *Gazette de Voss*, dont le correspondant à Vienne ajoute : « Les conversations de Budapest seront le point de départ, non pas de mesures militaires, mais d'une action diplomatique. »

« Moins l'Angleterre et la France, dit le *Berliner Tageblatt*, feront des prétentions de la Serbie l'affaire de la Triple-Entente, moins l'Allemagne se sentira obligée d'entrer dans l'arène. Si la France et l'Angleterre ne soutiennent pas la Serbie, on pourra réduire le conflit austro-serbe à sa plus simple expression. »

LA MÉDIATION

Elle est décidée « en principe »

Sofia, 11 novembre.

On annonce que le gouvernement autrichien a accepté de se joindre aux autres puissances pour transmettre aux Etats balkaniques la demande de médiation de la Turquie.

Les représentants des grandes puissances ont reçu de leur gouvernement respectif l'instruction de se concerter en vue des démarches simultanées à faire, le moment venu, auprès des pays alliés.

Ils devront alors, en communiquant aux Etats balkaniques la demande de médiation, demander s'ils sont disposés à l'accepter et à quelles conditions.

L'Italie ferait la démarche ?

Berlin, 11 novembre.

On assure que la Turquie a été avisée que sa demande de médiation adressée aux puissances européennes a été transmise aux Etats balkaniques par l'Italie.

La Situation politique à Constantinople

Constantinople, 11 novembre.

La situation intérieure s'est encore sensiblement aggravée en Turquie. C'est ainsi qu'on s'attendrait à l'ouverture imminente d'une crise. L'influence du gouvernement serait sérieusement compromise du fait de l'attitude de l'armée, qui a rejeté son projet de médiation.

D'autre part, le comité « Union et Progrès » redouble d'activité, et l'on signale que le sentiment religieux et patriotique, qui se manifeste dans les mosquées et dans les journaux, atteint en ce moment son paroxysme.

Les Opérations militaires

Veille de bataille devant Constantinople

Une grande activité règne dans la capitale — Il y aura ces jours-ci 200,000 hommes à Tchataldja — Ce qui se passe sur le théâtre de la guerre

Constantinople, 11 novembre.

Nous sommes à la veille d'une grande bataille, bataille suprême, qui va décider du sort de l'Empire ottoman. Dans les milieux officiels, on sent que cette partie sera la dernière ; aussi il règne ici une activité féconde. Des troupes fraîches arrivent constamment d'Asie ; il en vient de Damas, de Trébizonde, de Bagdad, de plus loin encore. On arme rapidement les hommes et on les dirige, sans plus attendre, sur le théâtre de la guerre, à la fois par le chemin de fer, par les routes et par la mer Noire. En même temps, des convois de vivres et de munitions se succèdent vers Tchataldja.

D'après les renseignements que fournit le ministère de la guerre, le généralissime Nazim pacha estime que l'armée qui va défendre les fameuses lignes comprendra dans quelques jours environ 200,000 hommes : 80,000 hommes constituant les débris de la dernière armée vaincue à Kirk-Kilissé et à Lule-Bourgas, 60,000 hommes venus d'Asie ces jours derniers, 20,000 volontaires de Stamboul et 40,000 hommes attendus cette semaine des garnisons les plus lointaines de la Turquie d'Asie.

Il reste à savoir comment se comporteront ces troupes si peu homogènes. Sont-elles suffisamment instruites et disciplinées ? Ont-elles les chefs que nécessitent les circonstances ? Sont-elles sérieusement armées et approvisionnées ? On ne sait. On raconte que Nazim pacha a déclaré que la résistance, à Tchataldja, peut durer deux jours. Si ce propos est exact, il montrerait que le généralissime n'a qu'une confiance limitée dans la solidité de son armée.

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Quant aux nouvelles reçues du théâtre de la guerre, elles sont plus contradictoires et plus confuses que jamais. Plusieurs journaux publient une dépêche annonçant que le quartier général ottoman a été de nouveau transporté à Tchorlu et que les troupes se sont portées vendredi sur Tcherkesskeuï, où a eu lieu un combat dont on ne dit pas le résultat.

D'autres dépêches — celles-ci de source privée — disent que plusieurs divisions turques se sont avancées, samedi, jusqu'à Lule-Bourgas et qu'elles ont eu avec les Bulgares un très vif engagement, au cours duquel elles ont fait de grosses pertes.

Il est vraisemblable que ces engagements ne sont que des affaires d'avant-postes ; les Bulgares occupent toute la ligne Istranja-Tcherkesskeuï-Tchorlu, en face des lignes de Tchataldja, vers lesquelles ils s'avancent lentement et où l'armée turque opère sa concentration.

Le quartier général turc est installé à Hademkeuï, en face de Tchataldja, en arrière des lignes. Suivant des nouvelles reçues par les ambassades, l'état sanitaire des troupes est déplorable. Le choléra a éclaté parmi cette foule venue de tous les coins de l'Empire ; dimanche, on a constaté une centaine de cas, suivis de quarante-cinq décès. Le service sanitaire est nul ; il n'y a ni médecins, ni ambulances, ni pharmacies.

L'ATTAQUE DE RODOSTO

Constantinople, 11 novembre.

Les avant-gardes bulgares ont fait leur apparition sur la mer de Marmara ; on dit qu'elles ont occupé Erekli et Screfli, deux petits ports entre Rodosto et Constantinople.

Jeudi, une reconnaisasnce bulgare s'est montrée devant Rodosto. Hier dimanche, dans la matinée, les Bulgares sont revenus, au nombre de 4,000 environ, avec de la cavalerie et de l'artillerie, et ont ouvert le feu sur la ville, qui était défendue par un bataillon turc. Le cuirassé *Medjidjé*, qui se trouve au large, a ouvert le feu de ses grosses pièces sur l'ennemi. Les Bulgares ont réussi à pénétrer dans les faubourgs ; mais, à la nuit, ils ont été repoussés et se sont retirés sur les hauteurs voisines.

On s'attend à ce que les Bulgares, renforcés, renouvellent leur attaque aujourd'hui.

Au moment où se faisaient entendre les premiers coups de canon, les agents consulaires s'embarquaient pour Constantinople ; en même temps, les chrétiens, affolés, s'embarquaient à bord d'un bateau de la Compagnie française de Marmara-Express ; la cohue était telle qu'un grand nombre de malheureux se noyèrent.

Rodosto, on le sait, est le grand port de la mer de Marmara, situé à mi-chemin entre Gallipoli et Constantinople.

Autour d'Andrinople

Constantinople, 11 novembre.

Le commandant d'Andrinople, Chukri pacha, annonce qu'il a victorieusement repoussé les attaques bulgares autour de Marasch, au sud-ouest de la place ; l'ennemi a été délogé de ses positions et repoussé à plusieurs kilomètres au delà. Chukri a fait placarder dans la ville une affiche annonçant cette victoire.

Sofia, 11 novembre.

Le *Mir* publie une dépêche de Mustapha-Pacha annonçant que les Turcs ont fait, cette nuit, une vigoureuse sortie du côté d'Ekmetchikeüi, au nord-ouest de la place ; ils ont été refoulés sur la ville après un combat dans lequel ils ont fait des pertes sérieuses.

TABLEAUX DE DÉSASTRE

La retraite de l'armée turque — Une vision d'enfer

Les correspondances reçues du théâtre de la guerre sont presque entièrement remplies par le récit des scènes affreuses qui se sont produites après les dernières batailles, pendant la débandade de l'armée turque. La célèbre série de Callot sur les « Misères de la guerre » ne peut donner, bien que déjà très suggestive, qu'une vague idée de ce qui se passe en ce moment en Turquie.

Parmi ces correspondances, il en est une particulièrement émouvante, dans laquelle M. Jean Rodes, du *Temps*, raconte la débâcle de l'armée turque après la bataille de Lule-Burgas. Sur toutes les routes, ce ne sont que soldats blessés, affamés, qui fuient à l'aventure. De temps en temps, un de ces malheureux, brisé par la fatigue et les privations, tombe sur le bord du chemin, et il va mourir là, tandis que la colonne des fuyards poursuit son chemin, indifférente.

Dans un village abandonné où je passais, raconte M. Rodes, les soldats frappaient aux portes, qui demeuraient closes ; ils s'entassaient, comme des bêtes mouillées, sous le porche des écuries, qui ne s'ouvraient pas davantage. En certains endroits, ils défonçaient des boutiques, dévorant tout ce qu'ils trouvaient, des légumes crus, des bougies, du bois. Jamais on n'eut une telle vision d'enfer. L'un de ces misérables errants parvint à se glisser dans la maison où je me trouvais. Jeune, âgé de vingt-deux à vingt-trois ans, de fière mine, il aurait pu faire un magnifique soldat, et il se tenait devant moi, tremblant de tout son corps, claquant des dents, transi et mouillé jusqu'aux os. A mon domestique, qui lui ordonnait de sortir, il dit, dans un élan : « Tiens, prends tout l'argent que j'ai sur moi, prends tout, mes vêtements même, si tu veux ; mais, je t'en supplie, donne-moi un morceau de pain ! » Je le fis interroger. Il était d'Asie-Mineure, et il n'avait pas mangé depuis huit jours ! Je lui donnai la moitié d'un pain qui me restait, une tablette de chocolat, quelques piastres, et il s'en alla dans la pluie et le vent, dans le courant qui emportait irrésistiblement en arrière cette malheureuse armée.

A quoi servent les caisses Krupp

Autre scène de débâcle : celle-ci se passe sur la route suivie par l'armée turque dans sa retraite de Kirk-Kilissé à Lule-Burgas. Cette route est littéralement jalonnée par des caisses d'obus turcs, des canons, des caissons embourbés ou renversés dans les fossés. Il y en a tant qu'on finit par n'y plus prêter attention.

Il faudrait des centaines de camions pour ramasser toutes ces caisses qui portent la marque « Fertige metall patronen für Feldgeschütze, Fried. Krupp, Essen ». Les Bulgares, ayant besoin de caisses pour transporter des cailloux afin d'empierrer la route pour le passage de leurs convois, ont simplement jeté les obus dans les fossés et se servent de ces caisses Krupp posées sur des civières et des brancards d'ambulance que les Turcs ont également jetés dans leur fuite.

Et c'est partout le même affreux spectacle sur des centaines de kilomètres, le long des routes défoncées, presque impraticables, couvertes de débris de toute sorte et de cadavres qu'on n'a pas eu le temps d'ensevelir et qui pourrissent là, sous la pluie incessante.

Elèves de France

Un autre correspondant a pu causer un instant, sur la route de Tchataldja, avec le général bulgare Ratko Dimitrief, le vainqueur de Kirk-Kilissé. Le général a déclaré qu'il avait une confiance sans bornes en ses soldats.

— Voyez-vous, a-t-il dit, nos troupes ont un élan et une endurance incomparables. Avec de pareils soldats, on peut tout faire. Je suis heureux de voir des Français assister à notre combat suprême, car nous sommes vos élèves ; nous nous sommes nourris des leçons de vos Bonnal, de vos Langlois, et cette guerre est la démonstration de la valeur des théories françaises.

A l'armée grecque

L'occupation de Salonique — Les Grecs menacent Janina

Athènes, 11 novembre.

Le diadoque a dû faire aujourd'hui même son entrée solennelle à Salonique. La ville a été occupée par 15,000 Grecs ; le reste de l'armée est campé en dehors de la ville, pour surveiller la reddition des armes et garder les 25,000 prisonniers turcs.

Les troupes serbes, qui ont pris Doiran, sont arrivées sous les murs de Salonique en même temps que l'armée grecque. Comme leur présence n'était pas jugée nécessaire à Salonique, les Serbes sont partis pour une autre direction.

On a de bonnes nouvelles de l'armée d'Epire. Après cinq jours de combat, les Turcs auraient abandonné leurs positions de Pentepigadia, qui ont été immédiatement occupées par les Grecs. L'ennemi aurait fait de grosses pertes et se retirerait en désordre sur Janina. Pentepigadia est considéré comme la clef de Janina.

En Bulgarie

Quelques anecdotes héroïques ou touchantes

(*Par dépêche de notre correspondant particulier*)

Sofia, 6 novembre.

Voici pour les lecteurs du *Gaulois* trois récits que nous ont faits des soldats blessés ce sont des anecdotes héroïques, touchantes, simples, et naturellement « inédites » :

1° Un officier bulgare, avant de rejoindre son régiment, a fait acheter une certaine quantité de cornemuses (musique nationale). Plus tard, au moment de conduire ses hommes au feu, il distribue ces instruments aux orphées de la troupe et l'on se met en marche comme pour aller à la noce (à la « svadba »), la primitive et originale musique entraînant tous les soldats ;

2° Après la prise de Mustapha-Pacha (Ferdinandovo), un officier turc, blessé, tombe aux mains d'une patrouille bulgare. Les soldats se jettent sur lui pour l'achever, mais le sous-lieutenant qui les commande leur défend de toucher à cet ennemi déjà frappé. — Pour toute réponse, le Turc se retourne vers l'officier bulgare et lui brûle la cervelle. Les soldats exaspérés, fous de douleur, assomment le lâche officier ottoman ;

3° Un jeune sous-officier, ayant à peine terminé ses études à l'Ecole militaire, âgé de dix-neuf ans, nommé Hristoff, ayant perdu ses chefs de vue dans la mêlée, entraîne ses soldats vers l'ennemi. Une balle le frappe à la poitrine ; il crie encore : « Zbogom momtcheta ! » (Adieu, garçons !) et tombe mort.

A Sofia, où restent seulement des vieillards, des fonctionnaires et des femmes, et les représentants étrangers, nous sommes tous ébahis de la rapidité merveilleuse des opérations militaires, la précision de tous les mouvements, la clarté des ordres.

Les services de la Croix-Rouge sont très bien organisés : S. M. la Reine se multiplie allant de Sophia à Philippopoli pour voir elle-même tous les hôpitaux et toutes les ambulances. Elle est secondée par les dames de la société bulgare et les jeunes filles, par les dames du corps diplomatique de Sofia. Des secours arrivent journellement de toutes les capitales européennes ; la Croix-Rouge française est parfaitement représentée ; elle est installée dans les écoles catholiques de Sofia.

L'état moral de nos blessés demeure toujours excellent. Ils ne sont jamais déprimés ; ceux qui sont légèrement atteints parlent constamment de retourner à la frontière. Ils discutent sur la politique ensemble, les plus simples connaissant généralement à merveille leur histoire et leur géographie ; ils vantent tous la supériorité incontestable des canons venus de France.

Les jeunes princesses Eudoxie et Nadejda travaillent elles-mêmes beaucoup ; tous les matins elles pétrissent du pain qu'elles font parvenir aux soldats de la garde ; elles renouvellent sans cesse, avec leur suite, « le linge » destiné aux hôpitaux. Elles tricotent des châles, des cache-nez, des vestes pour les soldats valides.

L'enthousiasme fut indescriptible à Sofia. Après l'annonce des grandes victoires, toutes les cloches sonnèrent. Aux *Te Deum* officiels, on termine les offices en priant pour la famille royale bulgare, pour Nicolas II, pour les souverains des nations alliées : Grèce, Monténégro, Serbie et leurs vaillantes armées.

Le temps est généralement beau.

Les nombreux prisonniers turcs sont gardés dans les casernes de la ville ; ils paraissent contents de leur sort. Les blessés sont très bien soignés.

Continuez à penser à eux qui m'ont chargée de témoigner aux généreux amis français leur reconnaissance.

ST-VER..

Heures vécues à Constantinople

La dernière phase de la lutte — Le calme règne en apparence — Deux anecdotes caractéristiques

DE NOTRE ENVOYÉ SPÉCIAL

Constantinople, 6 novembre.

Nous vivons des heures uniques. Il est possible qu'au moment où paraîtront ces lignes, les destinées de l'empire ottoman soient révolues. Elles auront cependant leur actualité en montrant quels sentiments d'incertitude et d'angoisses étreignent l'âme des nationaux étrangers qui, en ces journées critiques, se serrent autour de leurs ambassades ou consulats respectifs.

Ce mot ambassade est un terme en général plus abstrait que concret pour la plupart de ceux qui, en pays étranger, n'y ont jamais recours. Mais croyez qu'en ce moment il représente pour eux la Patrie elle-même : tous les esprits sont tendus vers les nouvelles qui en émanent et les décisions qu'elle prend en vue de la sauvegarde de leurs intérêts et de leur existence.

La menace, en effet, est à nos portes : l'armée turque recule sans cesse ; elle est acculée. Après Kirk-Kilissé, les lignes de Lule-Bourgas-Bunar-Hissar, de Tchorlu-Saraï lui sont enlevées. Le 3 novembre, nous apprenons que la grande bataille, qui depuis cinq jours continue sans trêve ni merci et qui constitue la lutte suprême des Turcs, les ramène à prendre position sur leurs derniers retranchements, pour leur dernier effort. C'est à Tchataldja que cette ligne défensive a été établie. Solidement fortifiée et armée, elle serait infranchissable et barrerait complètement à toute armée, quelle que soit sa force, la presqu'île au bout de laquelle, à quarante kilomètres environ, se trouve Constantinople. Hélas ! l'incurie invraisemblable qui est de règle dans l'empire a empêché qu'on y fasse la moindre transformation depuis vingt-cinq ans. Si les canons de siège ont une qualité balistique encore suffisante, les plates-formes sont en bois vermoulu et impropre à tout usage.

*
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Je n'ai pu obtenir, malgré cent démarches, d'aller au front ; du moins, je peux me rendre compte de la valeur relative de cette ligne et surtout de la résistance opposée qui pourrait bien être la dernière phase de la lutte engagée.

Vous savez les difficultés qu'ont trouvées les correspondants des journaux pour obtenir de suivre, même de loin, les opérations ; ils sont tenus parqués loin des fronts et, quant aux attachés militaires, ils étaient hier ramenés à Constantinople. Le problème pour moi est donc de passer : j'ai des raisons de croire que je passerai.

On se plaint vivement ici de ne rien savoir, et les journaux de Paris sont souvent nos meilleurs informateurs. Et pourtant, aussi près du théâtre de la guerre, à deux pas du drame formidable qui se joue, le calme règne, au moins en apparence. Les rues restent animées jusqu'à l'heure où les règlements dus à l'état de siège le permettent, les concerts résonnent de chants, les skatings et cinémas ne désemplissent pas, les visites s'échangent, le golf lui-même n'interrompt pas sa partie. Mais, à côté de cela, on ne s'aborde, avide de nouvelles, qu'en se scrutant des yeux ; cette population de Stamboul, de Galata et de Péra, qui a connu tant de jours sombres, tant de massacres, ne mérite pas d'être taxée de pusillanimité parce qu'elle redoute le retour brusque, peut-être foudroyant, de ces 200,000 hommes en débandade, sans discipline ni autre frein que la peur et acculés au Bosphore, à la mer de tous côtés, de ces rédifs (réserves) composés de guerriers à mine patibulaire que nous voyons passer tous les jours venant d'Anatolie et de Circassie, de ces hachi-bouzouks qui n'ont qu'un but, qu'un désir en menant la campagne, le pillage et le meurtre. L'angoisse des habitants est certes compréhensible : je m'emploie à rassurer autour de moi. Hier soir, la société de mon hôtel me voit rentrer et, sachant mes relations avec les membres du corps diplomatique, elle me délègue le gérant pour me demander si les massacres annoncés sont à craindre pour la nuit même et ce qu'il faut faire. J'ai répondu qu'il fallait surtout bien dormir.

⁂

Le moral et la mentalité des troupes de l'Ichtiat, de l'active, ne sont guère meilleurs que ceux des rédifs ou des moustafouz. Autrefois, ils se battaient pour le représentant de leur dieu, pour leur Padischa. Depuis des années on leur prêche, leurs officiers eux-mêmes, qu'ils sont des soldats conscients, se battant, ô ironie, ô blasphème, pour la Constitution ! Une armée qui se bat sans idéal est une armée qui se bat mal et vouée à la défaite.

Voici deux anecdotes toutes récentes qui expliquent certaines retraites incompréhensibles transformées en fuite éperdue : une troupe turque est amenée aux tranchées creusées pendant la nuit, près d'Estranza, par leurs officiers, qui leur avaient du reste rabâché que la guerre était faite au profit des nations européennes, donc des chrétiens, race trois fois honnie dans l'âme de tout musulman. Les Bulgares progressent, ils sont à 500, à 300 mètres, l'ordre de tirer ne vient pas. Stupéfaits, les hommes se retournent vers les chefs : ceux-ci étaient partis ! A Vizé, il y a trois jours, un même fait se produit. Les Bulgares avancent vers les tranchées des Turcs ; l'ordre de tirer ne venant pas, ceux-ci s'énervent, croient que leurs officiers sont vendus à l'ennemi et les tuent.

On dit très haut que la ville regorge d'officiers et le fait est qu'on en coudoie à chaque pas.

Pour savoir, j'ai visité les hôpitaux, j'ai interrogé et, par recoupement, j'ai appris de bien tristes choses : la famine qui a sévi sur toutes les troupes de première ligne, qui recevaient par homme soit une galette le matin, soit deux morceaux de pain dans la journée, l'abandon sur le champ de bataille des blessés difficilement transportables, le stationnement des autres pendant trois et quatre jours, cachés en forêt ou dans des gares d'évacuation sans aucun soin. Les trois quarts des blessures proviennent de l'éclatement des schrapnels ; une certaine quantité, hélas ! provient d'eux-mêmes, qui, par lâcheté, pour être évacués, n'ont pas craint de se tirer un coup de fusil dans le bras ou la jambe. Le nombre de ceux qui arrivent journellement était de 2,000 à 3,000 ; depuis avant-hier, il est tombé à 400 ou 500 !

⁂

Et pourtant l'élan de charité est tel que les soins, les médicaments, les lieux d'hospitalisation, le concours de personnel ne manquent pas. A côté des hôpitaux réguliers, de toute part s'en organisent d'autres dus à l'initiative des colonies étrangères qui toutes ont rivalisé, ont reçu des dons, de l'argent, ont fait venir des Sœurs et des infirmières de la Croix-Rouge de leur pays. Sans aucune espèce de parti pris, je dois dire que la France est de beaucoup en tête de cet élan de générosité, grâce à l'énergique persévérance de notre ambassadrice, Mme Bompard.

Le sultan Mehmed et son gouvernement sont en proie à de légitimes angoisses ; l'on dit tout bas que le choix d'une nouvelle capitale est déjà fait ; ce serait la ville de Konieh, à 700 kilomètres de Scutari, en Asie-Mineure. Les ambassadeurs se sont concertés en vue des mesures de défense à prendre, et, d'autre part, fait véritablement historique, pour la première fois un vaisseau de guerre de chaque nation — pour la France le croiseur *Léon-Gambetta* — est autorisé à franchir les Dardanelles et à mouiller devant Constantinople.

Autre fait caractéristique : les Turcs, officiers, médecins, clubmen, doués cependant d'un orgueuil et d'une fierté peu ordinaires, avouent leur défaite inéluctable ; ils nous accusent d'ailgueil et d'une fierté peu ordinaire, avouent qu'elle est due surtout à l'intrusion de la politique dans leur armée. Jusqu'à présent, il m'apparaît qu'on exagère : la débandade, la débâcle n'est pas commencée, la résistance continue et les Bulgares, épuisés eux aussi, ne seraient guère en état de repousser soit un retour offensif, soit une action défensive tant soit peu durable. Mais le gouvernement désespère. J'apprends qu'il vient de donner ordre d'arrêter la mobilisation en Asie-Mineure ; que des rédifs retournent se faire licencier à Angora, Sivas et Trébizonde.

Je ne conclurai pas en me livrant à des pronostics qui peuvent paraître faciles, car je doute encore ; je veux seulement vous exprimer la théorie d'une de nos personnalités diplomatiques les plus au courant de cette question d'Orient. La victoire des Turcs, disait-il, eût été funeste pour nous, car en cas de guerre européenne ils n'eussent pas hésité à se jeter dans la mêlée, appelés par leurs grands amis les Allemands ; et les Russes auraient été contraints d'immobiliser au moins trois corps d'armée, qui seront bien mieux employés sur leur frontière de l'ouest.

Henri Garnier

CROIX-ROUGE

Pour la Croix-Rouge française et les blessés de tous les belligérants

Le *Figaro* a reçu hier :

Le baron Tossizza, 1,000 francs ; le baron A. Tossizza, 1,000 fr. ; M. Ferdinand Goldschmidt, 1,000 ; comtesse de R., 100 ; M. Tony Guérin, 100 ; M. Jules Claretie, 100 ; M. Achille Prévost, 50 ; M. et Mme Muller-Pierquin, 100 ; anonyme, 20 ; Mme J.-M. Gros, 10 ; M. S. Bloch, 5 francs.

Total : 3,485 francs.
Total des listes précédentes : 83,248 francs.
Total général : 86,733 francs.

Le comte Louis Cahen d'Anvers a, de son côté, fait verser à une autre branche de la Croix-Rouge, l'Association des dames françaises, la somme de deux mille francs.

M.

Les Livres

Grâce à sa parfaite connaissance de l'arabe, des mœurs et des pratiques de l'Islam, M. Albert Le Bouicaut a pu pénétrer dans les sanctuaires consacrés du Hedjaz et en a rapporté un livre fort curieux, rempli de détails précis qu'aucun voyageur n'avait donnés avant lui. *Au Pays de Mystères, pèlerinage d'un chrétien à la Mecque et à Médine*, est donc une vraie révélation. Plon, éditeur.)

Nouvelles en peu de mots

LA JOURNEE

Courses à Maisons-Laffitte : à 1 h. 3/4.

DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS

— Le bureau du percepteur de Saint-Romain (Vienne) a été cambriolé, la nuit dernière, par d'audacieux malfaiteurs qui n'ont pu emporter qu'une pièce de vingt francs et quelques monnaies anciennes.

— Le préfet du Rhône vient de prendre un arrêté interdisant les chansons et pièces antimilitaristes dans les salles de spectacles du département.

— Un célèbre bandit de Lyon, Girard, a tenté de s'évader du bagne de Cayenne. Après avoir erré pendant quarante jours dans les forêts environnantes, il est revenu, mourant de faim, reprendre sa chaîne.

— Une violente tempête s'est abattue sur le port du Havre, causant des dégâts importants aux chantiers de construction des travaux de l'avant-port. La situation est identique à Calais et à Boulogne. Le service des bateaux avec l'Angleterre a dû être interrompu.

— Un enfant de onze ans, Louis Martin, a été assassiné sur la route d'Arles à Tarascon, à cent mètres de l'habitation de ses parents. La police procède à de minutieuses recherches au sujet de ce crime.

— La première séance de l'assemblée générale annuelle des catholiques du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais s'est ouverte hier, à Lille, sous la présidence de l'archevêque de Cambrai. Le soir, un Salut solennel a eu lieu à l'église Saint-Etienne.

— Une tempête d'une extrême violence s'est abattue hier sur *Nancy*. Un échafaudage dressé pour la construction de la tour de l'église Saint-Joseph, et ayant une hauteur de 50 mètres, s'est écroulé, causant de graves dégâts à une maison voisine.

— A l'issue d'une grande réunion, le personnel de la verrerie ouvrière d'Albi a formulé de nouvelles revendications et décidé le principe d'une grève générale prochaine.

— A Saint-Etienne, un agent d'affaires nommé Audibert, inculpé d'escroqueries, s'est suicidé devant les agents de la Sûreté qui venaient procéder à son arrestation.

— Le cadavre d'un inconnu, portant une fracture du crâne et des marques de strangulation a été retiré hier de la Saône à Chalon-sur-Saône. Le crime est certain. Une pierre de quinze kilos avait été fixée au cou de la victime pour maintenir le corps au fond de l'eau.

— Au cours d'une discussion qui s'est engagée au café Second, à la gare de Jarrie-Vizille (Isère), le fils du patron de l'établissement a été tué net.

A. B.

De quoi sera fait demain ? Nul ne peut le dire. Hélas ! il s'agit de notre visage ; nous savons que demain nous apportera une ride ou deux, et bientôt des centaines. Faut-il attendre le désastre de l'âge, quand on peut le prévenir ? L'*Huile Orientale Ganesh* de Mme Adair, 5, rue Cambon, Paris, assure à l'épiderme une jeunesse sans borne et rend la fraîcheur aux visages fatigués.

Demandez à Mme Adair sa brochure sur la beauté, qui contient tous les secrets pour rester ou redevenir jolie.

M. le comte d'Haussonville

A LA

Société des Gens de Lettres

Le dîner de la Société des gens de lettres a eu lieu, hier, au restaurant Marguery, sous la présidence de notre éminent collaborateur M. le comte d'Haussonville. L'assistance était particulièrement nombreuse et brillante.

Au dessert, M. René Doumic, au nom de ses confrères, a salué M. d'Haussonville et, parcourant rapidement son œuvre d'historien et d'essayiste, en a dégagé le double caractère, qui est à la fois l'attachement à la tradition et la sympathie accueillante pour les idées modernes et les formes nouvelles de la littérature.

Un toast a été porté par M. Paul Robiquet, au nom des historiens de la Société.

Puis M. le comte d'Haussonville a pris la parole et tenu l'auditoire sous le charme d'une improvisation tour à tour spirituelle et éloquente. Il s'est excusé d'être venu un peu tard à la Société des gens de lettres, dont il ne fait partie que depuis quelques mois, tandis qu'il tient une plume depuis tantôt quarante-cinq ans. La faute de son abstention était à un certain individualisme, pour lequel il a réclamé tout au moins les circonstances atténuantes. Dans un morceau des plus ingénieux, il a défini cet individualisme, qui est pour chacun la revendication de ses droits et a pour conséquence la reconnaissance des droits d'autrui. Peut-être aussi la Société des gens de lettres n'est-elle pas assez connue du public, et même des écrivains. On la croit uniquement occupée à surveiller les intérêts des auteurs. C'est, en effet, son rôle et le plus légitime des rôles. Mais elle s'applique, en outre, avec une noble et touchante confraternité, à venir en aide à ceux que le succès n'a pas favorisés. Elle a récemment fondé une caisse du Denier des veuves, dont le nom seul indique assez le but charitable. Messieurs, a conclu l'orateur, vous êtes une Société de gens de lettres, mais vous êtes aussi une Société de gens de bien.

Après cette allocution, qui a été couverte d'applaudissements, M. Daniel Riche a exposé les mesures qui ont été prises par la Société des gens de lettres pour faire bénéficier immédiatement nos écrivains du régime nouveau qui, à partir du 14 novembre prochain, reconnaît la propriété littéraire en Russie. Nulle part, assurément, nous n'avions été aussi abondamment pillés que chez nos alliés. Il était temps d'obtenir que nos auteurs fussent protégés. Ils le seront désormais.

On s'est séparé à onze heures, emportant le souvenir d'une soirée aussi cordiale que brillante et qui fut de tous points excellente pour la Société des gens de lettres.

Paul Roche

Une Conférence sur l'Ame française

A L'HOTEL DU FOYER

Il est certain que le geste menaçant d'Agadir n'a pas été sans influence sur « l'âme française ». Elle semblait assoupie depuis assez longtemps. Il a contribué à l'éveiller d'un sommeil dangereux. Mais, sans doute, il n'a pas été plus que la circonstance favorable qui révèle tout à coup un état déjà existant. Le geste d'Agadir n'aurait pas été fait que rien n'eût été changé. De toutes façons, le réveil était proche, préparé par le patient travail de ces « bons bergers » que M. Fernand Laudet, directeur de la *Revue hebdomadaire*, a exalté, en un très noble langage, à la séance de rentrée des conférences du *Foyer*, devant une très élégante chambrée.

Nous sommes tous portés à médire de nous-mêmes. Et pourtant « la France, comme disaient nos pères, est le plus beau royaume après celui du ciel ». Il n'est pas mauvais qu'on le dise, et qu'on le répète, et qu'on mette en lumière les raisons qui nous commandent d'aimer cette France « tant jolie ». MM. Gabriel Hanotaux, Maurice Barrès, René Bazin, Paul Adam, Paul Doumer, le pasteur Wagner s'y sont employés. Ils ont mis au service de cette grande cause leur talent et l'autorité qu'ils possèdent sur le pays.

Et il est remarquable que cette lignée de grands esprits se soit ainsi rencontrée, dans une œuvre patriotique, à une époque où les idées internationalistes semblaient sur le point de triompher. Il faut que vraiment alors, l'âme française ait couru un danger de mort.

Mais jamais la résurrection n'a manqué à nos catastrophes. Quand nous étions au bas de la pente, des hommes déjà peinaient pour nous la faire remonter. Tous les livres que M. Laudet a passés en revue et qui sont : *L'Energie française*, *Les Amitiés françaises*, *la Douce France*, *Les Disciplines de la France*, *Le Livre de mes fils*, *Vaillance*, ne sont point autre chose qu'un effort d'interprétation de l'âme française. Effort qui a abouti à l'enrichir encore, s'il est possible, à lui faire en tous cas prendre une conscience plus claire d'elle-même et à la tirer de sa léthargie.

Il faut remercier M. F. Laudet d'avoir attiré l'attention sur l'œuvre patriotique de ces écrivains, le féliciter aussi de la forme chaleureuse et très littéraire qu'il donna à sa conférence.

M. Paul Beauregard, de l'Institut, député de Paris, présidait cette conférence, entouré de MM. René Millet, ambassadeur ; colonel Marchand, Louis Bertrand, G. Grosjean, Péladan, Albert Malet, baron Angot des Rotours, colonel Renard, A. Pollissard, Claverie, ministre plénipotentiaire ; G. Gavoty, Chantavoine, Valery-Radot, général Vieillard. Après M. Laudet, il salua, avec un grand bonheur d'expression, l'âme française enfin reconquise, libre de poursuivre sa destinée un instant interrompue.

E. B.

LES TAILLEURS RÉCLAME DE AYME

Les jolis tailleurs réclame à 125 francs de Ayme, le couturier du 11, boulevard Malesherbes, viennent de faire leur apparition. Comme tous les ans, ils satisferont les élégantes Parisiennes, qui en apprécient la pureté de la coupe et la bonne qualité des tissus. Croquis et échantillons sont envoyés aux dames habitant la province.

LES PIANOS D'ART
GABRIEL GAVEAU
se trouvent chez les grands marchands de pianos
Maison fondée en 1911.

Les personnes qui vont au Palais-Royal savent trouver au célèbre Bœuf-à-la-Mode les traditions de la haute cuisine française.

Demandez un quart VICHY-CELESTINS
Dans tous les cafés, le meilleur apéritif

Après le repas, prendre un CORDIAL-MEDOC

Automobiles Delaunay-Belleville — Paris, Nice

MONDANITÉS

CHRONIQUE DE L'ELEGANCE

Ravissant décor pour chambre de jeune fille. Les tentures sont en toile bleu lavé avec étroites bordures de cretonne ancienne à fleurs. Aux fenêtres, rideaux de taffetas bleu d'un ton légèrement plus pâle avec les mêmes bordures encadrées de petits bouillonnés de taffetas. Ameublement Directoire en bois peint gris Trianon avec filets et rechampis bleus. Garniture de lit du même style avec rideaux de taffetas bleu simplement bordés d'une seule ruche. Petite chaise-longue Directoire, deux fauteuils en bois peint et velours rayé bleu. Poudreuse ancienne en acajou. Etroite psyché en acajou du temps. Rien de plus gracieux, de plus harmonieux que cette disposition élégante et sobre bien en rapport avec les goûts d'une jeune fille. — C.

LES COURS

— Avant son départ de Paris la Reine Amélie de Portugal a fait un court séjour au château de Dampierre, chez le duc et la duchesse de Luynes.

— Les journaux belges annoncent que le Roi d'Angleterre viendra au début de l'an prochain à Bruxelles, rendre visite au Roi Albert de Belgique.

Le Roi George V se rendrait jusqu'à Gand à bord de son yacht. Des officiers de l'amirauté britannique, ajoutent-ils, sont venus récemment inspecter dans ce but la navigabilité du canal de Terneuzen à Gand.

— La Reine Elisabeth de Belgique, accompagnée de sa sœur, la duchesse Sophie, a quitté Bruxelles, se rendant à Munich auprès de sa mère, la Duchesse Karl-Théodore.

LES AMBASSADES

— Hier, anniversaire de la naissance du Roi Victor-Emmanuel, M. Tittoni, ambassadeur d'Italie, a reçu, dans les salons de l'ambassade, rue de Varenne, les membres de la colonie italienne de Paris, ainsi que les bureaux des diverses Associations italiennes, de la chambre de commerce, la société artistique, la société de bienfaisance, etc., etc.

— La comtesse Szecsen de Temerin, femme de l'ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, a quitté hier Paris avec ses enfants, se rendant à Biarritz, où elle compte faire un séjour de deux ou trois semaines.

— L'Angleterre vient de perdre un de ses diplomates les plus estimés, les plus appréciés et auquel un grand avenir était réservé, sir Reginald Lister, ministre à Tanger.

Cette triste nouvelle causera une douloureuse impression à Paris, où le défunt a passé plusieurs années comme conseiller de l'ambassade d'Angleterre, promu plus tard ministre plénipotentiaire et maintenu à son poste jusqu'au moment où le gouvernement anglais ayant besoin, à cause des événements, d'être représenté au Maroc par un diplomate de premier ordre, pensa sans hésiter à lui. C'est du reste sur le conseil, affirme-t-on, du Roi Edouard VII que sir Reginald Lister fut envoyé à Tanger. Le Roi, en effet, l'honorait de son amitié particulière. Chaque fois que le plus parisien des souverains venait à Paris, il ne manquait jamais d'aller, une ou deux fois, déjeuner ou dîner dans l'entresol si hospitalier que sir Reginald Lister occupait rue de Poitiers. C'était là une marque de haute estime pour un diplomate jeune encore et qui n'avait alors que le grade de conseiller d'ambassade. Jeune, oui, car sir Reginald Lister paraissait beaucoup plus jeune qu'il n'était en réalité. Grand, mince, élégant, il fréquentait tous les salons parisiens où son esprit, sa profonde instruction, ses manières affables et charmantes le faisaient toujours rechercher. Il parlait le français comme un Parisien né à Paris et s

Dernière Heure

La Guerre dans les Balkans

L'Autriche et la Serbie

« La situation est grave mais non critique », dit un homme d'Etat austro-hongrois. Les exigences de l'Autriche et la question albanaise

Vienne, 11 *novembre.*

Au sujet de l'audience accordée à l'archiduc héritier François-Ferdinand par l'Empereur à Budapest, un dignitaire de l'Etat a déclaré au correspondant du Neue Wiener Tagblatt *que la situation était grave, mais non critique.*

Le même journal croit savoir, d'autre part, que la présence de l'archiduc héritier à Budapest signifie que la diplomatie prépare pour ces jours-ci une démarche décisive, laquelle doit être accompagnée de préparatifs de nature non diplomatique.

Une personnalité diplomatique a déclaré au correspondant du même journal que la monarchie peut être incessamment appelée à défendre ses intérêts d'une façon décisive. Le point de vue austro-hongrois, soutenu pleinement par les alliés de l'Autriche, se résume ainsi :

L'Autriche-Hongrie s'engage à n'élever aucune prétention territoriale dans les Balkans ; les Etats de la Triplice exigent l'organisation politique de l'Albanie libre, suivant une forme à fixer ultérieurement, et demandent des explications à la Serbie visant ses efforts en vue d'obtenir un port sur l'Adriatique. L'Autriche-Hongrie exige, en outre, des relations non équivoques entre la Serbie et la monarchie.

Le fait que des personnalités militaires prennent part aux conférences de Budapest prouve que l'Autriche-Hongrie désire, avec tout le poids d'une grande puissance, éclairer la situation dans les Balkans.

A Constantinople

Et la médiation ? — Les précautions dans la capitale — L'état des troupes

Constantinople, 11 *novembre.*

Dans les milieux officiels on est très inquiet, par suite du silence des puissances sur les demandes de médiation. On croit que la demande a échoué à la suite du désaccord des puissances.

Les bruits de complot pour renverser Kiamil pacha et créer des désordres sont absolument dénués de fondement.

Les commandants des navires de guerre étrangers ont divisé Péra en plusieurs secteurs et chacun d'eux assure la sécurité d'un secteur. L'amiral Dartige du Fournet a réclamé pour les marins français le poste le plus exposé, celui des quartiers de Hichki et de Pancaldi.

Le bruit court que deux bataillons d'Yldiz ont refusé de se rendre à Tchataldja, déclarant qu'ils ne voulaient pas mourir de faim. D'autre part, on raconte — je ne donne cette nouvelle que sous toutes réserves — que le généralissime turc a fait savoir au conseil des ministres qu'il lui était impossible de faire avancer ses troupes, qui cherchent à se replier sur Constantinople.

Scènes de misère à Stamboul

La ville est toujours calme, bien que la population, devenue très nerveuse, s'inquiète. Des centaines de familles de réfugiés arrivent journellement par le chemin de fer, par les bateaux et par la route. J'ai vu cet après-midi, à Constantinople, sur l'avenue de la Sublime-Porte, jusqu'au quai de Sirkedji et dans les rues latérales, plus de deux cents chariots traînés par des buffles et qui transportaient quelques effets et des provisions.

On apercevait sous les bâches en paillasson recouvrant les chariots, de petits enfants à l'air étonné et des femmes qui allaitaient leurs bébés. Il y avait très peu d'hommes, la plupart étant sous les drapeaux. Des garçonnets ou des fillettes vêtues uniformément de robes « chalvar », c'est-à-dire avec un pantalon bouffant conduisaient les buffles.

Le spectacle est pitoyable, mais il est ennobli par l'attitude calme et digne des exilés, qui semblent accepter leur infortune sans récrimination. Les plus à plaindre encore sont les milliers de réfugiés qui, pris de panique, ont abandonné leur foyer sans rien emporter. Les quartiers excentriques de Stamboul sont remplis de réfugiés que l'on évacue lentement sur la côte asiatique de la mer de Marmara. Tous les villages de la Thrace sont absolument déserts. Les bateaux de cabotage de la côte européenne de la mer de Marmara apportent la nouvelle que toutes les villes et tous les villages de la côte sont abandonnés. Ainsi il ne reste pas à Rodosto un seul fonctionnaire, pas une seule famille turque, seuls demeurent quelques Grecs et Arméniens.

A Rodosto

Constantinople, 11 *novembre.*

Le commandant de la flotte ottomane annonce que celle-ci a anéanti à coups de canon une batterie bulgare sur la côte de Rodosto. D'après des nouvelles publiées par les journaux, les Bulgares avaient occupé avant-hier Rodosto. Le croiseur Messoudieh *reçut l'ordre de bombarder ce port pour faciliter le débarquement de* 3,000 *hommes amenés par deux transports. Le débarquement a eu lieu, les Bulgares ont évacué Rodosto, qui a été réoccupé par les Turcs.*

Les navires étrangers dans le Levant

Toulon, 11 *novembre.*

Le croiseur Montcalm, *parti de Brest pour aller remplacer le* Kléber *comme bâtiment-amiral de la division d'Extrême-Orient, a reçu en route, par radiotélégramme, l'ordre de s'arrêter dans le Levant. Il se mettra à la disposition des navires français chargés de protéger les intérêts des nationaux français.*

Le croiseur Jurien-de-la-Gravière *appareille cette nuit pour le Levant.*

Constantinople, 11 *novembre.*

Sur les instructions de M. Bompard, ambassadeur de France, le Jules-Ferry *a été envoyé à Dédéagatch et à Cavalla pour secourir, s'il y a lieu, les Européens. De là le* Jules-Ferry *se rendra à Smyrne.*

La plupart des bâtiments de guerre envoyés par les puissances mouillent à proximité de Constantinople. On annonce, d'autre part, l'arrivée prochaine de deux bâtiments de guerre américains : le Tennessee *et le* Montana.

Trieste, 11 *novembre.*

Le vapeur autrichien Wurmbrand *est parti le 9 courant pour Durazzo, afin, s'il est besoin, de recueillir à son bord les sujets austro-hongrois.*

Malte, 11 *novembre.*

Le croiseur espagnol Reina-Regente *est parti pour Constantinople. Les croiseurs allemands* Gœben *et* Breslau *sont partis pour Smyrne.*

Aux Armées alliées

Les Bulgares rejoignent les Grecs sous Salonique

Sofia, 11 *novembre.*

On annonce de Serrès qu'avant-hier, après un combat de trois heures, les Turcs, qui occupaient en forces les hauteurs d'Ilo et d'Aivatovo, ont été délogés par les Bulgares et se sont enfuis vers Salonique. A ce moment, le général Galaris, commandant la 2e division grecque, a fait dire à l'état-major de la division bulgare que Salonique s'était rendue à l'armée hellénique. Dans la soirée, au cours d'une reconnaissance, le colonel grec commandant la brigade de cavalerie est venu trouver le général Thodoroff au village de Guvezna. Grecs et Bulgares ont fraternisé avec enthousiasme.

A l'armée grecque

Athènes, 11 *novembre*

La princesse Sophie, M. Venizelos et les attachés militaires étrangers, invités par le diadoque, partent aujourd'hui pour Salonique. La princesse Sophie et M. Venizelos partent à bord du yacht Mykali *; les attachés militaires s'y rendent en automobile.*

Le diadoque a invité les détachements étrangers à quitter Salonique et à regagner leurs vaisseaux.

La municipalité d'Athènes a changé le nom des trois principales rues de la capitale : la rue de l'Université se nomme maintenant rue de Salonique ; la rue du Stade, rue de Constantinople, et la rue de l'Académie, rue Venizelos.

Les Serbes sur l'Adriatique

Belgrade, 11 *novembre.*

Le bruit court que l'avant-garde de la troisième armée serbe s'est avancée jusqu'à l'Adriatique. Un détachement a rencontré au sud d'Alessio les troupes monténégrines et a continué sa marche le long de la côte, vers Durazzo.

Une autre colonne serbe, partie de la vallée du Drin, s'avance également vers Durazzo par des chemins quasi-impraticables. Elle ne rencontre aucune résistance armée, mais elle ne progresse que très lentement à cause de la neige qui atteint une hauteur d'un mètre. L'arrivée de ces troupes est attendue au plus tard dans deux jours.

Le siège de Scutari

Cettigné, 11 *novembre.*

Le bombardement du mont Taraboch, qui est couvert de neige, continue ; les ennemis ne répondent pas. Scutari et ses alentours sont aussi bombardés. Les troupes turques, assiégées dans les forteresses, ont tenté, obligées par la faim, de se réfugier dans la ville, mais, repoussées par l'artillerie turque de Scutari, elles ont dû retourner sur leurs positions du Taraboch.

Le bruit court que l'armée serbe est partie compléter les troupes monténégrines autour de Scutari.

LA TRIPLICE

L'empereur d'Autriche félicite le roi d'Italie Marines italienne et allemande

Naples, 11 novembre.

Le Roi a reçu la dépêche suivante de l'empereur d'Autriche : « Inspiré de la plus sincère amitié, je m'empresse d'adresser à Votre Majesté mes vœux chaleureux pour l'anniversaire de sa naissance. Je saisis avec plaisir cette occasion pour féliciter en même temps bien sincèrement Votre Majesté pour les heureux résultats que l'action libyque récemment terminée a eus pour l'Italie, ainsi que pour les hautes vertus militaires dont l'armée et la flotte de Votre Majesté firent preuve pendant cette campagne. »

Le ministre de la marine a reçu, à l'occasion de la revue de la flotte italienne à Naples, une dépêche chaleureuse de l'amiral von Tirpitz, ministre de la marine d'Allemagne. Le ministre italien a répondu en exprimant sa vive reconnaissance des sentiments de camaraderie des deux marines.

EN BELGIQUE

Un remaniement du cabinet

Bruxelles, 11 novembre.

Le *Moniteur* publie les arrêtés royaux acceptant la démission du ministre de la guerre et nommant : le chef du cabinet de M. Broqueville, ministre de la guerre; M. Vandevyère, ministre des chemins de fer ; M. Helleputte, ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics, et M. Segers, ministre de la marine, des postes et télégraphes.

Petites nouvelles de la nuit

— Le lancement du petit croiseur remplaçant le *Secadler* a eu lieu hier, à Kiel, en présence du prince Henri de Prusse et de la princesse. Le nouveau navire a reçu le nom de *Karlsruhe*.

— L'officier français tombé malade à Namur n'est pas le général Picquart, ancien ministre de la guerre, mais le colonel Picard, de l'état-major de l'armée.

— Un commencement d'incendie dont la cause est inconnue a été constaté à bord du nouveau sous-marin *Leverrier*, en armement à l'arsenal du Mourillon ; le feu avait pris à proximité des appareils moteurs. On a pu empêcher l'incendie de se développer.

— Près de la Nouvelle-Orléans, un train de marchandises a eu une collision avec un train d'excursionnistes. Il y a eu une trentaine de tués et plus de cinquante blessés.

— Une dépêche d'Odessa annonce qu'un train a déraillé près de Lipcheny ; cinq wagons ont été détruits ; quatorze personnes dont cinq employés du train ont été blessées.

— L'anarchiste Renard, condamné à mort par les assises de Versailles, a signé son pourvoi en cassation.

A.

Informations financières

Le marché de New-York

(Par câble spécial)

New-York, 11 novembre.

Le marché a ouvert assez faible, puis se raffermit par la suite pour devenir lourd ; la clôture fut très basse avec 450,000 titres. — Claude DUTREIL.

Pour se rendre à la sacristie, le cortège était ainsi composé :

M. et Mme Robert de Ferry, commandant de Ferry et marquise de La Coussaye, comte H. de Lichy de Lichy et Mme de Laage de Meux, M. A. de Ferry et comtesse H. de Lichy de Lichy, marquis de Fayolle et baronne de La Tousche d'Avrigny, M. de Laage de Meux et comtesse de La Coussaye, colonel de Sillègue et marquise de Fayolle, commandant Merlin et comtesse du Soulier, vicomte de Lichy de Lichy et Mme Audouard, M. Jacques de Ferry et baronne de Roubin, comte de La Blotterie et Mme de Sillègue, vicomte E. de La Coussaye et Mme J. de Ferry, M. de Finance et Mlle J. de La Coussaye, M. de La Guérivière et vicomtesse d'Autichamp, lieutenant Gauly et vicomtesse E. de La Coussaye, capitaine Audouard et Mme de Touzalin, M. Van der Woort et Mme de Boismarmin, M. Desveaux et Mme de Finance, comte de Rochefort d'Ailly et Mme de La Guérivière, baron de Roubin et Mme de Liniers, vicomte H. d'Autichamp et Mlle M. de La Coussaye, vicomte de La Coussaye et Mme H. de La Guérivière, vicomte A. de La Besge et Mlle de La Blotterie, baron O. de Roubin et vicomtesse de La Coussaye, M. de Liniers et vicomtesse A. de La Besge, M. H. de La Guérivière et comtesse de Rochefort d'Ailly, M. R. de Campagne et baronne O. de Roubin.

Après la cérémonie, la comtesse H. de Lichy de Lichy a donné un lunch très brillant.

NECROLOGIE

— En l'église de Monts, en Touraine, a été célébré, ces jours-ci un service anniversaire pour le repos de l'âme de M. Joseph de La Ville-Le Roulx, dont la mort soudaine, l'an passé, a laissé tant de regrets, non seulement dans la société française et tourangelle, mais dans le monde des érudits et des lettrés. Jadis brillant élève de l'Ecole des chartes, M. de La Ville-Le Roulx, malgré ses occupations de grand propriétaire et sa sollicitude constante pour les œuvres sociales et charitables, n'avait jamais cessé de travailler pour le bien des sciences historiques. On lui doit en effet de véritables monuments d'érudition comme *Le Cartulaire des Hospitaliers de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem, La France en Orient*. En ce savant, encore dans la force de l'âge, la science a fait une grande perte.

De nombreux amis venus de tous les coins du département et de Tours avaient voulu témoigner leur sympathie émue à Mme J. de La Ville-Le Roulx et à ses filles, à M. Fernand Le Borne, beau-frère du défunt, et aux autres proches parents.

— Nous apprenons la mort : du comte de Richemont, ancien membre de l'Assemblée nationale, ancien sénateur, décédé 69, avenue Marceau ; — du baron Colin de La Brunerie, ancien attaché au ministère de l'intérieur, ancien capitaine des mobiles de Compiègne, décoré de la médaille de 1870, décédé 71, rue Legendre, à l'âge de soixante-dix ans. Les obsèques auront lieu aujourd'hui mardi, à onze heures, en l'église Sainte-Marie des Batignolles ; — de M. Le Vaillant du Douët, maire de Bernières depuis cinquante et un ans, ancien député du Havre, ancien conseiller général du canton de Goderville, décédé au château de Redan, à l'âge de quatre-vingt-un ans. Elu député en 1876, il avait été battu aux élections de 1881 par Félix Faure ; — de M. Christal de Bernardy de Sigoyer, président de cour honoraire, ancien procureur général et conseiller pour la France de la cour internationale d'Alexandrie d'Egypte, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, décédé à Bordeaux, où les obsèques ont été célébrées en la cathédrale Saint-André.

— C'est devant une assistance douloureusement émue qu'a été célébré hier, à dix heures trois quarts, en la chapelle du Père-Lachaise, le service anniversaire pour le repos de l'âme du peintre Félix Ziem. De nombreux amis avaient tenu à lui porter l'hommage de leur souvenir et de leurs regrets. Après le service, un pieux pèlerinage a eu lieu sur la tombe du défunt.

— Après-demain jeudi à dix heures, sera célébré, en l'église d'Ivry-Port, un service solennel pour le repos de l'âme de la comtesse Le Coat de Kervéguen, née Tribert, qui, en qualité de présidente du comité de la Croix-Rouge, avait organisé avec un dévouement sans bornes les secours pour les habitants d'Ivry.

Valfleury

La Transformation de nos intérieurs

Il m'a paru qu'on n'a pas assez remarqué la petite révolution dans l'art de la mise en scène que Tarride vient d'accomplir sur le théâtre de la Renaissance en montant la nouvelle pièce de M. Gavault.

Tous les décors d'*Une Idée de Françoise* sont conçus en style moderne. C'est la première fois qu'on rompt aussi résolumemt avec les vieux accessoires de la scène ; et le magasin aux décors, au lieu de fournir désormais du classique, ne livrera plus que des sièges et des coussins d'un art tellement nouveau qu'il surprend tout de même.

Je m'empresse de reconnaître que le public a approuvé l'initiative du directeur de la Renaissance... j'entends, par public, celui des générales. Je n'ai pas vu l'autre. Mais rien ne démontre jusqu'ici qu'il soit d'un avis opposé à celui qu'on est convenu d'appeler le Tout-Paris des premières.

Que sortira-t-il de ces tentatives vers la renaissance du meuble et de la décoration ? Aurons-nous un style de plus, celui que signera le vingtième siècle, ou l'art nouveau n'est-il qu'un trompe-l'œil permettant à certains marchands audacieux de nous proposer pour du nouveau ce qui, au fond, n'est qu'un art qui, après avoir longtemps bégayé sur les bords du Danube, de la Morava et de la Maritza, veut chanter sur les rives de la Seine ?

C'est ce que nous allons examiner en une série de chroniques que *le Gaulois* veut bien nous autoriser à donner pour ses lecteurs, personnes de goût et de qualité.

***

Ce qu'en Angleterre on appelle le « *home* » et en France le « chez-soi » tend de plus en plus à devenir précieux et personnel.

L'automobile et bientôt l'aviation ont pour conséquence de partager les sociétés en deux camps bien séparés : d'une part sont les casaniers, ceux qui restent au coin de leur feu en hiver et de leur jardin en été ; qui fuient les dîners, les réceptions et les hourvaris des générales, parce qu'ils préfèrent les joies calmes de la causerie à deux ou de la lecture. A l'opposé, nous retrouverons les sportifs qui mènent la vie en l'air et au grand air, mais qui n'en oublient pas pour cela, au contraire, le charme prenant du logis confortable et coquet. Ceux-là, lorsqu'ils veulent se reposer de leurs randonnées, sont heureux de trouver le petit coin élégant, appartement, hôtel particulier ou château, où la vie s'écoule douce et intime, parmi les jolis meubles et les jolies choses qui flattent les yeux et répondent à tous leurs besoins de commodités.

Aussi est-ce pour les uns et pour les autres, c'est-à-dire pour tout le monde, que les beaux meubles sont dessinés, faubourg Saint-Antoine, et la possession d'un bahut authentique ancien est pour certains fanatiques du bibelot une source de jouissance intime qu'ils entretiennent comme une passion...

Or, pour être capable de se passionner pour quelque chose, il faut être né artiste. Les neutres ne font pas de collections. Ils n'amassent que de l'argent ou des curiosités industrielles.

Le véritable collectionneur est aussi un ennemi des révolutions. Elles troublent sa quiétude et ses idées. Homme de bonne éducation, partant contraire à toutes violences, il ne peut souffrir qu'on vienne troubler ses idées et sa vue.

C'est pour toutes ces raisons d'ordre purement psychologique que les sycophantes de l'art nouveau, aussi bien en peinture que dans la décoration, ont vu se dresser contre eux nombre d'esprits cultivés et d'hommes intelligents.

Le modern-style compte trop de révolutionnaires. Il aura du mal à concilier les gestes violents de ces derniers avec la tenue distinguée des hommes du monde qui lui préfèrent l'art ancien, et cela tant que l'autre n'aura pas adopté des lignes plus calmes et des tons moins violents.

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Et d'abord, qu'est-ce que l'Art nouveau ?

Cette question, je l'ai posée à une quantité d'artistes et de décorateurs qui le préconisent dans le cercle de leurs relations.

Aucune des personnes questionnées par moi n'a su me donner une réponse précise, de nature à être mise par écrit :

— L'art nouveau, m'a dit un jeune artiste qui tient un magasin de décoration moderne dans les environs de la Madeleine, c'est une *conception* nouvelle de la décoration...

— Pardon, ai-je objecté immédiatement, une conception n'est pas un style...

— Qui vous parle de style ?... Autrefois, au temps de Louis XIV et de Marie-Antoinette, on faisait un meuble qui allait dans n'importe quel appartement. Tant que ces derniers furent vastes, on fit les meubles très grands : d'où les bergères, les fauteuils et les canapés énormes que nous ont légués le seizième, le dix-septième et même le dix-huitième siècle...

» Lorsque les pièces des ogis devinrent toutes petites, comme sous Louis XVI, nous eûmes les petites tables et les petits « crapauds » de l'époque.

» L'Empire, qui ne faisait rien à demi, continua la série des ameublements massifs qu'on peut placer dans n'importe quel cadre pourvu qu'il soit de grandes dimensions.

» Nous procédons autrement. Nous établissons nos meubles en proportion des appartements auxquels ils sont destinés et nous maintenons une solidarité complète entre les diverses pièces d'un ameublement, qui doit être gai à l'œil et confortable dans son emploi.

— Mais, ai-je immédiatement observé, que fait-on de vos meubles le jour où on déménage ? Car enfin ça peut arriver. Tout le monde n'a pas un hôtel particulier.

— Nous les transformons en vue de leur nouvelle affectation. Il faut que l'on comprenne que la décoration moderne c'est comme une mosaïque polychrome. Pris séparément, chacun des petits cubes en pierre d'une fresque florentine est un corps informe et d'une nuance pas toujours flatteuse. Réunissez les divers morceaux d'un dessin, vous obtiendrez l'effet décoratif désiré par l'artiste. Tout notre secret est dans ce que je viens de vous dire. Avez-vous été à la Renaissance depuis qu'on joue l'*Idée de Françoise*.

— J'étais à la répétition générale.

— Vous souvenez-vous du décor du premier acte ?

— Attendez que je consulte mon carnet, dis-je en fouillant dans mes poches... Voici mes notes : premier acte : salon en boiseries *grises*, filets *bleus*, avec des motifs peints de vases chargés de roses *rouges*. L'ameublement est composé de chaises et de fauteuils à médaillons Louis XVI recouverts de soie à petites rayures *tricolores*. Portes à lucarnes rondes. Piano en *citronnier* avec abat-jour *bleu*. Grand tapis *bleu*. Rideaux *blancs* aux fenêtres avec volants *bleus*. Nota : ensemble polychrome mais plaisant à voir.

— C'est tout à fait cela. Et vous pouvez, en reprenant vos notes après ce que je viens de vous dire, définir l'art nouveau... C'est l'art d'assembler les couleurs, même primitives, en vue d'une décoration essentiellement éclatante. Les tons vifs sont destinés à éclairer les intérieurs sombres de nos maisons modernes.

— A mon tour de vous faire part d'une constatation. J'ai vu dans certaines expositions et même à la Renaissance — au troisième acte, par exemple — que vous mêlez les meubles anciens avec vos meubles à vous. Vous estimez donc que le style classique contient des choses qui valent qu'on les entoure de considération ?

— Certainement. Il y a dans l'ameublement ancien des conceptions charmantes et si j'ai un reproche à adresser à certains décorateurs, c'est d'altérer la qualité de ces derniers en mettant sur des bois anciens des étoffes modernes.

» Ici, quand nous faisons de l'ancien, nous nous efforçons de reconstituer l'original tel qu'il est sorti des mains de son créateur. C'est une question de conscience artistique, et lorsque nous composons des ensembles nettement modernes, nous voulons que notre décoration reste originale et personnelle.

» Quand un artiste fait un tableau, il prend en lui-même l'engagement de ne pas le répéter.

» C'est ce que l'art nouveau s'efforce de faire dans la décoration des appartements : *un intérieur créé de toutes pièces et qu'on ne pourra répéter*. En outre, l'ensemble doit produire une harmonie de tons comparables à ceux d'un tableau disposé par plans et par valeurs.

» Et le tout doit rester essentiellement inédit »

Voilà ce que j'ai entendu dans une des cathédrales de l'art nouveau. Nous écouterons une prochaine fois un son de cloche différent qui, pour être ancien, n'en sera pas moins intéressant.

Marc de Toledo

A l'Extérieur

Un coup de théâtre à la Chambre des Communes

ECHEC DU CABINET ASQUITH

Un événement d'une incontestable gravité pour le parti libéral s'est produit, hier, à la Chambre des communes.

On discutait les articles du « home rule » et l'on venait d'aborder les débats sur le projet financier proposé par le gouvernement, lorsque sir F. Banbury déposa un amendement combattant la motion du cabinet, qui fixait la contribution financière annuelle de l'Angleterre au gouvernement irlandais.

Sir F. Banbury spécifiait que la somme pouvant être prélevée par l'Echiquier anglais en faveur de l'Echiquier irlandais ne devrait, en aucun cas, dépasser deux millions et demi de livres sterling annuellement, le contribuable anglais n'étant pas obligé de fournir un concours financier plus élevé pour un pays dont l'administration lui échappe.

On vota aussitôt sur cet amendement : le gouvernement n'obtint que 206 voix contre 228.

On juge de l'émoi que souleva cet échec inattendu. L'opposition le salua d'acclamations frénétiques et accompagna M. Asquith, qui se retira pour délibérer avec ses collègues, de cris de : « Démission ! démission ! »

Régulièrement, en effet, il ne restait au gouvernement qu'à abandonner le pouvoir. Toutefois, une crise ministérielle eût risqué de produire un effet désastreux au moment où la situation internationale apparaît si incertaine et si inquiétante.

Aussi bien, le ministère Asquith s'est-il décidé à conserver ses portefeuilles et à considérer son échec comme étant le résultat d'un « vote de surprise » acquis à la faveur de l'absence d'un grand nombre de membres de la majorité.

Il n'en demeure pas moins certain que le parti libéral a reçu, hier, le coup de grâce et que son influence est irrémédiablement compromise.

R. d'A.

REMANIEMENT MINISTERIEL EN BELGIQUE

(Par dépêche de notre correspondant particulier)

Bruxelles, 11 novembre.

Un remaniement ministériel important va se produire sous peu. Le chef du cabinet actuel, M. de Broqueville, ayant décidé, d'accord avec le Roi et ses collègues, de présenter à la Chambre un nouveau projet de réforme militaire, prendra le portefeuille de la guerre.

Vu les circonstances graves, il est convaincu que l'armée doit être renforcée pour assurer la défense du pays, et il proposera le service obligatoire avec de larges exemptions. Le ministre de la guerre actuel, le général Michel, très fatigué, se retire, mais reprendra sa place dans l'armée. M. Paul Seghers, député d'Anvers, sera mis à la tête d'un nouveau ministère, celui de la marine, des postes et télégraphes ; c'est une excellente recrue pour le gouvernement.

Le portefeuille des chemins de fer, que détenait M. de Broqueville, sera probablement repris par M. Van de Vyvère, actuellement à l'agriculture, et M. Helleputte, ministre d'Etat, qui fut aussi excellent ministre des chemins de fer, reprendra vraisemblablement l'agriculture.

Ce remaniement ministériel, qui procurera au gouvernement de nouveaux et précieux appuis, sera très favorablement jugé. Il caractérise l'intelligente gestion de M. de Broqueville.

Charles Wolff

Revue de l'escadre italienne passée par le Roi

Naples, 11 novembre.

Ce matin, le Roi, à bord du *Quarto*, escorté du croiseur *Trinacria* et des cinq torpilleurs qui ont pris part au raid des Dardanelles, a passé en revue dans la rade de Naples les forces navales commandées par l'amiral Viale et composées de quatre divisions de cuirassés, d'une escadrille de destroyers, et de trois escadrilles de torpilleurs de haute mer. Après la revue les navires ont défilé sur deux lignes, au milieu desquelles le *Trinacria* a passé. Le défilé des torpilleurs a suivi. Ce défilé accompli avec la plus grande précision et à toute vitesse, demanda seulement trois minutes.

Les autorités avaient pris place à bord de plusieurs navires. Sur le rivage une foule énorme, malgré le temps couvert, a applaudi avec enthousiasme les évolutions des navires.

L'Informé

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

Le budget des Conventions offre un excellent terrain d'opérations aux députés soucieux de soigner par quelque discours longuement préparé leur situation électorale. Nombreux sont, en effet, les arrondissements qui rêvent encore de quelque nouveau tronçon de voie ferrée. En se faisant, à la tribune, l'écho de ces *desiderata*, leurs représentants n'ignorent pas qu'ils parlent dans le vide et sans la moindre chance d'aboutir ; mais leur bavardage ne restera pas, pensent-ils, inutile pour tout le monde : il pourra servir à leur réélection, et cette considération suffit pour que toute une succession d'orateurs impitoyables à leurs collègues s'acharnent à déverser, des heures durant, les torrents d'une éloquence dépensée en pure perte. C'est ce qui s'est passé hier, et, comme M. Jean Dupuy a fait à chaque question ainsi posée, l'honneur d'une réponse, je vous laisse à penser avec quelle complaisance le prochain numéro du journal hebdomadaire de mössieu le député, à X... comme à Z..., s'étendra sur « l'habileté grande et la parole persuasive qui ont su obtenir du ministre des déclarations dont la portée, etc., etc. ».

Ce petit jeu pourra être continué l'année prochaine.

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La fin de la séance a été occupée par la discussion à laquelle a donné lieu une motion de M. Compère-Morel, « invitant le gouvernement à déposer un projet de loi abrogeant la loi du 31 mars 1912 sur le recrutement de l'armée ».

Il s'agit de la loi qu'on a coutume d'appeler la loi Millerand-Berry, et qui prescrit l'incorporation dans les bataillons d'Afrique de tous les condamnés de droit commun.

Cette loi, destinée à protéger contre de pernicieux contacts les jeunes gens appelés sous les drapeaux, a été — comme M. Georges Berry le rappelait hier à la Chambre — votée sans débats, après que la commission de l'armée l'eut étudiée pendant trois mois.

En effet, personne, au lendemain des exploits de la bande Bonnot-Garnier, n'eût osé protester contre un projet d'une portée morale incontestable.

La remarque est de M. Millerand, qui ajoute que la loi dont il s'agit ne saurait inquiéter M. Compère-Morel, puisqu'elle n'atteint que les condamnés de droit commun.

Il faut croire que le ministre de la guerre s'illusionne sur le compte des socialistes et que, pour ceux-ci, les condamnés de droit commun constituent une clientèle à soigner ,car M. Compère-Morel insiste. Mais, sur l'observation faite par M. Deschanel, « qu'il n'est pas possible de proposer l'abrogation d'une loi alors que certaines modifications proposées par la Chambre à cette loi sont pendantes devant le Sénat », la Chambre décide purement et simplement que la proposition de M. Compère-Morel n'est pas recevable.

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La discussion du budget se poursuivra ce matin.

M. de Chappedelaine a déposé une demande d'interpellation sur « la politique extérieure de la France ».

La date de la discussion n'en sera fixée que dans quelques jours.

Georges Foucher

Impressions et actions féminines en Grèce

Nous avons la permission d'extraire d'une lettre adressée par Mlle Zoé Dragoumis à l'une de ses amies de Paris le récit de l'arrivée du grand homme d'Etat grec, son père, en Crète.

M. Dragoumis, qui fut plusieurs fois ministre avant d'être le prédécesseur de M. Venizelos à la présidence du conseil, est un ami sincère de la France et un lauréat de la Faculté de droit de Paris.

Eminemment aimable, simple et bon, M. Dragoumis a dix enfants, que nous avons vus presque tous assis à la table paternelle, lorsque nous eûmes l'honneur d'être l'hôte du président du conseil dans sa villa de Kifissia. Les uns et les autres paient de leur personne, à l'heure actuelle.

Celle qui présidait la réunion avec sa bellefille, maîtresse de maison, était Mme Dragoumis, la mère du gouverneur de la Crète. Elle va entrer dans sa quatre-vingt-seizième année au mois de janvier, et, revivant pour nous son lointain passé, nous raconta alors que, née à Odessa en 1816, elle fut forcée, dès sa naissance, d'aimer la France du duc de Richelieu.

Mme Dragoumis, avec une présence d'esprit inouïe, une mémoire impeccable, nous relata aussi les années qu'elle passa à Paris, pour veiller elle-même sur les études de ses deux fils, au quartier Latin. L'un de ces fils est le gouverneur acclamé ces jours passés ; l'autre est mort diplomate.

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La Canée, octobre.

Nous sommes arrivés à une heure juste à la Canée. Le capitaine est venu nous annoncer qu'aucun bateau étranger n'était là. Le quai était couvert de monde. Papa a donné ordre de hisser le pavillon grec. En un clin d'œil, tous les bateaux et les barques qui se trouvaient devant la Canée ont été pavoisés avec nos couleurs nationales. Ce fut un moment grandiose. Nous suivions le spectacle du pont. Une barque à quatre rameurs arrivait à toute vitesse. Elle contenait M. Rangabé et le commandant du port, un charmant Crétois, plein de verve et tellement heureux de voir mon père qu'il connaissait déjà... Heureusement le temps était splendide ; il nous aurait été impossible de débarquer par un mauvais temps, la Canée n'ayant pas de port. Pendant que mon père s'entretenait avec M. Rangabé, la foule grossissait sur le rivage ; tout était couvert : les toits des maisons, les hauteurs, les vieilles murailles, tout le monde attendait avec angoisse, pour savoir qui arrivait, car M. Rangabé n'avait rien dit à personne, excepté aux membres du gouvernement, et même, à ceux-là, il n'avait confié le secret qu'une heure avant notre arrivée. Quand notre barque approcha du quai, toute cette foule poussa un hourrah formidable qui paraissait sortir d'une seule et unique poitrine, puis des milliers de coups de revolver s'entremêlèrent aux voix, et c'était un vacarme tel que je n'en avais jamais entendu de pareil.

Mon père, tête découverte, saluait tout le monde ; il était ému et pâle et je voyais ses lèvres trembler. Moi, j'avais les larmes aux yeux, mais le sourire à la bouche ; je croyais rêver !... C'est une impression qui ne s'effacera jamais de mon cœur !

Sur le quai, les beaux gendarmes crétois et le gouvernement provisoire ont été les premiers à serrer la main de mon père, ensuite venait le clergé, puis le peuple, dont la joie était indescriptible : « Vive Dragoumis ! Vive l'union ! Vive la nation ! » Il n'y avait point de soldats, car tous sont partis pour la guerre ; seuls, deux officiers étaient là, dont l'un est le chef de la gendarmerie.

Nous sommes immédiatement montés en voiture pour aller au palais du Gouvernement, suivis de tout le peuple en délire. Dans la grande salle du conseil, M. Michalidakis a prononcé un discours auquel mon père a répondu. Tout le monde était ému.

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Après la fille cadette de M. Dragoumis, c'est sa sœur qui nous dépeint l'état d'âme de ses compatriotes. Mlle Marie Dragoumis, femme de tout premier ordre, est à la tête de toutes les œuvres de charité, de travail.

Athènes, 31 octobre.

Toujours les mêmes bonnes nouvelles ; nous marchons vers Salonique. Dieu est avec nous. Les pertes de Sarantaporo ont été beaucoup plus fortes qu'on ne l'a dit ; tous les jours de nouvelles liste de blessés sont publiées et il ne faudrait pas s'étonner si elles arrivent au chiffre de deux mille. Le jeune Matsa, dont je vous ai parlé, a eu la tête emportée par un obus ; son frère se battait à côté de lui !

Vos nièces (comtesse Lunzi, Mme Michel Vlasto, Mme Jacques Négreponte) sont parties, hier matin, avec la princesse Hélène. On dit leur train très bien organisé (trains-ambulances, hôpital de la Princesse, autour de Lamia). Le travail des femmes est étonnant ; ma nièce Natalie et sa bellesœur (Mmes Paul et Léon Melas) étaient, mardi 29 octobre, à Kosani, aidées par M. Kasdagli, et elles sont toujours en avant, organisant des stations sanitaires, Natalie, heureuse de fouler le sol pour lequel son mari s'est sacrifié (M. Paul Melas a été tué en Macédoine).

Priez que l'on envoie la prochaine caisse de vêtements à l'Œuvre de l'Union des femmes grecques, dont la princesse Alice est présidente. Elle mérite tout ce que l'on peut faire pour lui causer une satisfaction ; sa bonté, son activité sont admirables, les blessés en parlent avec enthousiasme! (la princesse Alice de Battenberg, femme du prince André, est à l'avant-garde).

triotisme concentré, éclater de telle façon. A Sarantaporo, est en voie de guérison ; d'Alexandre aucune nouvelle ; son régiment a pris part à la bataille de Caterina, où quatre officiers ont été tués. Cette partie de l'armée rejoindra les autres corps devant Salonique. Quel rêve ! j'en frissonne et tout le monde sent de même. Plusieurs étrangers disent qu'ils n'ont vu nulle part pareil patriotisme concentré éclater de telle façon. A Sarantaporo, on s'est battu corps à corps et on dit que le 1er et le 2e régiments ont fait des miracles. Il faut voir les « bataillons sacrés » venant d'Amérique parfaitement exercés, avec la démarche différente de celle de nos soldats, la moustache rasée. Ces Grecs revenus du Nouveau-Monde ont un aspect exotique, mais ils sont exaltés de patriotisme. On dirait des Anglais parlant le grec, et il en vient des quantités. Le 1/14 novembre, il y aura un nouvel appel de classe. L'armée atteindra alors 200,000 hommes. Et que d'argent arrive de tous côtés ! Quelle générosité, quel réveil patriotique, même chez ceux qui ne sont jamais venus en Grèce !

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Mme Panas, Mlle Argiropulo et Mlle Kisissoglu sont avec la princesse Marie de Grèce, dans l'hôpital installé à l'école des Evzones, à Palissia.

Les infirmières envoyées de France par la Société de secours aux blessés et par l'Union des Femmes de France, secondent la Princesse, venue, elle aussi, de Paris, dès la première heure du danger. La princesse Marie a offert le bateau-ambulance qui va chercher les blessés et les ramène à son hôpital.

Les femmes grecques — comme on peut le constater — sont à la hauteur de leur noble tâche, toutes ardentes patriotes, vaillantes et charitables.

H. Fontaine

Les Bandits de Bezons

La culpabilité d'Ibanès paraît s'établir, mais ses complices restent introuvables

N

ries, moyennant un prix déterminé, et les exploite de compte à demi avec des métayers.

A ces métayers, ils fournissent l'appui de leur expérience ; ils leur donnent aussi un concours financier, car, le plus souvent, ils doivent leur avancer les sommes nécessaires à l'achat du bétail, des engrais et des semences.

Il n'y a dans tout cela rien que de très licite. Nous sommes en présence d'un contrat régulier et qui offre des avantages pour chacune des parties contractantes, avantage pour le propriétaire, assuré ainsi d'un revenu fixe, tout en se déchargeant des aléas et des soucis de l'exploitation, avantage pour le fermier qui, par une administration judicieuse, grâce à une surveillance de tous les instants, peut tirer de l'ensemble du domaine un revenu notablement supérieur au prix qu'il verse au propriétaire, avantage aussi, disons-le, pour le métayer lui-même. Il est hors de doute que celui-ci pourra, grâce aux conseils éclairés et aux capitaux du fermier général, tirer un meilleur parti de sa terre.

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Tout le monde y trouve donc son compte et on n'aperçoit pas comment on peut incriminer ce mode d'exploitation. On a prétendu que l'impôt colonique constitue une sorte d'abus de pouvoir. C'est inexact, et il convient de préciser le caractère de cette charge.

Le métayage constitue une véritable association, une association dans laquelle chacun des contractants doit trouver des avantages égaux. Or, il est rare que, dans la pratique, cette égalité se réalise. Suivant l'état des bâtiments, la nature du sol, l'importance et la qualité du cheptel, l'une des deux parties se trouvera favorisée. C'est pour rétablir l'équilibre qu'on a imaginé la redevance colonique. Impôt, dit-on, le mot est impropre ; il ne s'agit point ici d'un impôt arbitrairement fixe, mais bien d'une compensation, d'une soulte en quelque sorte destinée à égaliser deux lots. D'autre part, le propriétaire ou le fermier général supporte seul l'impôt foncier — autre inégalité — n'est-il pas juste que le métayer rembourse, sous une forme quelconque, la part lui incombant ? Peut-être est-ce en considération de ce remboursement que le mot « impôt » a été appliqué à l'ensemble de cette redevance.

Que des abus se soient produits dans la pratique, c'est possible, mais qu'est-ce que cela prouve ? S'il fallait juger de la valeur d'une institution par l'abus que des hommes peu scrupuleux en ont pu faire, en est-il une seule qui résisterait à ce criterium ?

La vérité, c'est que ce mode de location répond à un besoin. Sans cela, croyez-le bien, elle aurait depuis longtemps disparu. Certes, le jour où tous les propriétaires s'astreindraient à acquérir une bonne instruction professionnelle, le jour où ils consentiraient à passer toute l'année dans leur terre, à en surveiller la culture, la nécessité pour eux de se substituer un fermier général disparaîtrait *ipso facto*. Mais, nous n'en sommes pas là. Dans l'état actuel des choses, elle s'impose. Croit-on qu'il soit toujours facile de se procurer un fermier ? Faute d'en trouver, le propriétaire devra ou cultiver lui-même, ce que souvent il ne peut ou ne veut pas faire, ou se mettre à la merci d'un intendant, ou prendre des métayers qu'il ne sera pas toujours à même de contrôler.

C'est donc la nécessité qui a créé l'organe.

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Plus ou moins pratiquée dans toutes les régions de la France, et notamment dans l'Ouest, l'exploitation par fermier général est répandue principalement dans certains départements du Centre, dans la Nièvre et l'Allier, notamment. Elle y donne d'excellents résultats.

C'est donc avec une vive émotion qu'on apprit, au cours de l'année 1910, que l'administration des contributions directes imposait la patente à certains fermiers généraux du département de l'Allier.

La thèse du fisc était celle-ci : « Quiconque exerce la profession de commerçant ou d'industriel est soumis à la patente ; exception n'est faite qu'en faveur de l'agriculteur, en considération des risques culturaux qu'il énonce (article 17 de la loi du 15 juillet 1880). Or, le fermier général cesse d'être agriculteur pour devenir un véritable entrepreneur de location. La différence entre le prix qu'il touche et celui qu'il paie constitue pour lui un bénéfice net. Il fait donc acte de commerce et, par suite, doit payer patente. »

Une telle conception du rôle du fermier général est bien pour stupéfier quiconque est au courant des choses de la culture. Entrepreneur de location, lui ! Mais l'entrepreneur table sur un bénéfice certain. Le fermier général, lui, se contente d'avantages éventuels ; il est en quelque sorte l'associé de ses métayers, soumis comme eux à tous les risques de la plus aléatoire des professions ; il ignore quel sera, en fin d'année, le bilan de l'entreprise. Survienne une épizootie, un cataclysme quelconque, ou seulement une mauvaise récolte, il pourra se trouver en perte. Peut-on raisonnablement assimiler la situation de cet agriculteur à celle d'un spéculateur raisonnant sur un écart certain entre le prix d'achat et le prix de vente ?

Les intéressés n'admirent donc pas les prétentions du fisc. L'un d'eux n'hésita pas à porter la question devant le conseil de préfecture. Ce tribunal rejeta sa demande. Alors, fort de son droit, il fit appel et saisit le conseil d'Etat. Cette fois, il eut gain de cause.

L'arrêt, fortement motivé, précise en termes justes la situation du fermier général. Nous en citerons quelques extraits :

« Attendu que le sieur G... a pris à bail plusieurs domaines ruraux dans l'Allier et les fait exploiter par des métayers, lesdits métayers ne sauraient être considérés comme des sous-locataires, qu'ils sont des associés du requérant, qui dirige leurs travaux et apparaît comme un véritable chef de culture, ainsi qu'il ressort, d'ailleurs, des contrats de métayage, qui réservent une part importante au propriétaire ou au fermier dans la gestion de l'entreprise ;

» Attendu, d'autre part, que l'esprit de spéculation est absent en l'espèce, le partage des fruits étant par nature aléatoire, et l'impôt colonique représentant seulement la compensation de certains avantages attribués aux métayers ;

» Attendu que le requérant s'est vu, dans ces conditions, refuser à tort le bénéfice de l'exemption de la patente prévu par la loi du 15 juillet 1880 (article 17) en faveur des laboureurs et agriculteurs, auquel il a droit. »

Voilà donc la question tranchée, tranchée par la plus haute juridiction administrative. Le fermier général n'est pas soumis à la patente.

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Je ne veux pas terminer cet article sans dire quelques mots du concours d'appareils mécaniques de labourage qui vient d'avoir lieu à Bourges.

Le problème du labourage mécanique est un de ceux qui, à l'heure actuelle, préoccupent le plus vivement le monde agricole. C'est ce qui explique l'empressement avec lequel il suit toutes les expériences faites dans cet ordre d'idées. Déjà le concours de Roubaix et puis celui de Créil avaient été très remarqués. La manifestation faite récemment à Bourges a présenté un intérêt plus vif encore.

Neuf appareils ont pris le départ. Presque tous ont donné des résultats satisfaisants. Le public a pu voir fonctionner successivement sur le terrain des machines pourvues de moteurs à explosion : tracteurs ordinaires, tracteurs-treuils, tracteurs-toueurs, motoculteurs, en même temps que des machines actionnées par des moteurs à vapeur. C'était la première fois qu'un tel ensemble lui était présenté.

Nous ne pouvons donner ici les caractéristiques de ces divers appareils, ni exposer les résultats donnés par chacun d'eux. Mais le Syndicat central des agriculteurs de France a suivi les essais faits pendant les trois journées qu'a duré le concours. Ceux de nos lecteurs que la question intéresserait en trouveront dans son *Bulletin* un compte rendu très détaillé.

Ce que nous tenons à dire ici, c'est que ce concours de Bourges a permis de constater les progrès accomplis. Ils sont considérables. On peut dire que le problème de la traction mécanique est passé du domaine du rêve dans celui de la réalité.

Ch. Brillaud de Laujardière

L'Heure de Paris

Le Congrès international a décidé que Paris donnera l'heure au monde entier

Le Congrès international de l'Heure a terminé ses travaux. Paris désormais sera le maître de l'heure mondiale, car si l'on a pu craindre un instant que ce rôle de centre horaire nous soit disputé par l'importante station allemande de Norddeich, dont l'Observatoire envoie, comme notre tour Eiffel, des signaux à travers les mers, nous venons, au contraire, de remporter cette pacifique victoire. Du haut de notre tour de trois cents mètres, notre heure sera envoyée à tous les points du globe.

Au sein de notre vie agitée que la nuit même ne suspend pas, il est un veilleur que n'impressionne pas le mouvement du dehors, la trépidation de nos nerfs, c'est l'astronome de service qui fait la relève de l'heure sous le contrôle des étoiles, qui poursuivent leur marche silencieuse et immuable. Au moyen d'une puissante lunette sidérale, il suit le déplacement scientifiquement établi de millions d'astres, ce qui lui permet de préciser le moment du jour où l'on se trouve. Le « service de l'heure », à l'Observatoire, est, comme on voit, d'une importance extrême. Transmise à la tour Eiffel au moyen de la radiotélégraphie, cette heure-mère est, de là, envoyée dans toutes les directions par la télégraphie sans fil. Et c'est ainsi que Paris, ce cœur de la France, bat dans tous les cadrans.

L'application de l'électricité à l'horlogerie a d'ailleurs été un progrès inappréciable. Un coup de bouton électrique, et c'est l'entente cordiale de toutes les pendules d'un réseau. Quelle sécurité pour la marche des trains ! Et c'est pour cette vérification, cette mise au point, à un millième de seconde près, de tous les mouvements tributaires de l'électricité, que, chaque nuit, pendant quelques instants, le service des dépêches est suspendu.

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Dans notre ville, dans chaque arrondissement, nous avons comme oracle un chronomètre de précision que consultent les gens méticuleux, à cheval sur l'exactitude, comme les anciens militaires. J'en connais un tout voisin de Saint-Philippe-du-Roule, qui, sous son petit toit et derrière son grillage, n'est pas dérangé par la vibration des autobus. A ces instruments officiels, tout le quartier se renseigne et le fonctionnaire chargé de leur entretien porte le titre pompeux de « synchronisateur de la Ville de Paris ». On juge de leur précision avec de pareils gardes du corps. Aussi est-ce sur ces pendules-là que se règlent les 57 horloges d'églises, les 83 horloges de mairies, de casernes, de halles ou de marchés, les 105 cadrans pneumatiques et les 299 œils-de-bœuf des kiosques de voitures. Quel personnel aussi pour en assurer le remontage quotidien, hebdomadaire ou bimensuel, le réglage, le nettoyage, le graissage, et la Ville de Paris s'impose de ce chef une dépense annuelle de 34,200 francs pour les émoluments de ces importants fonctionnaires, nommés à l'adjudication pour une période de trois ans, en présence d'un conseiller de préfecture et de deux édiles. Mais aussi quels brevets ne leur demande-t-on pas ? Et puis, des règlements sévères leur sont imposés. Pour la moindre irrégularité, ils sont mis à l'amende. Si l'horloge varie d'une minute dans les vingt-quatre heures, c'est un franc. Si elle s'arrête un jour, pour quelque cause que ce soit, il en coûte 5 francs au maladroit. Pour le deuxième jour, c'est 10 francs, et ainsi de suite.

Il leur faut, d'ailleurs, une connaissance approfondie de tous les subtils rouages de l'horlogerie ancienne et moderne, aux pièces compliquées, délicates. Pour les vieilles horloges, dont, par piété artistique, on a respecté l'archaïsme, l'opération du remontage ou de la pose d'une aiguille ne va pas sans quelque danger, et ce sont souvent de véritables exercices de gymnastique qu'il faut accomplir pour passer entre les gargouilles et les chapiteaux.

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On les traite avec respect, les témoins de notre histoire, les chefs-d'œuvre de nos pères, qui ont marqué le passé. Cette horloge de la tour de la Conciergerie, au Palais de Justice, construite par de Vie, remonte à Charles V. Restaurée sous Henri III, elle marche depuis lors, et un nouveau bail de vie vient de lui être donné par nos artistes d'aujourd'hui.

Celle de Notre-Dame, qui a vu passer tant de générations et a traversé tant d'heures tragiques ou glorieuses de la grande cité ; celle de Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, incrustée dans une véritable dentelle de pierre, qui, après avoir sonné les heures fastueuses des cours, donna le sanglant signal de la Saint-Barthélémy, toutes sont du plus haut intérêt et leur conservation nous tient à cœur.

Ces pièces rares étaient, pour l'époque, des merveilles de mécanisme aux organes intimes les plus divers. Pendant des siècles, le seul point de repère de l'heure avait été le cadran solaire, et pourtant Catherine de Médicis encore fit construire celui, fort curieux avec sa colonne dorique, que Paris a conservé non loin des Halles et de la Bourse du commerce.

Au dix-huitième siècle même, Buffon conçut sa fameuse horloge astronomique basée sur les rayons de l'astre du jour et installée au Jardin des Plantes. C'était également une lentille qui, sur le coup de midi, enflammait la poudre du petit canon du Palais-Royal, aux beaux jours où il était de bon ton pour les Incroyables d'y venir régler les montres qui pendaient à leurs gilets brodés.

Aujourd'hui, l'on sourit et l'on jette un coup d'œil à cette merveille moderne qu'est l'horloge de l'Hôtel de Ville, qui a bien le plus beau mouvement qui se puisse voir. A lui seul, il occupe une véritable chambre et est évalué à 30,000 francs. Mais quel travail que le remontage à fond ! Bien qu'il se fasse à l'aide d'un treuil, un homme faisant appel à toutes ses forces y suffit à peine. Pour actionner le mouvement, la sonnerie des heures, des demies et des quarts, il ne faut pas moins de 710 tours et vingt minutes de durs efforts.

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Un autre chef-d'œuvre de nos ingénieurs, c'est l'horloge aux quatre cadrans de la gare de Lyon, une des plus grandes qui soient et qui, du haut de sa tour carrée, édifiée en 1901, domine tout un quartier. Savez-vous que chacun de ces cadrans a six mètres cinquante de diamètre ; que les chiffres romains ont un mètre de haut ; que, pour remuer les aiguilles de quatre mètres, qui pèsent quinze kilos, quatre bras ne sont pas de trop ? Et je n'ai pas dit qu'elles ont coûté 1,000 francs la paire. A ce prix-là, elles ne devraient marquer que des heures dorées. Elles le sont, en vérité, le soir, quand les deux cent quarante lampes à incandescence font flamboyer le transparent de cette magistrale pièce d'art. Et, pour ce géant, la vie tient dans une toute petite boîte de trente centimètres. C'est la pile électrique. Sa sœur de la gare d'Orsay ne le lui cède guère ni en taille ni en perfection.

D'un intérêt plus égoïste est l'application de l'électricité aux pendules privées. Comme par une main mystérieuse, l'abonnement, moyennant cinq centimes par jour, silencieusement, sans vous créer le moindre dérangement, le moindre souci, remet votre pendule au point. Cela fait partie du confort moderne.

Une heure bien parisienne, si je puis dire, c'est celle des « pneumatiques » placées sur nos boulevards, en pleine circulation, aux refuges familiers des carrefours où l'on s'écrase. On les consulte en passant d'un coup d'œil hâtif et presque toujours horrifié. Déjà telle heure ! Et l'on presse encore plus le pas, et l'on chauffe le chauffeur.

Ah ! je sais bien que le Parisien n'est pas en peine. Chacun a ses petites habitudes. Les financiers se règlent sur la Bourse, les avocats sur le Palais, les étudiants sur la Sorbonne — et avec tant de moyens de se renseigner, il est impardonnable de n'être pas exact. Mais c'est qu'aussi il a pour son excuse tout ce qui, à Paris, fait oublier l'heure, car, dans leur impassibilité, ces innombrables pendules marquent une vie intense et, suivant le moment, si diversement pittoresque.

Pierre Méjan

Chronique des Tribunaux

NOUVELLES JUDICIAIRES

Accident d'automobile. — Le 18 août, le chauffeur Garasse, qui conduisait M. Julien Caron, ancien conseiller municipal, heurta *si malencontreusement un candélabre que son voyageur*, projeté contre la vitre, eut la figure profondément entamée par un éclat de verre.

Le chauffeur a hier été condamné à 50 francs d'amende et 2,000 francs de provision.

Avocats : Mes Juncka, Franck et Monteux.

L'antimilitarisme devant les assises. — Le 22 mai, pour un article intitulé « L'affaire du 31e d'infanterie, officiers menteurs par crainte de la vérité », article relatif au soldat Laurent et paru le 8 décembre 1911 dans la *Bataille syndicaliste*, le gérant de ce journal, M. Morel, était par défaut condamné à un an de prison et 3,000 francs d'amende.

Hier, l'affaire revenait sur opposition devant la cour d'assises. Aux côtés de M. Morel s'asseyait cette fois M. Sené, qui s'était déclaré l'auteur de l'article.

Après une vigoureuse plaidoirie de Mes Lafont et Laval, M. Morel a été condamné à trois mois et 100 francs et M. Sené à un an et 3,000 francs.

Félix Belle

NOS INFORMATIONS

Température

Une profonde dépression couvre presque toute l'Europe.

En France, un temps à éclaircies et à averses est probable avec température voisine de la normale.

Hier, à Paris, vers deux heures après-midi, coup de vent accompagné de grêle, d'éclairs et de coups de tonnerre. Le thermomètre est brusquement tombé de 9° à 5°. Baromètre, en forte baisse, 748 m/m.

FAITS DU JOUR

Charité. — On nous signale la situation lamentable d'une famille du meilleur monde accablée par de cruels revers de fortune. C'est la situation atroce des gens du monde *qui ne peuvent rien demander* aux œuvres d'assistance. Nous signalons cette infortune à l'inlassable charité de nos lecteurs. Ecrire B. M., au *Gaulois*.

Fête militaire. — La Société « le Jeune Soldat », qui compte dix-huit sections de préparation militaire et plus de cinq cents élèves, vient de donner sa fête annuelle dans les salons de l'hôtel Continental. M. Fernand David, ministre du commerce et président d'honneur fondateur du Jeune Soldat, présidait cette manifestation. MM. Chevron, Verlot, Quentin-Bauchart ont prononcé des allocutions très applaudies. De nombreuses distinctions furent remises au cours de cette fête particulièrement brillante, au cours de laquelle le ministre a prononcé un discours.

La Danse à la mode. — Que dansera-t-on cet hiver ? Nous pouvons satisfaire la curiosité des jolies Parisiennes. Après le tango, après le grizzly Bear qui n'eurent qu'une existence éphémère, voici qu'une nouvelle création fera fureur : la « maxice brésilienne ». Et cette danse de salon, qui comprend cinq figures, s'exécute sur une musique lente, et est d'ailleurs charmante, promet de conquérir une vogue durable. On le croira quand nous aurons dit que, créée par le professeur Robert, celui-ci vient de la moderniser en collaboration avec M. André de Fouquières.

NOUVELLES RELIGIEUSES

Evêques français à Rome. — Le cardinal de Cabrières a célébré pontificalement la messe dimanche en son église titulaire de Sainte-Marie de la Victoire, à Rome, dont c'était la fête patronale. Mgr de Gibergues, évêque de Valence, a été reçu hier en audience par le Pape. NN. SS. Morelle, évêque de Saint-Brieuc, et Duparc, évêque de Quimper, sont arrivés, dimanche soir, au Séminaire français. Mgr Gouraud, évêque de Vannes, est descendu hier au Séminaire français également. Mgr Dubois, archevêque de Bourges, arrivera à Rome aujourd'hui mardi. Tous ces prélats accomplissent, comme on le sait, leur voyage *ad limina*.

Nécrologie. — Nous apprenons la mort de la Révérende Mère de Saint-Maur, assistante générale de la Congrégation de Saint-Thomas de Villeneuve, décédée à la maison-mère de Neuilly-sur-Seine, à l'âge de quatre-vingt-dix ans.

FAITS DIVERS

LE CADAVRE DE ROMAINVILLE

C'était un crime : l'assassin est arrêté

On croyait que la femme dont le cadavre fut découvert dimanche dans un champ à Romainville, à proximité des fortifications, avait succombé aux suites d'une congestion provoquée par le froid ou par l'alcool. L'examen rapide du corps n'avait pas permis, en effet, de relever aucune trace de violences.

Or, il s'agissait d'un crime et l'assassin a été arrêté hier. M. Gaud, commissaire de police des Lilas, s'était appliqué à établir exactement l'emploi du temps de la victime, Lucie Maleroux, dans la journée de samedi ; on l'avait vue à Romainville en compagnie d'un individu qu'on n'avait pu retrouver.

Le magistrat avait appris que Lucie Maleroux s'était présentée dans différents débits de vins ; son passage avait été remarqué, car la malheureuse avait exhibé à plusieurs reprises une pièce de 50 centimes en mauvais état qui, malgré son insistance, avait été refusée. On savait également qu'elle avait dans son porte-monnaie une pièce de 5 francs. Ce porte-monnaie avait disparu.

M. Gaud put enfin retrouver l'adresse du compagnon de la victime et deux inspecteurs de la Sûreté le conduisaient, hier matin, au commissariat des Lilas. C'est un nommé Joseph-Sébastien Ramonneaux, âgé de soixante-quatre ans, né dans le Jura. Il a été condamné autrefois à huit ans de prison pour tentative de meurtre.

Interrogé par le magistrat, Ramonneaux reconnut avoir passé la journée de samedi avec Lucie Maleroux, mais il prétendit l'avoir quittée dans la soirée et ne pas se souvenir de l'endroit où elle s'était rendue.

Joseph-Sébastien Ramonneaux fut alors fouillé et l'on trouva dans une de ses poches le portemonnaie de Lucie Maleroux contenant encore la pièce de 5 francs et celle de 50 centimes signalées par de nombreux témoins.

Devant cette preuve indiscutable, Ramonneaux se troubla, et, pressé de questions, il finit par déclarer qu'à la suite d'une dispute, il avait pris le fichu de la victime et lui avait violemment serré la gorge puis l'avait abandonnée dans le champ où le cadavre fut trouvé.

Cette version ne semble pas exacte car on n'a relevé aucune trace de lutte à cet endroit ; on suppose que le meurtrier a étouffé la pauvre femme à quelque distance de là et a ensuite transporté le corps dans le champ afin de faire croire à un accident.

L'assassin a été envoyé au Dépôt à la disposition de M. Kesselr, juge d'instruction ; l'autopsie de la victime établira de façon définitive les causes de la mort.

ENCORE UNE AUTOMOBILE VOLÉE

Un vol audacieux d'automobile a encore été commis à Paris dans la nuit de samedi à dimanche.

Au no 12 de la rue de la Fidélité se trouve le garage de l'Est. Chaque soir, M. Mathieu, négociant, demeurant 76, rue du Château-d'Eau, y remisait un doublée phaéton et le matin, vers neuf heures, le reprennait pour ses affaires.

Dimanche matin, comme d'habitude, M. Mathieu arriva au garage à huit heures et demie. Il chercha vainement son auto : elle avait disparu. Les employés du garage, interrogés, déclarèrent qu'ils avaient, le soir, nettoyé la voiture et l'avaient laissée sous la voûte qui conduit au garage. Ils ne purent fournir aucune autre indication.

M. Lefort, commissaire de police, ouvrit une enquête, mais aucune trace d'effraction n'ayant été constatée et perrsonne dans l'immeuble n'ayant entendu le moindre bruit, le magistrat n'eut d'autre ressource que d'aviser la Sûreté du vol commis.

La nuit dernière, vers une heure, M. Gabriel Tournade, loueuur à Vigneux, conduisait à la gare de Villeneuve-SSaint-Georges les invités d'une noce quand, dans le chemin de communication qui relie Villeneuve à Vigneux, il aperçut une automobile abandonnnée, écrasée contre un poteau électrique.

M. Tournade prévint la gendarmerie qui avertit elle-même le parquet de Corbeil et le service de la Sûreté. Il réssulte des constatations faites hier matin que la voiture abandonnée est celle de M. Mathieu.

Les voleurs avaient sans doute l'intention de gagner la forêt de Sénart et c'est en tournant que se produisit l'accident. La voiture étant hors d'état, ils s'enfuirent à travers champs.

On a trouvé à l'intérieur de l'automobile une dizaine de bouts de cigares, ce qui semble indiquer que les malfaiteurs étaient plusieurs.

MANIFESTATIONS D'ÉTUDIANTS

De violentes manifestations se sont produites hier à l'Ecole de droit dans les classes de première année. Les professeurs après avoir insisté auprès des élèves pour obtenir le calme, ne purent continuer les cours et abandonnèrent leurs chaires.

Les motifs de ce tumulte ne sont pas nettement définis. Les uns déclarent que les manifestations ont eu lieu parce que le cours était trop terne et sans intérêt ; les autres déclarent qu'il s'agit là d'un enfantillage qui n'aura pas de lendemain.

CURIEUX INCIDENT A L'OPÉRA

M. Jules Gentil, demeurant 21, quai de l'Horloge, montait hier soir les marches de l'Opéra quand un garde municipal de service lui dit :

— Monsieur, vous perdez votre montre !

M. Gentil baissa les yeux et fut très surpris d'apercevoir, suspendue à un bouton de son gilet, une superbe chaîne en or à laquelle étaient attachés un chronomètre en or, une superbe bourse en argent et une breloque égyptienne. Ces objets ne lui appartenaient pas. M. Gentil les a portés à M. Ducrocq, commissaire de police, en déclarant que, dans l'autobus, une bousculade s'était produite au cours de laquelle il avait dû enlever avec le bouton de songilet la chaîne d'un voyageur.

Les personnes qui possèdent des objets précieux, tels que bronzes d'art, tapisseries, meubles anciens, porcelaines de Saxe et de Sèvres, même des objets à partir du douzième siècle, trouveront à les céder au comptant et au-dessus de leur valeur en s'adressant à MM. Séligmann, 23, place Vendôme, et 57, rue Saint-Dominique (ancien hôtel de Sagan), qui se dérangeront, s'il y a lieu.

CAMBRIOLEUR DANS UNE STATION DU MÉTROPOLITAIN

La nuit dernière, vers trois heures, l'attention des veilleurs du Métropolitain, à la station Réaumur-Sébastopol, était attirée par un bruit insolite.

Ils se rendirent bientôt compte que ce bruit provenait du quai de la station où un individu, armé d'une pince-monseigneur fracturait les appareils automatiques pour s'emparer de la recette.

Des agents, prévenus, voulurent arrêter le malfaiteur. Celui-ci, à leur vue, chercha à gagner une issue. Comme il allait être rejoint, il tira sur ses poursuivants un coup de revolver.

Les gardiens de la paix ripostèrent ; personne ne fut atteint. Le cambrioleur fut enfin rejoint et mis dans l'impossibilité de faire de nouveau usage de son arme.

Il a été consigné à la disposition de M. Remongin, commissaire de police.

Visiter aux grands magasins Dufayel l'immense choix d'articles de chauffage de tous genres et de tous systèmes. Mobiliers complets par milliers, sièges, tapis, tentures. Tous les jours, de deux heures et demie à six heures, sauf le dimanche, concert, cinématographe. Buffet-glacier.

LE CRIME D'UN AMOUREUX

Le jeune Léon Lappe, dix-neuf ans, s'était épris de la domestique de sa tante, Mme Frappier, commerçante, 15, rue Claude-Decaen, à Reuilly. Cette domestique, Stéphanie Bruley, âgée de vingt-trois ans, repoussa les avances du jeune homme et ne fut pas plus favorable à sa proposition de mariage.

— Il est trop jeune ; c'est un gosse ! fit-elle.

Cette résolution de Stéphanie Bruley émut beaucoup Léon Lappe, qui profita hier de l'absence de sa tante pour demander une dernière explication à la jeune fille. Elle persista dans son refus.

Désespéré, Léon Lappe s'empara d'un revolver qu'il déchargea par deux fois sur Stéphanie Bruley ; la malheureuse, frappée à la tête, fut tuée sur le coup. Ensuite le jeune homme tenta de se donner la mort à l'aide de la même arme ; il se blessa très grièvement. Et lorsque des voisins accoururent, affolés par le bruit des quatre détonations, ils découvrirent une morte et un mourant. Celui-ci a été transporté à l'hôpital Saint-Antoine.

A. Magne

LES PREMIÈRES

THÉATRE RÉJANE. — Répétition générale de *Un coup de téléphone*, trois actes et quatre tableaux, de MM. Paul Gavault et Georges Berr.

On a bien ri, hier soir, au théâtre Réjane ; on se serait cru au Palais-Royal. *Un Coup de Téléphone* est une de ces histoires inénarrables, à imbroglio et à quiproquo, dont les deux auteurs, MM. Paul Gavault et Georges Berr, connaissent à la perfection le mécanisme. Mais ici, le quiproquo qu'ils ont imaginé est vraiment amusant. Il s'agit de deux femmes trompées ; leurs maris sont deux médecins ; elles se vengent en leur infligeant la peine du talion, et le héros de la vengeance est un inconnu appelé par un coup de téléphone. Mais comme les deux médecins, dans leur ménage irrégulier, se font passer pour journalistes, l'un des deux ayant avalé une arête de poisson, on va chercher précisément un docteur qui est un faux docteur et qui joue le rôle de médecin malgré lui. L'effet comique de Molière est ici augmenté de cette trouvaille que le médecin est un profane et que le malade est un médecin... Mais déjà ma plume s'embrouille dans tous ces fils, et je n'étonnerai personne en disant que tout finit par un pardon général.

Il y a dans cette pièce des scènes si ingénieuses, qu'elles aveuglent le spectateur sur les plus énormes conventions. Il y a aussi de délicieux mots de situation, de la fantaisie à jet continu et un mouvement endiablé qui ne laisse pas un moment de répit. C'est en outre fort bien joué ; je reviendrai sur tout cela demain avec plus de détails.

F. D

Courrier des Spectacles

LA SOIRÉE

LE NOUVEAU SPECTACLE DU THÉATRE IMPÉRIAL

Le joli, l'amusant, le charmant spectacle ! Vraiment, c'est une joie d'aller passer sa soirée en la bonbonnière de la rue du Colisée ! Non seulement le programme est copieux, mais, d'un bout à l'autre, il est parfait.

Arrivé de bonne heure — il était huit heures et demie et la salle était comble ! — j'ai pris grand plaisir à applaudir une spirituelle comédie musicale intitulée : *L'Ecole des Chastes*, signée : Paul Franck et Edouard Mathé. Le sujet en est un peu... scabreux, mais nous n'allons pas au Théâtre Impérial, n'est-ce pas, pour y entendre des berquinades ! Et puis les interprètes de *L'Ecole des Chastes* : Mlle Renée Doriane et M. Charles Castin, sont très amusants et très fins.

A neuf heures — Dieu que l'on a peu d'entr'acte ! — la toile se lève sur : *Le Voile d'Amour*, une piquante opérette en deux actes de MM. Nozière et G. Guérin, aimablement musiquée par M. Paul Marcelles ; cette pièce est un chef-d'œuvre d'ironie et d'esprit délicat. Elle est peut-être, comme sa devancière, légèrement pimentée, mais le jeu de la mignonne Gaby Boissy est si pudique, celui de Lucy Jousset si franchement comique ; les scènes jouées par Germaine Devismes, MM. Victor-Henry, Cahuzac et Philippon sont si amusantes que l'on oublie, en applaudissant de tels artistes, tout ce qu'il y a de trop libertin dans ce conte galant très dix-huitième siècle !

Enfin à dix heures un quart — soyons précis ! — commence le gros morceau de la soirée : *Comme on fait son lit...* un inénarrable vaudeville en trois actes, qui restera comme le modèle du genre. Cette bouffonnerie — parsemée par ci par là de jolies scènes de vraie comédie — est de M. Jean-José Frappa, qui, pour n'en être pas à son coup d'essai, en est à son coup de maître. Il faut dire aussi que jamais pièce ne fut mieux interprétée. Vraiment, la troupe comique que M. Paul Franck a su constituer est de tout premier ordre et digne des plus grands éloges. Il y a, notamment, un comédien du nom de Pierre Bressol, qui, dans le rôle d'un prince hindou, est d'une fantaisie extraordinaire : chacune de ses répliques provoque le rire ; un autre grand comédien, M. George Coquet, mérite aussi toutes nos félicitations : il n'est pas possible de jouer avec plus d'esprit, plus de finesse. Il y a également deux nouveaux venus : MM. Léon Bari et Maurice Poggi, qui sont, l'un et l'autre, d'une drôlerie achevée. *Comme on fait son lit...* ne comporte que trois rôles de femmes et chacun de ces rôles est tenu excellemment par : Mlle Léone Devimeur, jolie à croquer et d'une sincérité, d'une vérité parfaites dans le personnage d'une petite amie délaissée ; par Mlle Alice Clairville, d'une rare élégance et d'un charme délicieux, et par Mlle Andrée Coquet, qui, elle, a remporté une manière de triomphe.

Voici le charmant Théâtre Impérial parti pour le grand, le très grand succès, et si M. Paul Franck tient sa promesse de varier tous les mois une partie de son programme, je gage que tous ceux qui ont assisté au spectacle actuel reviendront, sans manquer, à tous les autres, sûrs de trouver en sa bonbonnière de la rue du Colisée de jolies pièces admirablement interprétées. — ADDÉ.

Ce soir :

Au théâtre Réjane, à neuf heures précises, première représentation de *Un Coup de téléphone*, pièce en trois actes et quatre tableaux de MM. Paul Gavault et Georges Berr.

L'Opéra reprenait hier soir *Gwendoline*, et la belle œuvre de Catulle Mendès et d'Emmanuel Chabrier, si française d'inspiration et de réalisation, fut accueillie avec enthousiasme par le public tout entier. Elle était interprétée à ravir. Mlle Campredon prêtait sa voix pure et son art charmant au personnage de Gwendoline. M. Duclos, doué d'une voix magnifique et d'une belle force dramatique, jouait Harald. M. Lassalle chante avec beaucoup de sûreté le rôle d'Armel. Tous ces excellents artistes de la jeune troupe de l'Opéra furent acclamés, ainsi que MM. Ezanno et Gonguet et aussi l'admirable orchestre que dirigeait M. André Messager.

La soirée se termina brillamment par *Les Bacchantes*, le superbe ballet de M. Alfred Bruneau. Les belles qualités de style et de gracieuse virtuosité de Mlle Aïda Boni, qui dansait pour la première fois le rôle de Myrrhine, y fit merveille. La charmante étoile recueillit les ovations de toute la salle, qui applaudit également MM. Clustine et Aveline, et, dans la partie chantée, Mlles Daumas et Charny.

Le succès que *La Danseuse de Pompéi* a obtenu devant le public se confirme à chaque représentation. Ce merveilleux spectacle a été représenté samedi devant une salle comble qui a fait un accueil enthousiaste aux principaux interprètes : Mme Marguerite Carré, MM. Francell, Vieuille, Boulogne, ainsi qu'à Mlles Cléo de Mérode, Yetta Rianza, Térésina Négri, MM. Malatzoff et Quinault, qui interprètent les divertissements. La recette d'ailleurs dépassait 10,000 francs

Le mouvement de location est tel que l'Opéra-Comique se trouve dans l'obligation, en dehors des soirées des 12, 14 et 16 novembre qui sont déjà annoncées, d'ouvrir dès maintenant la location pour une représentation qui aura lieu le mercredi 20 novembre.

On a enchaîné hier, sur la scène du théâtre lyrique de la Gaîté, les dix tableaux de *L'Aigle*, dont on a réglé la mise en scène avec les artistes, les chœurs et la figuration.

Nous reparlerons demain des tableaux qui feront revivre d'une façon saisissante la grande épopée napoléonienne.

Aux Variétés : Voici la distribution complète de *L'Habit vert*, la nouvelle comédie en quatre actes de MM. Robert de Flers et Gaston-A de Caillavet, dont la répétition générale aura lieu jeudi prochain et la première représentation le lendemain vendredi :

Hubert de Latour-Latour	MM. Brasseur
Le duc de Maulévrier	Guy
Parmeline	Max Dearly
Pinchet	Prince
Durand	Numès
Général Roussy de La Marnière	A. Simon
Le doyen	E. Petit
Le baron Bénin	Bernard
De Saint-Gobain	Fabre
François, huissier de la présidence	Luvville
Mérault	Rocher
Mourier	Avelot
Laurel	Dupray
Champlein	Girard
Michel	Dupuis
Le colonel	Valoy
La duchesse de Maulévrier	Mmes Jeanne-Granier
Brigitte Touchard	Lavallière
Mme de Saint-Gobain	Cernay
Mme Givré	J. Ugalde
Mme de Jargeau	Mareil
Mélanie	Badin
Mlle Maréchal	Monteil

Les autres rôles par MM. de Canonge, Foucher, Darcourt, Rouvenat, Cornelys, Violette, Leconte, Vals.

A la Porte-Saint-Martin : Malgré son succès, *La Robe rouge* ne sera jouée que jusqu'au dimanche 24 novembre, en matinée, MM. Hertz et Coquelin s'étant antérieurement engagés envers M. Henry Bataille à faire passer à cette date *Les Flambeaux*, l'œuvre nouvelle et très attendue de l'éminent écrivain.

La Robe rouge n'aura donc plus que quatorze représentations, dont deux matinées les dimanches 17 et 24 novembre. La dernière représentation sera donnée le dimanche 24 novembre en matinée.

La Porte-Saint-Martin retient donc de façon irrévocable, pour la répétition générale et la première des *Flambeaux*, les dates du lundi 25 et du mardi 26 novembre. La pièce nouvelle de M. Henry Bataille aura pour interprètes principaux : Mmes Suzanne Desprès, Yvonne de Bray, Simone Frévalles, MM. Félix Huguenet, Jean Coquelin et enfin M. Charles Le Bargy, qui effectuera dans *Les Flambeaux* ses débuts à la Porte-Saint-Martin.

Au théâtre de la Renaissance : Mlle Huguette Dastry avait dû, légèrement souffrante, abandonner pendant deux jours le rôle de Lili qu'elle a si brillamment créé dans *L'Idée de Françoise*.

La charmante artiste, complètement rétablie, réapparaîtra ce soir dans l'amusante comédie de M. Paul Gavault. Ajoutons qu'elle avait été remplacée avec beaucoup

serait dans l'après-midi du jeudi 15 en répétition générale et dans la soirée en première.

Au théâtre Antoine : C'est Mlle Martcha, une jeune artiste dont M. Gémier avait apprécié les qualités au Théâtre-Ambulant, qui a remplacé Mme Andrée Mégard dans *Une Affaire d'Or*. Elle apprit en une nuit et une matinée le rôle écrasant de Germaine Lesage, que non seulement elle n'avait pas répété, mais qu'elle n'avait jamais lu... Et, le soir, elle le joua sans faute de mémoire avec un grand sang-froid. Dès le lendemain elle le possédait d'une façon rassurante pour ses camarades, et on ne manqua pas de remarquer le talent très souple et l'intelligence de cette jeune comédienne.

Le Trianon-Lyrique donne ce soir la deuxième représentation de *La Fauvette du Temple* de M. André Messager. Les intéressés inscrits au service de seconde seront reçus au contrôle sur présentation de leur carte.

Les examens d'admission aux classes de chant ont commencé hier matin au Conservatoire. Cent vingt-trois hommes ont été entendus par le jury, composé de M. Gabriel Fauré, directeur, assisté de MM. Adrien Bernheim, d'Estournelles de Constant, Gailhard, Delmas, Landesque-Dimitri, Véronge de La Nux, Escalaïs, Jean Mouliérat, Vieuille, Lenormand, Fernand Bourgeat, secrétaire. L'examen des candidates femmes aura lieu aujourd'hui et demain. La seconde épreuve pour les femmes et les hommes qui auront été déclarés admissibles après leur premier examen aura lieu vendredi.

Premier Flirt, avec Marguerite Deval ; *Les Saphirs*, avec Valentine Petit ; *On dit que !...* avec M. Rivers, n'auront plus que cinq représentations à la Comédie-Royale. Dimanche et lundi, M. Lucien Mayrargue fera relâche pour les dernières répétitions de son nouveau spectacle, dont la première aura lieu le mercredi 20 novembre ; répétition générale la veille.

Ajoutons que le spectacle se composera définitivement de *La Peau de l'Ours*, un acte de M. Tristan Bernard ; *Le Seigneur et Maître*, une spirituelle comédie de M André Picard, avec Mlle Marcelle Lender, et enfin les trois actes de M. Tristan Bernard, dont le titre n'est toujours pas définitif et qui seront créés par Mlle Louise Balthy.

Sous le titre de *Quand j'étais censeur*, notre distingué confrère M. Adrien Bernheim publiait hier dans le *Figaro* un remarquable article sur la « commission d'examen », à laquelle il appartint de 1888 à 1893, ayant pour collègues MM. de Forges, Paul Bourdon et Georges Gauné. M. Adrien Bernheim constate d'abord que le public peut toujours être *guidé*, et voici en quels excellents termes il s'exprime à ce sujet :

A l'heure actuelle, il s'agit de trouver le moyen d'instituer une commission qu'on n'appellerait plus la Censure, parce que ce mot est aussi démodé que déplaisant, mais un comité de surveillance qui aurait la difficile mission d'empêcher le plaisir de tomber trop bas, et qui, en même temps, se chargerait de discipliner le goût du public : car notre public, qu'il soit réuni dans une salle de théâtre, de café-concert ou de music-hall, ne demande qu'à être *guidé*..... L'important, c'est de savoir comment cette direction pourrait être donnée à ce public très friand de chansons et plus encore de revues. Public nombreux, public qui augmente chaque jour, nos directeurs le savent si bien qu'ils n'hésitent pas à monter constamment et sans répit des revues alors qu'autrefois — de mon temps ! — les directeurs de théâtre ou de cafés-concerts qui exploitaient ce genre n'en donnaient qu'une seule par an.

M. Adrien Bernheim, après avoir expliqué le fonctionnement de la censure d'il y a vingt ans, conclut ainsi :

Quatre inspecteurs pour les quarante théâtres et les cent soixante café-concerts de Paris, soit pour deux cents établissements, évidemment, incontestablement, nous n'étions pas en nombre... Les décisions d'une censure ainsi comprise ne pouvant pas avoir une sanction suffisante, et notre autorité était, par ce fait même, diminuée : on le savait, on s'en moquait un peu et certains directeurs, spéculant sur le mauvais goût du public, profitaient de cette surveillance forcément incomplète pour inciter leurs artistes à débiter des chansons « non autorisées ». Là était l'écueil, là était le danger.

On ne saurait mieux dire. Nous tiendrons nos lecteurs au courant de cette importante question qui préoccupe si justement le public.

De Tours : La première représentation de la tournée du *Chemineau*, avec M. Paul Mounet et Mlle Jeannine Zorelli, a été vraiment triomphale. Paul Mounet, un superbe chemineau, a été l'objet d'ovations enthousiastes et, à côté de lui, Mlle Jeannine Zorelli, une Toinette idéale, a recueilli de frénétiques applaudissements.

Voilà qui est d'un bon augure pour la suite de la tournée.

On annonce de Londres la mort du célèbre acteur Penley.

SPECTACLES DIVERS

SOIRÉE PARISIENNE

CHEZ MAYOL. — *L'Initiatrice*, opérette en deux actes de MM. Robert Dieudonné et Hugues Delorme, musique de M. Charles Cuvillier.

Le nouveau spectacle a obtenu un franc et légitime succès. La nouvelle opérette de MM. R. Dieudonné et H. Delorme : *L'Initiatrice*, est un petit chef-d'œuvre d'esprit, les couplets délicieux sont ciselés avec cet art parfait dont ces deux auteurs sont coutumiers. La partition de M. Charles Cuvillier est une petite merveille et il faudrait en citer tous les motifs. Mayol a offert à ce petit bijou un écrin somptueux. Il y a de ravissants costumes et Fleury Saint-Aubin ont brossé un décor resplendissant. Fréjol s'est chargé de la mise en scène et y a déployé toutes les ressources de son talent et de son goût avisés.

Quant à l'interprétation, son énumération suffit : Mayol, le roi des diseurs, a conquis à l'unanimité ses lauriers de chanteur d'opérette ; Allems, hier réjouissante Toinette, est une Circé magnifique d'entrain et de talent ; Perriat, ravissante chanteuse et comédienne exquise ; Fréjol, déjà nommé, deux fois couronné ; Leblond, duègne exubérante ; Max-Guy et Mourriès, excellents comédiens, et Izeh Kranil, encore une ex-pensionnaire de M. Antoine, très applaudie dans ses danses.

Deux tableaux vivants : « L'Esclave eubienne » et « L'Amour et Psyché », représentés par Diane Max et Mitty, ajoutent deux notes d'art à ce ravissant spectacle, qui est la joie des yeux et des oreilles.

C'est M. Laurent Halet qui conduit au triomphe l'exquise partition de M. Charles Cuvillier, et tout Paris redonne déjà la valse *C'est ça l'Amour*, qui demain sera célèbre.

Mayol joue l'opérette, mais Mayol fait aussi son tour de chant ; il triomphe ainsi deux fois chaque soir.

Valroger, Danvers, Cambardi, Niquet, Ouvrard fils sont très applaudis dans la partie concert. — ADDÉ.

Jamais Mistinguett ne s'est montrée plus délicieuse fantaisiste ni plus amusante excentrique que dans ses rôles de la *Revue des Folies-Bergère*. Elle est, avec Morton, le rire et la joie de cette revue de M. P.-L. Flers, dont le luxe et la splendeur sont uniques.

L'administration des Folies-Bergère nous prie d'annoncer qu'à partir de neuf heures du soir, elle ne peut plus répondre des places retenues par téléphone.

La Revue de l'Année, de MM. Rip et Bousquet, que nous prépare l'Olympia, sera dotée d'une interprétation de premier ordre. A Dorville, le grand comique attitré de la maison, viendront s'ajouter Maurel, Boucot, Saidreau, Mauville, Pré fils, Faivre, Max Berger. Ajoutons que *Quaker Girl* — la revue devant passer au plus tard le 20 novembre — n'aura plus que huit représentations.

Toutes les élégances parisiennes se rencontrent à la Cigale, parce qu'on y rit et que la revue de MM. Barde et Carré, dans laquelle se fait admirer l'incomparable Régina Badet, est un spectacle de bon goût et d'une note artistique incontestable.

Les dragons de Carlsruhe ont récemment adopté, nous dit-on, un motif wagnérien pour sonner la retraite. Combien plus artistes les hussards bleus de Glüstadt qui, dans *Les Jolies Filles de Gottenberg*, nous charment au son de la musique de MM. Ivan Caryll et Lionel Monckton, ces deux princes de l'opérette anglaise. C'est d'ailleurs l'opinion bien nette des spectateurs qui se pressent chaque soir dans le brillant music-hall de la place Blanche pour applaudir Jane Marnac, l'amusant Sinoël, Marise Fairy l'exquise divette, et tous les artistes dont M. Peter Carin a su les entourer.

Les délicieuses comédiennes Germaine de Nixo, Micheline, Suzy Snorr, tout un bataillon de jolies artistes, l'élégant compère Andréas, l'incomparable Baldy, les fameux Vernier-Odette, Lucien Cotté, les extraordinaires clowns musicaux Biben-Bob, la plus spirituelle des revues, *A la Lanterne... Magic !* un charmant vaudeville, *Huguette et son frère*. Voilà ce qu'on voit dans les confortables fauteuils à un franc (!) — entrée directe — des Magic-Folies. Avec le ticket de Magic, entrée gratuite au promenoir. A Magic, jeudi, matinée : music-hall, skating, bal, cinéma et les très fashionables tées dansants du professeur Rynal.

Le plus parfait des cinématographes, celui des grands magasins Dufayel, donne actuellement un spectacle exceptionnel qui fait courir tout Paris. Tous les jours, sauf le dimanche, à deux heures, trois heures et demie et cinq heures, les derniers épisodes de la guerre dans les Balkans, merveilleuses vues en couleurs avec exécution des hymnes nationaux, l'imitation parfaite de tous les bruits : cliquetis des sabres, crépitation de la fusillade, grondement des canons, etc., transportant le spectateur sur un véritable champ de bataille ; quantité d'autres scènes artistiques et humoristiques complètent ce magnifique programme. Concert dans le jardin d'hiver. Buffet-glacier, five o'clock tea.

SEANCES MUSICALES

Aux concerts Lamoureux, dimanche prochain, cinquième concert avec le concours de l'éminente cantatrice Mme A. Nikitina, de l'Opéra de Saint-Pétersbourg, qui interprétera un fragment de la *Légende de la ville invisible de Kiléj*, opéra de Rimsky-Korsakow ; la complainte d'Iaroslavna, du *Prince Igor* de Borodine, et *La Nuit* de Moussorgsky.

Le programme sera complété par *La Belle Mélusine*, ouverture de Mendelssohn ; la symphonie en *mi* bémol de Schumann ; *Thamar*, poème symphonique de Balakirew, et le *Till Eulenspiegel* de Richard Strauss.

Les concerts Colonne donneront, dimanche prochain, une seconde audition du *Manfred* de Schumann. Le programme comprendra en outre la *Symphonie héroïque* de Beethoven et les *Variations symphoniques* de César Franck.

PETIT COURRIER

— L'Œuvre de la Rénovation de la Bonne Chanson, fondée par le sympathique artiste M. Lorneg, marche de succès en succès. Son deuxième concert, comportant un programme choisi, avec des noms d'auteurs, d'artistes et d'exécutants aimés du public, a pleinement réussi. Le public manifeste de plus en plus sa faveur pour ces spectacles où l'art, l'esprit, la verve française s'allient le plus heureusement du monde à l'honnêteté, et il ne marchande pas son approbation à M. Lorneg et à ses charmants artistes.

Nicolet

Une voiture automobile n'est parfaite comme suspension qu'autant qu'elle est munie **d'amortisseurs et de compensateurs J. M.** Pour les incrédules, huit jours à l'essai sans frais, en s'adressant à l'usine J. M., 3, boulev. de la Seine, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Notice D franco sur demande.

NOTES D'UN CURIEUX

Hier, à la salle 6, Mes Lair-Dubreuil et Henri Baudoin, assistés des experts Sortais, Féral, Mannheim, ont commencé à disperser des objets d'art et d'ameublement, des tableaux anciens, des porcelaines dépendant des collections de feu M. Jean Dollfus. On se souvient des vacations retentissantes qui mirent en émoi, au printemps dernier, le monde de la curiosité. La vente d'hier fut plus modeste. Encore a-t-elle donné lieu à quelques adjudications notables que voici :

Un dessin à la plume attribué à Rembrandt, représentant la *Prise d'une ville*, a été payé 1,360 francs ; un dessin à la plume de l'Ecole allemande, l'*Annonciation*, 530 fr. ; une *Vue de Venise*, attribuée à Bernard Bellotto, 1,550 fr. ; un *Portrait de femme en robe rouge*, Ecole du Bronzino, 2,500 francs ; un *Portrait présumé de Malatesta*, attribué à Piero della Francesca, 2,300 fr. ; une *Descente de Croix*, de Luca Giordano, 1,205 fr. ; des *Cavaliers dans la montagne*, de Josse de Monpes, 3,805 fr. ; un *Portrait de jeune femme en robe bleue*, de Netscher, 2,200 fr. ; le *Bain de Diane*, esquisse en grisaille, Ecole de Rubens, 1,700 fr. ; *Loth et ses filles*, de Verhaghen, 1,200 francs.

Le produit de la journée s'est élevé à près de 52,000 francs.

L. R.

LIQUEUR DU PÈRE **KERMANN**
LA VIEILLE LIQUEUR FRANÇAISE

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

Le laboratoire de M. Branly — Les bizarreries de l'électricité — Le moteur des oiseaux Ossements préhistoriques — Les singularités de la vie

M. le président, en ouvrant la séance, invite M. Marchal, récemment élu, à prendre place parmi ses confrères.

M. Vincent, professeur au Val-de-Grâce, adresse à l'Académie un mémoire sur le séro-diagnostic de la fièvre typhoïde.

M. Edouard Branly présente à l'Académie un travail sur la conductibilité intermittente des diélectriques en lames très minces, dans leurs relations avec les radioconducteurs ou conducteurs à contacts imparfaits employés en télégraphie sans fil, soit pour l'inscription des dépêches, soit pour la réception directe au téléphone. Les expériences ont été effectuées avec des appareils entièrement construits au laboratoire de l'Institut catholique.

Disons, à ce propos, que grâce aux ressources qui ont été mises à la disposition de M. Edouard Branly pour ses recherches, d'abord par une souscription publique d'amis de la science, puis par une subvention annuelle importante de Mme la princesse de Polignac, les travaux du laboratoire de physique de la rue de Vaugirard sont assurés pour sept années, avec un matériel approprié et un personnel dévoué.

Ce sont de nouvelles bizarreries de la fée capricieuse qui a nom électricité, que M. Georges Claude a eu l'occasion d'observer dans le fonctionnement de ses tubes au néon, et dont M. d'Arsonval a rendu compte en son nom.

Si on intercale un, puis deux, puis trois et plus de ces tubes dans un circuit, on constate que plus on en enfile, en série, à la suite les uns des autres, plus, par conséquent, on accumule d'obstacles au passage du courant, plus ce courant augmente ! Mais c'est un singulier courant, plus il augmente, moins les tubes éclairent, tandis que l'éclat d'une lampe à incandescence traversée par ce même courant augmente énormément ! C'est véritablement un phénomène déconcertant.

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M. de Launay fait hommage à l'Académie de son nouvel ouvrage : *Traité de Métallogénie*.

M. Edmond Perrier dépose sur le bureau de l'Académie, au nom de M. Magnan, docteur ès sciences, un mémoire sur le poids des muscles pectoraux et le poids du cœur chez les oiseaux. Les observations de M. Magnan sont des plus intéressantes et il semble que les ingénieurs qui s'occupent d'aviation pourront en faire leur profit, le cœur étant considéré comme un moteur. Voici les conclusions du travail du jeune et savant physiologiste :

1° Les oiseaux planeurs à grande surface alaire n'ont besoin que d'un moteur réduit ;

2° Les oiseaux rameurs à petite surface portante développent, par contre, un effort considérable. Leur moteur doit être puissant.

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M. Henri Martin présente des ossements humains appartenant à huitt individus différents, découverts dans le gisement de Quina (Charente). Ces ossements, qui remontent à la période moustérienne (alors, l'homme se servait d'instruments en silex ttaillés sur une seule face), sont suggestifs. Cess ossements montrent que notre ancêtre ne ressemblait que vaguement à l'Apollon du Belvédère !

M. Dastre, au nom de M. Le Play, fait une communication sur la capacité minimum d'un organe permettant la vie.

On savait, depuis longtemps, que des gens ne possédant qu'une fraction de pancréas, ou un seul rein, etc., vivaient très à l'aise. Aujourd'hui, M. Dastre nous a démontré qu'un seul poumon, même incomplet, suffisait à produire l'hématose et ne contrariait pas la respiration. Mais les deux poumons valent mieux !...

G. W.

SPORT

COURSES A MAISONS-LAFFITTE

Mardi 12 novembre

Les courses commenceront à une heure quarante-cinq minutes.

Nos pronostics :

Prix de la Bretèche. — *Sigismond, Trincomaly.*
Prix de Chaumont. — *Conti la Belle, Antonine.*
Prix Saxon. — *Moreau, Ruyter.*
Prix Presto. — *Linois, Carandor.*
Prix du Quesnay. — *Joseline II, Faënza.*
Prix Chéri. — *Huningue, Maître Chabiron.*

COURSES A SAINT-CLOUD

Lundi 11 Novembre

DÉTAILS

Prix de Villejust (à réclamer — 3,000 francs, 2,000 mètres) :
1. Albergeot, à M. G.-G. Kousnetzoff (J. Reiff).
2. Minas, à M. M. Lazard (O'Neill).
3. Cagire, à M. E. Fischhof (Ch. Childs).
Non placés : Rivoli III (Barbé), Foxcatcher (J. Childs), Beda (G. Stern), Pourquoi Pas (Garner), Roué (G. Clout), Cordon Rouge (Ed. Haës), Little Girl (Meunier), La Cascade (Andouard), Primevère IV (F. Lane), Djebel II (J. Bara), Gavotte V (A. Sharpe), Toinette IV (J. Jennings).
Gagné par une tête ; le troisième à trois longueurs.
Mutuel : 58 fr. 50. Placés : Albergeot, 19 fr.; Minas, 18 fr. 50 ; Cagire, 38 fr.

Prix des Anémones (5,000 francs, 1,600 mètres) :
1. Sainte Gemme, à M. J. Henriot (M. Henry).
2. Morbihan, au baron J. de Bethman (O'Niell).
3. Formium, à M. Camille Blanc (A. Sharpe).
Non placés : Jean Pierre (J. Childs), Le Ramadan (T. Robinson), Thermodon (J. Reiff), Varoumi (G. Stern), Cantorbury (Garner), Calédon (Ch. Childs).
Gagné par une encolure ; le troisième à trois longueurs.
Mutuel : 100 fr. Placés : Sainte Gemme, 63 fr.; Morbihan, 27 fr.; Formium, 66 fr.

Prix des Barrières (4,000 francs, 900 mètres) :
1. Reine des Félibres, à M. J. Roberts (J. Reiff).
2. La Barbade, au vicomte d'Harcourt (G. Stern).
3. Plaisir d'Amour, à M. L. Wood (J. Childs).
Non placés : Happy Dream (Langford), Franc Bourgeois II (F. Lane), Turlupin (Garner), Fleur des Pois II (A. Sharpe), Persévérance (F. Rovella), Mosco (Bellhouse), La Culbute (Dujardin), Luzanille (Shampford), Dalsland (Ch. Childs), Bohr (J. Bara), Roi de Bengale (O'Neill), Crieuse (T. Robinson).
Gagné par une longueur et demie ; le troisième à une longueur et demie.
Mutuel : 85 fr. Placés : Reine des Félibres, 23 fr.; La Barbade, 15 fr.; Plaisir d'Amour, 15 fr.

Prix d'Aulnay (à réclamer — 3,000 francs, 1,400 mètres) :
1. La Serréenne, à M. Besnard (F. Rovella).
2. Joconde V, au comte R. de Clermont-Tonnerre (Ch. Childs).
3. Gaviota, à M. J. Lieux (J. Reiff).
Non placés : Clopotar (G. Stern), Yoghi (R. Paris), Mistress Henry (Garner), Somnolence (J. Bara), Aviation (O'Neill), Velum (J. Childs), Newton (T. Robinson), Origan (A. Sharpe), Gaud (Bottequin).
Gagné par une longueur ; le troisième à une longueur et demie.
Mutuel : 835 fr. 50. Placés : La Serréenne, 125 fr. 50 ; Joconde V, 98 fr.; Gaviota, 99 fr.

Prix du Grand-Chêne (handicap — 5,000 francs, 2,000 mètres) :
1. Virag, à M. R. de Monbel (A. Woodland).
2. Le Cid III, à M. L. Olry-Roederer (Ch. Childs).
3. Médaillon, à M. M. Lazard (A. Sharpe).
Non placés : Ida Agnès (Maillard), Désirée II (Garner), La Concorde (O'Neill), Pervenche III (H. Marsh), Limousin II (Salsano), Pampa (Langford), Oiselette (J. Bara).
Gagné par trois quarts de longueurs ; le troisième à trois longueurs.
Mutuel : 78 fr. Placés : Virag, 26 fr.; Le Cid III, 13 fr.; Médaillon, 19 fr.

Prix de Gaillon (5,000 francs, 2,400 mètres) :
1. Orage II, à M. A. de Belmont (Bellhouse).
2. Fédaja, à M. F. Pratt (O'Neill).
3. Adieu, au baron Gourgaud (J. Reiff).
Non placés : Hallebarde (H. Marsch).
Gagné par une courte tête ; le troisième à deux longueurs.
Mutuel : 27 fr. 50. Placés : Orage II, 19 fr.; Fédaja, 39 fr. 50.

G. d'Emiéville

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M. Achard, de Sidi-bel-Abbès, vient de prendre livraison d'un torpédo 10 HP Charron, particulièrement apprécié sur les routes d'Algérie.

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La 12 HP Léon Bollée, dernier type, est d'ailleurs une merveille digne de tous les châssis admirables déjà sortis des célèbres usines du Mans.

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La Rolls-Royce qui, sans équipement spécial, avait d'abord fait Londres, Edimbourg, Londres, puis atteint 125 kilomètres à l'heure à Brookland, a réalisé mieux encore. Sur la même piste, le même châssis muni d'un coupe-vent d'une carrosserie de course, plus multiplié, a dépassé 161 kilomètres à l'heure.

AVIATION

Aux Ecoles Deperdussin

A l'aérodrome Deperdussin d'Etampes. — Sept brevets ont été passés pendant la dernière semaine. Les nouveaux brevetés, MM. Guglielminetti, Urizburro, Hickel, Rousseau, Fanet, Terce, Martinez Rex ont passé brillamment toutes les épreuves, et on tous terminé par des vols planés très réussis.

A l'aérodrome de la Champagne. Le lieutenant Delagarde tient l'air pendant une heure et demie (épreuve du brevet militaire).

Le lieutenant Bresson termine le voyage de Vouziers, Mailly, Reims (épreuve du brevet militaire).

Le capitaine Fabre, le lieutenant Redelsperger évoluent à très grande hauteur. Emile Devienne débute sur le 50 HP Gnome, atterrissant très bien. Les lieutenants Zapelli, Ragon, Gauthier, ainsi que le sergent Marinokowitch font chacun quatorze vols pendant la journée sans aucune avarie.

Roisin reprend son entraînement.

Le chef pilote Parmelin fait un vol plané de 1,800 mètres.

Aux aérodromes Blériot

Samedi, à l'Ecole Blériot d'Etampes, Géo Chavez, sur son 80 HP, continue ses vols merveilleux. Il emmène d'abord comme passager son mécanicien Robert Thiry, puis un de ses amis, M. Juarez Noguera, avec lequel il va évoluer au-dessus de la ville d'Etampes.

Charles Verminck passe avec succès la dernière épreuve de son brevet de pilote : le lieutenant Portheau fait de bons tours de piste et des « huits » ; MM. de Saint-Agnès, Moretto et Slassow s'exercent aux lignes droites en vol.

A l'Ecole militaire, les lieutenants Massol, Munch, le maréchal des logis Laurent, le sergent Caron et le sapeur Blaignan s'entraînent longuement sur Blériot-Gnome.

De nouveaux élèves s'inscrivent aux Ecoles Blériot : MM. Paul Faucher et Georges Leclerc qui feront leur apprentissage au nouvel aérodrome de Buc, et M. Oscar Bider, qui a commencé son entraînement à Pau.

Les services réels de l'aviation à la guerre

Les télégrammes du Maroc apportent encore la nouvelle de résultats pratiques obtenus par nos officiers-aviateurs au Maroc : le commandant Félix est allé de Fez remettre une communication urgente au commandant de la colonne opérant contre les Zaërs, et le lieutenant Do-Hu a fait aussi en service commandé le voyage aller et retour de Casablanca à Rabat.

Sur un autre théâtre de guerre, dans les opérations autour d'Andrinople, des aviateurs de l'armée bulgare sont à plusieurs reprises allés survoler les positions turques et ont poussé l'audace jusqu'à faire des reconnaissances au-dessus même de la ville assiégée et de ses citadelles. L'un d'eux, le lieutenant Petroff, aurait même été blessé mortellement au cours d'un exploit particulièrement dangereux ; divers vols ont en tous cas été profondément utiles aux succès des armées bulgares.

Ces résultats pratiques ont été obtenus par des aviateurs volant la plupart sur appareils Blériot.

Un déménagement par les airs

Aujourd'hui, s'ouvrira le nouvel aérodrome que Louis Blériot organise sur les 200 hectares de terrain dont il s'est rendu acquéreur à Buc et qui sont les premiers que le voyageur venant de Versailles trouve en arrivant en haut du plateau. Ces terrains entourent le fort du Haut-Buc et les premiers hangars modèles avec pavillons à étages pour les bureaux, logements du personnel et ateliers, sont déjà érigés.

Le matériel volant commence à les remplir, car au cours de la semaine dernière les appareils de l'Ecole d'Etampes y ont été transportés. Bien entendu, les oiseaux ont changé de nid le plus facilement du monde par la voie des airs et sous la conduite des pilotes Perreyon et Domenjoz, monoplaces et biplaces ont rallié avec eux une bonne partie du matériel de l'Ecole comme charge utile.

Ce déménagement par aéroplane n'a pas été une des moindres curiosités du transfert de l'Ecole Blériot.

Sous la haute direction de MM. Blériot et Leblanc, l'Ecole de Buc sera dirigée par M. Collin à qui déjà tant de pilotes sont redevables d'un enseignement rapide et complet.

Tous les essais des appareils nouveaux, les réceptions militaires seront faits à l'avenir au nouvel aérodrome qui sera un des centres les plus intéressants de l'Aviation française.

Méry

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Daniel Guestier, à Bordeaux.
Baronne Arthur Hainguerlot, au château de la Brosse.
Eug. Lagelouze, à Bayonne.
Paul Lécroart, au château de Villiers.
Lescot, à Belfort.
Vicomtesse Raymond de Petiteville, au château de Saint-Fargeau.
Baronne André Piérard, au château de Tous-Vents.
Didier Saint-Etienne, au château du Sendat.
De Sardent, au château du Breuil.
Générale Tournier, à Bourges.
Duchesse d'Ursel, née de Mun, au château de Busset.
Comtesse de Viel-Castel, à Ormskirk.
Mlle de Cools, au château de Boishimont.
MM. le comte d'Anthouard, à Vraincourt.
Baron Bardet de Thieux, à Londres.
Vicomte de Bérenger, au château de Coemont.
Bonnard, à Saint-Germain-en-Laye.
Checa, à Neuilly-sur-Seine.
Duc de Choiseul-Praslin, au château de Clères.
Comte Dauger, au château de Pleumartin.
Gabriel Dumay, à Dijon.
Emile de Lalieux, à Nivelles.
Vicomte du Laurent, à l'abbaye du Tortoir-Saint-Nicolas.
Baron de Lauriston, au château de Mousseau.
Le Roy, à Grasse.
Vicomte de Lombarès, à Limoges.
Mérillon, au château de Pallanne.
Vicomte Alfred de Neuville, à Versailles.
Charles de Parseval, au château de Germancy.
Peské, à Bormes.
Henri Tétard, à Dijon.

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Bourse du Commerce

PARIS, le 11 novembre 1912

Cours du Marché de la Bourse de Commerce

	SEIGLES 1 h.	SEIGLES 3 h.	AVOINES 1 h.	AVOINES 3 h.
Courant	21.75	21.35	22.75	22.95
Prochain	21.30	21.30	22. »	22.15
Janvier-février	21.25	21.25	21.40	21.60
4 premiers	21.25	21.25	21.60	21.70
4 de mars	21.25	21.25	21.65	21.70
Tendance	calme	calme	faible	soutenue
Veille	nulle		1.500	
Jour	nulle		1.500	

	BLÉS 1 h.	BLÉS 3 h.	FARINES 1 h.	FARINES 3 h.
Courant	28.75	28.70	37.75	37.55
Prochain	28. »	27.90	36.95	36.90
Janvier-février	27.65	27.65	36.40	36.30
4 premiers	27.45	27.45	36.20	36.20
4 de mars	27.35	27.40	35.90	35.90
Tendance	ferme	calme	soutenue	calme
Veille	250		1.350	
Jour	1.000		1.350	

Marché faible en raison des nouvelles pessimistes concernant l'attitude de la Serbie. Rente hongroise alourdie. Banques offertes par Budapest. Industrielles réalisées : Alpines 940. Valeurs de transports lourdes : Autrichiens 670, Lombards 101 50.

BRUXELLES, 11 novembre

Marché lourd : Métropolitain faible, Chemins espagnols réalisés, Rio-Tinto en nouveau recul.

NEW-YORK, 11 novembre

(Fourni par Harris, Winthrop et Cie, 23, rue de la Paix.)

Chemins de Fer

Atchison	107 3/4	107 ./.	Missouri Pacif	43 5/8	../.
Baltim. et Ohio	../.	../.	N.-York Centr.	116 1/2	../.
Canad. Pacific	261 3/8	261 1/4	Norfolk et W.	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chesap. et Ohio	81 1/2	80 ./.	Northern Pac.	123 1/4	124 1/8
G. Northern P.	138 3/4	137 3/4	Pensylvan. Rd.	123 3/8	../.
Louisv.-Nashv	../.	../.	Reading	171 1/8	169 5/8
Lehigh-Valley	174 ./.	173 ./.	Southern. Pac.	110 1/2	109 3/4
Missouri K.T.	28 7/8	../.	Union Pacific.	171 5/8	170 ./.

Industrielles et Minières

Amalgam. Cop.	83 3/8	81 3/4	U.-S. Steel Com	75 1/2	74 ./.
Am. Sm. et Ref.	81 1/2	79 ./.	U.-S. Steel Pr.	112 3/4	../.
Anaconda Cop.	43 1/4	42 1/2	Argent-Métal.	62 3/4	62 3/8
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Nouv. 1/2 impériales de Russie.	20 55	— 20 60

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BOURSE DE PARIS

Paris, le 11 novembre 1912.

Malgré les nouvelles toujours inquiétantes du différend austro-serbe, notre place ne manifeste pas de prime-abord de trop mauvaises dispositions ; on semble persuadé dans les milieux financiers que l'attitude de l'Autriche comporte pas mal de bluff, l'Allemagne et l'Italie ne se montrant pas très disposées à prendre à leur compte les prétentions autrichiennes, mais bien seulement à les appuyer diplomatiquement. Il en résulte un certain optimisme qui paraît à l'ouverture être partagé par Londres et par Berlin, Vienne demeurant assez faible. Mais vers le milieu de la séance, des ventes de l'arbitrage se produisent pour le compte de Pétersbourg sur les Fonds et les valeurs russes qui subissent des moins-values appréciables. Le reste de la cote ne tarde pas à en être affecté et les cours se tassent graduellement sur toute la ligne jusqu'en clôture. La Rente abandonne encore une fraction, bientôt imitée par la plupart des Fonds d'Etats, notamment par le Serbe. Le Rio s'alourdit à son tour et le mouvement de réaction s'étend aux Etablissements de crédit et aux valeurs de traction et d'électricité ; en coulisse on remarque surtout le recul des valeurs de cuivre et la faiblesse des Diamantifères.

Marché officiel

Notre 3 0/0 s'alourdit encore de 20 centimes à 89 25. Les achats des Caisses portent sur 45,000 francs de Rente au comptant.

Parmi les Fonds d'Etats étrangers, l'Extérieure se représente à 90 60, le Turc unifié abandonne une fraction à 79 85, le Serbe, très irrégulier, clôture à 78 85 contre 79 55 ; l'Italien est résistant à 97 80. Les Emprunts russes s'inscrivent en faiblesse : le Consolidé à 89 25, le 3 0/0 1891 à 73 20, le 5 0/0 1906 à 101 85 et le 4 1/2 0/0 1909 à 99 10.

Les Etablissements de crédit accentuent leur mouvement rétrograde : Banque de Paris 1,645, Union parisienne 1,047, Crédit lyonnais 1,526, Crédit mobilier 640, Comptoir d'escompte 973.

Au groupe étranger, la Banque ottomane s'effrite de 630 à 623 ; les Banques mexicaines restent calmes : la Nationale du Mexique à 908. Au compant la Banque de Rome se négocie à 110.

Chemins français calmes et plutôt lourds : Nord 1,612, Lyon 1,225, Orléans 1,289, Est 895.

Les Chemins espagnols perdent quelques points : Nord-Espagne 440, Saragosse 416, Andalous 295.

Les valeurs de traction abandonnent encore du terrain : Métropolitain 614, Nord-Sud 228, Omnibus 736, Thomson-Houston 734.

Les valeurs d'électricité accompagnent le reste du marché dans son mouvement de recul : Electricité de Paris 724, Parisienne de distribution 632, Eclairage électrique très résistant à 143.

Les Industrielles russes réactionnent graduellement : Briansk 442 contre 455, Sosnowice 1,330 contre 1,345, Bakou 1,895 contre 1,951.

Le Rio, d'abord indécis, abandonne finalement vingt points à

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Elevage spécial lapins à fourrures, races pratiques, de rapport et d'agrément. Magnifiques argentés, fourrure chinchilla, claire et foncée, russes et polonais, fourrure hermine. Géants bleus, fourrure taupe rasée, havanes français, fourrure martre. Havanes noirs brillants, Angoras blancs, bleus, havanes, fourrures renard blanc, bleu. Géants normands. Mlle Lemarié, aviculteur-amateur, Villa Folie-Lebrun, Evreux.

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PORTRAITS MINIATURE

Leçons de dessin, aquarelle, miniature, Salon des Artistes Français consécutivement de 1903 à 1912. — Mlle Jeanne Duhamel, 46, rue de Verneuil, Paris.

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Jeune homme, 26 ans, sérieux, chauffeur, demande place, bonnes références. — Ecrire : Boutron,Désiré, 13, rte de Nevers, Sâlette (Loiret)

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Chauffeur sérieux, 26 a., permis tout système, désire place. — P. R., 15, rue de l'Estrapade.

Chauf., exc. cert., rec. p. mait., d. pl. m. bourg. Ec.Deroüet,22,av.Tilleuls,villa Montmorency.

Chauffeur, 19 a., d. place Paris ou province. A. Bessard, 62 *ter*, rue des Entrepreneurs.

Chauf., célib., bnes réf. verb., d. pl. Paris ou prov. Ecrire Chauveau, 18, rue Marignan.

Jeune homme dem.pl.méc.chauff.ou sec. Cond.b. con.Paris,B.r.Bondon,Marais,p.St-Chéron(S.-O)

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Anc. mécan. marine, 36 a., marié, sans enf., 17 a. réf. 1re ord. Chauf. mais. bourg. Fait rép. dem. sit. France ou étr. Sabrié, 7, rue Ménessier.

Chauf.-méc., 35 a., cherche pl. Bnes références. Louis Poirel, 50, rue Lauriston, Paris

Chauff.-méc., 33 a., 22 a. de Paris, b. réf. mais. bourg., d. place. Claude, 4, rue Jasmin (16e).

Chauff.-méc., 28 a., d. pl. Paris, voyag. ou camp. Quitte cause dép. J.Perret,89,r.de l'Université.

Chauffeur-mécanicien, 28 ans, célibataire, rec. par mait. C. Dupuis, 170, faub. Saint-Honoré.

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Mén. 40-35 ans, 2 enf., dés. pl. concierge, anc. domestiq. — Ecrire O. B., 51, rue de Rome.

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Cuisinier, 27 ans, très capable, recommandé, demande place. — A. A., 30, rue Feydeau.

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Cuisinier-pâtissier, 26 a., dem. pl. mais. bourg., bonnes références. A. S., 62, r. St-Dominique.

Cuis.-pâtis., sérieux, écon., sob., b. réf., dem. place av. ou s. aide. Drach, 28, r. l'Exposition

Cuis.-pât., 34 ans, rec. p. m., écon., p. ex., dem. pl. ou ext., voyag. A. S., aven. d'Antin, 15.

ECOLES DE CUISINE

Cours de cuisine et pâtisserie au journal le *Cordon Bleu*, 129, fb. St-Honoré et 71, r. la Pompe

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Bonne cuisinière, 32 a., très bonnes référ., dem. place av. fme ch. A. M., 85, rue du Rocher.

Cuis., fais. mge, dem. pl. av. fme ch., gages 60 et 10 fr. S'adresser J.M., 122, rue de la Pompe.

Cuis., tr. cap., 30 a., 2-3 a. m. m., dem. pl. stable, bnes références. J. B., 14, av.de Tourville.

Cuisinière, demande place, bonnes références. S'adresser Mme E. B., 7, rue Princesse, Paris.

Cuis., fais. mge, dem. pl., réf. verb. Gages 70 f. vin comp. Ecrire Léa, 6, rue Lécluse, Paris.

Vve, cuis., 40 a., sach. b. cuis., dem. pl., bnes références. A. H., 94, bd Latour-Maubourg.

Jne fille, 22 a., sach. tr. b. cuis., pât., d. place cuis. ou bonne à tt faire. O. P., 13, r. l'Etoile.

Cuisinière sérieuse, 27 a., désire place avec valet de chambre. — M. L., 18, rue Marbeuf, Paris.

Cuisinière, 33 ans, recomm. par maîtres, dem. place. — Ecrire L. B., 4, rue Moncey, Paris.

Bne cuis., 32 a., exc. réf., d. place, de préf. avec valet. — Cujon, 17, rue Marguerite.

Cuisinière, 38 a., pâtiss., glac., demande place, références verbales. A. M., 2, rue Miromesnil.

Très bonne cuisinière, demande place ou extra, bonnes références. — M. C., 5, rue Sédillot.

Bne cuisinière, sér., 4 a. réf. par mait.,fait mge, demande place. J. B., 107, rue de la Pompe.

Bne cuis. d. pl. ou extras, 15 a. m' mais. L. F., rue Porte-de-Ville, à Beaufort (M.-et-L.).

Cuisinière, 39 a., fait pâtis., glace, dem. place. Bnes référ. S'ad. L. M., 4, rue de Naples

Bne cuisin., 32 a., fait un peu ménage, dem. place. Tr. b. réf. verb. M. L., 16, r. de Berne

Très bne cuisin., encore en pl., d. p. stab. av. val. 4-5 a. m' m. T. b. r. J.H.,2,r. Meissonier

Cuisin. sér., 26 a., bnes réf., dem. pl. stable. Ecrire E. M., 23, rue Trézel. Ag. abst.

Très bne cuis., 31 a., tr. b. r., dés. place. Ecrire M., 10, rue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe

Très bne cuis., 39 a., écon., act., fait un peu mén., réf. v., d. pl. M. C., 2, rue Jacob

Cuis., 28 a., sait fre cuis. bourg., d. pl. av. fme de ch. Bnes référ. A. B., 17, rue Lamennais.

Très bne cuis., 8 a. m' mais., rec. p. mait., d. p. d. bne fam. Ec. Mlle M. D., 79, r. Lauriston

Jeune fille, 25 ans, dem. place cuisinière, recom. par maîtres. — M. S., 12, avenue de l'Alma.

Cuis. d. p. av. f. ch. Mercier,145,r.St-Dominique

Tr. b. cui., 38 a., r. p. m. J.B., 54, r. Miromesnil

Bne cuis., 48 a., mar', d. p., M.R., r. Obligado,5

Cuis., 40 a., d. pl. m. b. J. H., 34, fg St-Martin.

Cuis' d. pl. av. fille cuis. S.V., 13, av. Bugeaud

Bne cuis.,49 a.,d.pl.extra,b.réf. L.F., 11, r.Gassendi.

Cuisinière, dem. place. J. F., 134, fg St-Martin.

Bne cuis.,38 a.,15 a.réf. J.V., 23, r. de Marignan.

CUISINIERES-PATISSIERES

Cuis.-pât., 32 a., tr. rec. par mait., désire place, références verb. — L. G., 20, rue Roquepine.

Cuisinière-pâtissière, 30 ans, recommandée, demande place. Martel, 1, avenue du Trocadéro.

Bne cuis., célib., réf., fait pât. et glac., d. place ou extra av. valet. M. C., 20, aven. Friedland.

Très fine cuisinière, cap., pât., glac., écon., exc. références. M. B., 20, rue du Dragon, Paris.

Cuisinière-pâtissière-glacière, 36 ans, demande place. Ecrire A. D., 2, rue Logelbach, Paris.

Cuis., dem. place av. fme ch., conn. pât., prop., active. Ecrire J. B., 139, rue de la Tour, Paris.

Très bne cuisinière, fais. pât., 39 a., bnes référ., demande place. — M. D., 2, rue de Tournon.

Très bne cuisinière, 34 a., pât., glac., rec. p. m., place. Ecrire A. D., 2, rue Logelbach, Paris.

Très bne cuis.-pât., 38 a., rec. par mait., 5-7 a. réf. verb., dés. pl. sér. M. R., 68, av. d'Iéna.

Aisacienne, 38 a., exc. cuis.-pât.-glac., d. pl. d. bne fam., exc. réf. M. M., 6, r. de Phalsbourg.

Cuisinière-pâtis., 30 a., d. place Paris. Bons renseignements. A. C., 54, rue de Longchamp

Bne cuis., Suissesse, d. place, fait pâtisserie et glaces. Bnes référ. B. M., boulev. Suchet, 3

Très bne cuisin.-pâtis.-glac., très bnes référ., 36 ans, d. pl. av. valet ch. J. B., 26, rue d'Artois

Bne cuisin.-pâtiss., 31 ans, 3 et 5 a. référ., dem. place avec valet. J. Boré, 109, rue des Dames

Bne cuis.-pâtiss., tr. bnes réf., 36 ans, dem. pl. ou extras av. valet ch. L. B., 24, rue Téhéran

Cuisinière-pâtissière, 38 a., fait un p. mge, dés. pl. Bons rens. Pauline, 1, r. Dagobert, Clichy

Très bne cuis.-pâtis., 30 a., 12 a. m' mais., d. place, Réf. verbales. J. V., 24, rue de Berri

Bonne cuisinière-pâtissière, 30 a., d. pl. avec valet. B. réf. Ecr. A. P., 3, r. Balny-d'Avricourt

Cuisinière, célib., 44 a., rec p. mait., pât.-gl., 12 ans réf. v., t. pl. M.D., 42, galerie Vivienne

Bonne cuisinière-pâtissière dem. place stable, bons renseign. — L. C., 25, avenue du Bois.

Très bonne cuisinière, posséd. les meil. référ., demande place. — E. C., 32, rue Le Peletier.

Cuisin. rempl. ch., f. pâtis. gl., tr. b. réf. verb., dem. pl. ou ext. C. M., 73, av. des Ch.-Elysées.

Cuis.,Als.,37 a.,pât.,gl. A.M.,29,r.de Penthièvre.

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Une dame veuve, sérieuse, hautes références, demande situation de dame de compagnie, lectrice, peut diriger intérieur, accompagner jeunes filles, donner leçons de français et de conversation à étrangers. — Ecrire ou s'adresser : C. M., 18, rue Jean-Vaury, Paris (14e arr.)

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Demoiselle sérieuse, 40 ans, recommandée par maîtres, 10 et 7 ans de références, femme de chambre, couturière, demande place ou emploi de confiance. Ecrire E. L., 95, rue Miromesnil.

Femme de chambre, 22 ans, b. éduc., connaiss. cout., service, coiffure, excellentes références, demande place. — Ecrire M. B., au *Gaulois*.

Femme de chambre, 28 a., bne cout.-ling., rep., très adroite, connais. bien le serv., demande place, références verbales. J. P., 105, r. Jouffroy.

Alle, 22 a., c. ling., cout., coif., musique, demande place fme ch. ou gouvern. p. enf. Ecr. E.H., chez Mme Wattard, 15, rue des Archives

Jeune fme de chambre sachant bien travailler, demande place Paris et campagne. Ecrire : Anne Guerret, Chantenay, Saint-Imbert (Nièvre).

Bne fme chambre, tr. b. couturière, flou, tailleurs ling. fin, chapeaux, demande place étranger ou Paris. — Ecrire B., bureau du *Gaulois*.

Bne fme de ch., 30 a., parf. ser. dame,cout.,hab., voy., d. pl. stab., r. v. M. L., 2, rue d'Artois.

Fme de ch., 27 a., conn. cout., serv. tab., désire place stable. B.réf.M. Puyou, 4, villa Juge (15e)

Jeune fille, 22 a., sach. bien coudre, dés. pl. fme de chambre. C. M., 22, place Saint-Georges.

Fme de ch., sér., fais. tob.., ling., mge, bonnes référ., dem. place. A. A., 11, r. d'Argenson.

Bne fme de ch., 24 a., connn. cout., serv. tab., d. pl.av.valet ou non or fme ch.S.M.,8,r.Duret.

Fme de ch., 32 a., tr. cap. s serv., expér. des voy., 2-3 a. bnes référ. J.G., 6, avenue Alphand.

Fme de ch., dem. pl. ou valet, 4 a. m. maison, rec. par mait. E. Ca, 40, avenue du Trocadéro.

Fme ch., 30 a., parl. allem., franç., tr. cap., fait cost. taill., emb., b. réf. M. E., au *Gaulois*.

Jne fille, 20 a., arr.prov., c. cout.,rep., d. pl. fme ch., exc. réf. Mlle Hatry, St-Maixent (Sarthe).

Fme ch., 30 a., bne cout., conn. coupe, dem. pl., fer. camp. M.Calmet,St-Nazaire,p.Canet(P.-O.)

Fme de ch., 43 a., mge, cout., serv. table, bnes référ., dem. pl. Z. M., 88, r. de Longchamp.

Italienne, cath., parl. franç.,all., b. r., d. pl. fme ch. d. fam. dist., voy. Pescucci, 5, r. Fondary.

Fme de ch., 26 a., conn. cout., serv. tab., d. pl. stable. G. S., 66, rue de l'Abbé-Groult, Paris.

Bne fme ch., vve, s. enf., 34 a., conn. b. serv. et cout., dés. place, b. référ. D., 3, r. Boccador.

Fme de ch., 35 a., sach. b. travail., dés. place, 5 et 12 a. m. m. B. B., 127, bd Malesherbes.

Fme de ch., 30 a., sach. rob., ling., excell. réf., demande place. Alice, 47, rue Joubert, Paris.

Fme de ch., Allem., conn. cout., ling., ser. tab., demande place. A. B., 44, rue Etienne-Marcel.

Fme de ch., 30 a., dés. place avec valet, conn. cout., rob., ling. M. D., 9, rue Poncelet, Paris

Fme de ch., 37 a., conn. cout., ling., rob., bon emb., voy., r. p. m. Ecr. L. B., au *Gaulois*.

Fme ch., 26 a., sér., serv., cout., ling., d. pl. av. valet, réf. verb., voy. P. B., 4, rue Lavoisier.

Fme ch., 36 a.,fait serv. dame, mén., cout., rep., d. pl. av. val. Long. r. M. B., 55, av. Bugeaud

Fme de ch. d. place avec valet, sach. bien serv., cout. Réf. verb. L. L., 193, rue de l'Université.

Fme de ch., 30 a., bnes référ., connais. bien service, d. place. H.C., 68, boul. de Courcelles

Fme de ch., 29 a., dem. place sérieuse ou 2e, av. valet. Bnes référ. C. A., 170, rue de la Pompe.

Fme de ch., veuve, 39 a., d. pl. avec valet, fait robes et ling. B. r. C. P., 23 *bis*, av. Messine

Fme ch., 26 a., c. service et cout., cherche place sérieuses références. Ginaud, 19, rue Spontini

Fme ch., 37 a., 6 a. m' mais., c. b. cout., d. pl. avec val. B. r. v. R. M., 16, rue Magdebourg

Bne fme de ch., 32 a., d. place, rec. par maîtres. M. L., 53, avenue du Bois-de-Boulogne

Fme ch. al., 40 a., m. de tr. b. réf., c. serv. d. c. voy., s'oc. enf., d. pl. A. B., 164, r.de Grenelle.

Femme de ch. con. coupe, cout., coif., voyag., bon. référ. Ecrire Fisch, 113, rue Cardinet.

Jne fille 24 ans, ar. prov., c. cout., d. pl. f. de ch. S. M., 7, avenue des Cerisiers, Asnières.

Fme de ch. 38 ans, sac. cout., repas., dem. pl. Bon. référ. — M. C., 137, rue de Grenelle.

Fme de ch. tr. sér., fais. rob. et ling., dem. pl., 8 ans m. mais. M. D., 109, boul. Haussmann.

Fme de ch. 30 ans, con. mén., serv. tab., cout., long. réf., dem. pl. Elise, 11, rue Montholon.

Fme de ch. sér., con. b. serv., cout., dem. pl., bon. réf. verb. L. R., 34, rue Saint-Dominique.

Fme de ch. 31 a., c. serv., cout., ling., m., d. pl. st., av.tr. b. réf. verb. M. H., 8, cité de l'Alma.

Fme de ch. 40 ans., 10 et 9 ans m. m., lib. ap. d., d. pl. ch. 1 ou 2 p. C. D., 21, rue Le Peletier.

Fme de ch. 30 ans, s. serv., cout., d. pl. av. val. Paris ou b. R. v. J. C., 121,boul.Montparnasse

Fme de ch. 32 ans d. pl., con. cout., ling., serv. table, mén. — C. J., 72, rue de Tocqueville.

Tr. bon. fem. de ch., genre gouv. d'int., dés. pl. st. Excel. référ. A. P., 127, rue des Dames.

Jeune fille cherche place femme de chambre, bon. référ. — E. A., rue Pierre-Charron, 27.

Fme ch., d' comp', 35 a., tr. b. r., 9 a. m' mais., d. pl. pr. p' âgée. B. P., 27, av. Henri-Martin

Fme ch., 29 a., c. cout. et serv., tr. b. réf. verb., d. pl., libre 4 à 7. A. B., 2, rue Marbeuf

Fme de ch., 35 a., sach. cout., ling., long. et bnes réf., d. pl. J.B., 212, rue de Vaugirard

Jne fille, 18 a., arriv. prov., sachant cout., d. pl. de fme de ch. B. réf. M.L., 28, r. la Baume

Fme de chambre, 26 ans, grande, désire place avec ou sans valet. A.W., 55, r. François-1er

Fme de ch., 24 a., c. bien couture et service table, désire place. M. L., 35, boul. Raspail

Femme de chambre, 23 ans, dem. pl. avec valet, très bon. référ. verb. Y. D., 16, r.Général-Foy.

Femme de ch. fais. robes, ling., bonn .réf., dem. pl. av. valet.— F. G., 101 *bis*, rue Lauriston.

Femme de ch.,36 a., sér.,b.réf.,dem.pl.p.entr.ling. d.gr.mais.,gre fme charge.M.D.38,Fg-St-Honoré

Fme de ch. franç., 30 a., expér., sach. soig. mal., bnes réf., dés. pl. — R. B., 22, rue Richelieu.

Fme ch. dem. pl. av. val., cout., serv., bnes référ. — Ecrire : H. J., 22, rue de Verneuil.

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Jeune fille, 22 ans, dem. place fille de cuisine, bon. référ. — E. F., 22 *ter*, rue Legendre.

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Garde-malade diplômée, soignerait personne âgée. — Langlet, 6, r. Héricart. Tél. 710.14.

GOUVERNANTES

Dme vve, sér., sac. dir. int., dem. pl. ch. 1 ou 2 pers., bon. réf. C. S., 18, r. N.-D.-de-Nazareth.

Jne f., 30 a., d. pl. p. tenir intérieur chez personne seule. E. G., 52, boul. Richard-Lenoir

Gouvernante allem., cath., parl.ital.,fr., b. réf., dem. situat., dés. trait.famil. Seitz,5,r.Fondary

Dame veuve, disting., française parl. angl., dés. dir.int.pers.seule. Ecr. Mme Lindsay, *Gaulois*.

GOUVERNANTES D'ENFANTS

Gouv. allem., cath., sach. tr. b. franç., dés. pl. aup. enf.à part. 3 a.,t.b.r. M.M.,32,r.Pergolèse

Gouvern. allem., 39 a., tr. sér., dés. pl. aup.jnes enf., long. référ. M. N., 115, r. St-Dominique.

Dlle, Allemande, sérieuse, rec. p. mait., d. pl. fme de ch. ou enf. H. T., 14, r. du Retrait (20e).

GOUVERNANTES-INSTITUTRICES

Gouv.-institutrice, All., parl. cour. franç., d. pl. externe ou lec. Werner, 72, r. Bois, Levallois

INSTITUTRICES

Inst. allem., angl. franç., surv. étud., mus., car. doux, tr. rec., dem. pl. Fichte, 113, r. Cardinet

JARDINIERS

On demande ménage jardinier. Un aide, connaissant 4 branches, femme basse-cour. 1 vache, laiterie, petit chenil. Logé, chauffé, éclairé, légumes. Gages selon capacités. Sérieuses références exigées. — Ecrire à M. Charles Meunier, 2, rue Lamandé, Paris.

On demande aide jardinier recommandé par parents, de préférence fils de jardiniers, sérieux et travailleur, avec références sérieuses. Ecrire à M. Sitoleux, 1, rue du Quatre-Septembre, Paris.

JOURNEES BOURGEOISES

Fine ling., sort. gr. m. ling., dés. journ. bourg. 4 fr. et déjeun. — S. P., 14, rue Bouchardon.

Fine ling., trousseaux, blouse, lav., incrustations,dés.journ.,5f.nourrie.MlleC.,65,r.Lévis.

Tre gde mais., dem. journ. ou ch. elle, fait rob., manteaux tailleur. Z. C., 44, rue de Meaux.

Fme de ch., conn. cout., ling., rep., demande journées. — R. M., 19, rue Claude-Pouillet.

Cout. d. journ. bourg. J.B., 37, av. Malakoff

LINGERES

Lingerie fine, blouses riches, trousseaux, ex-première rue la Paix. Travail à façon. Prix mod. Mme Georges, 1 *bis*, rue des Coutures-St-Gervais.

Lingerie fine, trousseaux, spécial. blouses grand chic sur commande. — Présente modèles. — Prix modérés. — S. D., 138, rue Cardinet, Paris.

MAITRES D'HOTEL

Maître d'hôtel, 35 ans, représ. bien, dés. pl. sér. Con. parf. serv. et serv. partic., tr. bon arg., tr. soig., sobre et actif, 10 ans d'excell. référ., rec. par mait. — B. C., 8, avenue de Villiers.

Bon mait. d'hôt., célib., 30 ans, 1 m. 82, meil. réf., dés. pl. — F. R., 24, rue de Chaillot.

Maître d'hôtel, 40 ans, au cour. serv. bnes référ., dem. place. — D. A., 3, rue de Courcelles.

Maître d'hôtel, 40 ans, tr. bnes réf., con. bien le serv., dem. place. — Ec. M. M., 29, rue Cler.

Mtre d'hôtel, bonne tenue, b. réf., 40 a., t. 1m72, désire place. — P. L., 100, r. St-Dominique.

MAITRES D'HOTEL-VALETS

Maître d'hôtel valet, 35 a., bnes réf., représ. bien, dem. place. — Ecr. Vincent, 54, rue Galilée.

Mait. d'h.-valet, 33 a., conn. b. ser., d. pl.ou ext. d.soins à mtre mal.ou inf.Charreton,44,r.Lévis

Mait. d'h.-valet, gr., rec. par mait., d. pl. ou extra, irait ttе destin. H. P., 28, r.d'Armaillé.

MENAGES

On demande pour campagne toute l'année un ménage de confiance habitué au service de maison bourgeoise et ayant servi de préférence en province, très propre et soigneux, pas trop jeune. La femme faisant bonne cuisine bourgeoise, petits repassages, raccommodages, ménage, etc. Le mari à toutes mains, ménage, argenterie, service de table, calorifère. Gages 150 fr. par mois, gros légumes, chauffé, logé, éclairé. Ecrire avec copies de certificats à M. Meunier, 2, rue Lamandé, Paris. Dire âges et renseignements verbaux exigés.

Ménage, chauffeur, tout syst., et cuisinière, demande place stable, bonnes références. — Ecrire Louis, 1, rue des Soupirets, Sèvres (S.-O.).

Ménage, chauffeur sachant soigner cheval, la femme cuisinière, sortant province, demande place. — Ecr. M. E. Berger, Fouchères (Aube).

Ménage, chauffeur aider. par occas. intérieur, femme cuisinière, basse-cour ou non occupée. Lavaud, La Coudraie-Clairfontaine (S.-et-Oise).

Mén., chauf. fem. de ch., 33-27 ans, d. pl. ens., sér. réf., r. p. m. G. B., 129, aven. de Villiers.

Mén. 37-29 a., ch.-méc. et cuis.-pât., b. r., d. pl. Paris ou prov. G. B., 13, rue de Penthièvre.

Mén. ch. anc. coc. ay. c. Paris, f. de ch. c. coup., ling., d. pl., réf. verb. D. P., 48, r. Varenne.

Mge, 30 a., mari chauffeur, fme de ch., dem. pl. ville ou camp.,b.réf. Ecr.L.O.,Hommes (I.-et-L.)

MENAGES (Valets et Cuisinières).

On dem. ménage exc. cuis., val. ch. ext., 8 mois Paris, bon. réf. Ch. D., 23, aven. Victor-Hugo.

Ménage, cuisinière, valet, demande place ou extras pour valet seul. Bonnes références. — J. B., 4, avenue Emile-Pouvillon.

Mge, 38 a.,valet-m. d'h., bne cuis.-pât.-gl., 6 et 5 a. b. réf., d. place. G.P., 48, aven. Gabrielle

Mge, valet et cuis', 28 et 25 a., arriv. prov., d. p

Journal de Genève 22 oct. 1912

En Grèce

Enthousiasme général

On nous communique l'extrait suivant d'une lettre d'une dame grecque en route pour Athènes (à bord entre Trieste et Brindisi).

Je vogue vers les pays où va parler la poudre ! Et comme jusqu'à présent la traversée est des plus tranquilles, j'en profite pour donner de mes nouvelles à mes amis d'Europe.

Le bateau est plein. Nous avons la Reine (de Grèce) à bord. Nous avons aussi 160 soldats futurs, Grecs, venus à travers force privations et fatigues, de Roumanie où ils travaillaient ; quelques uns de plus loin encore. Ils sont pleins d'enthousiasme et chantent des chants patriotiques. Ils ont acclamé la reine avec transport quand, au départ, elle s'est montrée sur le pont.

Nous n'aurons pas de nouvelles avant Brindisi ce soir vers 11 heures. La guerre a-t-elle été officiellement déclarée hier par la Grèce ? ..

Tout Athènes est sur le bateau, c'est l'époque où l'on revient d'ordinaire et beaucoup ont comme de raison, accéléré leur départ en raison des événements. Ils ont eu grand'peine à trouver place à bord. Les uns sont des pères de famille rappelés sous les drapeaux ; les autres avec leurs fils appelés aussi et voulant malgré leur âge, s'engager comme volontaires. Nous autres femmes, nous ne manquerons pas de travail, mais je commence à douter que le mien soit parmi les infirmières, car il paraît qu'il y a déjà « pléthore ».

Heureusement, j'ai reçu à temps, quoique au dernier moment, une lettre de mes amies déjà à l'ouvrage là-bas, avant de quitter Trieste, j'ai pu avec l'aide d'une dame grecque de cette ville remplir deux caisses en quelques heures.

Tout le monde est plein de confiance. La guerre est sans doute toujours une terrible chose. C'est une pensée faite pour glacer le cœur que celle que la mort attend peut-être ces jeunes gens pleins de force et d'ardeur, l'espoir, le soutien et la joie de leurs parents ! Mais l'état où nous vivions jusqu'à présent, était-ce la paix ? Et n'est-ce pas pendant cette prétendue paix que Paul Mélas, que tant d'autres de nos jeunes gens ont trouvé une fin tragique, sans parler des horribles persécutions des populations encore aux mains des Turcs ?

L'heure est venue de risquer le tout pour le tout. Nous sommes tous unis maintenant ; plus question de « petits peuples balkaniques » ; nous sommes, nous aussi aujourd'hui, une « grande puissance », et celle-là qui a le droit pour elle ; nous sommes l'Empire d'Orient !...

Adieu, priez pour la prompte et complète victoire !...

— Le prince Lichnowsky, qui vient d'être nommé ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Londres, fait partie de cette grande noblesse si éslenne qui a toujours tenu à Berlin le haut du pavé. Comme son nom l'indique, il a du sang polonais, mais très peu, et il a défendu, comme membre de la Chambre des seigneurs de Prusse, toutes les mesures de germanisation de la Pologne. Il se rattache au parti conservateur libre.

C'est tout ce qu'on peut encore dire de lui. Au point de vue diplomatique, le prince Lichnowsky, qui était officier aux hussards de la garde, devint attaché à l'ambassade à Londres en 1884, secrétaire à Bucarest sous M. de Bülow puis conseiller d'ambassade et chargé d'affaires à Vienne, sous le prince Eulenbourg. Il fut conseiller référendaire au ministère des affaires étrangères de 1898 à 1004 et fut alors l'intime du prince de Bülow.

Depuis huit ans, il s'était retiré dans ses domaines de Silésie et c'est là que la faveur personnelle de l'empereur est allée le chercher.

Sa femme, la comtesse Arco Zinneberg est célèbre pour sa beauté, sa grâce et ses brillantes qualités mondaines. L'ambassade d'Allemagne à Londres va devenir l'un des centres de la vie londonnienne.

NOUVELLES DIVERSES

Congrès des hôteliers

Le 41e congrès international des hôteliers a été ouvert à Prague vendredi soir, par un brillant banquet à l'hôtel de ville. Plus de deux cents hôteliers étrangers sont présents, notamment plusieurs suisses. Vendredi matin a eu lieu une séance de comité sous la présidence de M. Heyer, de Cologne.

Un explosif de défense sociale

Des expériences avaient été faites récemment dans les locaux de l'ancien hôpital de la Pitié à Paris avec un dispositif à gaz dont la formule est due à M. Mathiot. Renfermé dans une cartouche, ce gaz fait explosion après pénétration du projectile dans une enceinte fermée et est susceptible de déterminer en quelques instants l'asphyxie des personnes présentes. L'expérience a été renouvelée dans le même local, ce matin, en présence de M. Lépine, préfet de police et de M. Hennion, directeur de la Sûreté générale et du directeur du laboratoire municipal. Le résultat de cette seconde expérience fut également bon et l'expérience paraît concluante. Le projectile ainsi que le tube lance-cartouches pourraient être utilisés dans les cas analogues à ceux pr...

ΕΤΟΣ ΙΔΡΥΣΕΩΣ 1853

ΜΝ. Σ. ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΣ & ΑΛ. Σ. ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΣ
ΙΔΡΥΤΑΙ

Η ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΕΡΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ

Ἐκδίδεται καθ' ἑκάστην πρωΐαν ἀπὸ 8 μέχρις 24 σελίδων ἀναλόγως τῶν παρουσιαζομένων γεγονότων

Ι. Α. ΧΑΛΚΟΚΟΝΔΥΛΗΣ - ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ

ΣΠΥΡΟΣ ΜΕΛΑΣ - ΑΡΧΙΣΥΝΤΑΚΤΗΣ

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΑ - ΟΔΟΣ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΥ, 4

Μόνον ἀνυπείμενικαὶ ἀνταποκρίσεις, αὐστηρῶς ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων περιοριζόμεναι, λαμβάνονται ὑπ' ὄψιν.

Τηλεγραφικὴ Διεύθυνσις:
"ΗΜΕΡΑΝ,, ΑΘΗΝΑΣ - "IMERA,, ATHÈNES

ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΟΝ ΑΡΙΘ. 17

ΝΕΑ ΗΜΕΡΑ

ΤΕΡΓΕΣΤΗΣ

Τιμὴ ἑκάστου φύλλου 5 λεπτά

ΟΡΟΙ ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΗΣ

Ἐσωτερικοῦ: Ἐτησία ... ... Δραχ. 20
Ἐξωτερικοῦ: — ... ... Φρ.χρ. 40
Ρωσσίας: — ... ... Ρούβλ. 16
Ἀμερικῆς: — ... ... Δολλ. 10

Συνδρομαὶ ἑξάμηνοι καὶ τρίμηνοι κατ' ἀναλογίαν.

ΔΙ' ΑΓΓΕΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΤΡΙΒΑΣ ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΑΙ ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑΙ

Ἐπιστολαὶ καὶ χρηματικὰ ἐμβάσματα ἀποστέλλονται πρὸς τὴν Διεύθυνσιν τῆς «Ν. ΗΜΕΡΑΣ»

Χειρόγραφα ἐπ' οὐδενὶ δρῳ ἐπιστρέφονται.

Συνδρομαὶ καὶ ἀγγελίαι προπληρώνονται.

Ἀριθ. 123 — ΑΘΗΝΑΙ, Πέμπτη 8 Νοεμβρίου — 1912

7 Νοεμβρίου 1912

Ὁ κ. Μπόυτσερ τηλεγραφεῖ ἐκ Σόφιας τοὺς ὅρους τῆς ἀνακωχῆς, τοὺς ὁποίους, ἐγκριθέντας ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων, ὑπέβαλεν ἡ Βουλγαρικὴ Κυβέρνησις εἰς τὴν Πύλην. Διὰ τὴν ἀνακωχὴν οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀπαιτοῦν τὴν παράδοσιν τῆς Σκόδρας, τῆς Ἀδριανουπόλεως καὶ τῶν Ἰωαννίνων. Ἀφίνουν δὲ εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν μὲ λωρίδα ἐδάφους ἐκ τῆς Θράκης περὶ αὐτὴν καὶ τὰ στενὰ τῶν Δαρδανελλίων. Δὲν ζητοῦν συνεπῶς οἱ σύμμαχοι τίποτε περισσότερον ἢ ὅ,τι κατέχουν. Διότι τὸ ζήτημα τῆς παραδόσεως τῶν τριῶν πολιορκουμένων φρουρίων δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπολογισθῇ ὡς κάτι περισσότερον, ἐφόσον καὶ ἡ διὰ τῆς βίας κατάληψις αὐτῶν εἶνε ζήτημα ἐλαχίστου χρόνου. Διὰ τοῦτο οἱ προτεινόμενοι ὅροι δὲν δύνανται νὰ ὑπολογισθῶσιν ὡς αὐστηροί. Δὲν ἐνέχουν καμμίαν αὐστηρότητα, ἐφ' ὅσον πέραν τῶν ὅρων τούτων, θὰ συνέβαινεν οἱ σύμμαχοι νὰ ἐδέχοντο ὅρους προτεινομένους ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡττημένου. Διότι ἡ Τουρκία, ἂν εὕρισκεν αὐστηροὺς τοὺς τοιούτους ὅρους, διὰ νὰ τοὺς ἀπορρίψῃ, θὰ ἔπρεπε καὶ νὰ προβάλῃ τὰς ἀντιρρήσεις της. Δὲν δύναται δὲ νὰ ἔχῃ βεβαίως τὴν ἀξίωσιν καὶ νὰ ὑποχωρήσουν οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐκ τῶν θέσεων τὰς ὁποίας κατέχουν ἤδη. Οἱ προβαλλόμενοι, λοιπόν, εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν ὅροι εἶνε οἱ φυσικώτεροι ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὰς θέσεις τῶν ἐμπολέμων. Ὅθεν ἂν ποθῇ ἡ Τουρκία εἰλικρινῶς τὴν ἀνακωχὴν καὶ τὴν ἔναρξιν διαπραγματεύσεων διὰ τὴν ὁριστικὴν εἰρήνην, θὰ σπεύσῃ νὰ ἀποδεχθῇ τοὺς προτεινομένους ὅρους. Ἔχει δὲ καὶ συμφέρον νὰ τοὺς ἀποδεχθῇ. Διότι ἡ πραγματικότης εἶνε ἀμείλικτος ἀπέναντι αὐτῆς. Ἐὰν ἐξακολουθήσῃ τὸν πόλεμον, δὲν ἔχει νὰ κερδίσῃ τίποτε ἐκ τῶν ὅσων ἀπώλεσε. Διατρέχει ὅμως ἀμεσώτατον τὸν κίνδυνον νὰ χάσῃ καὶ ὅ,τι ἡ εἰλικρινὴς διάθεσις τῶν συμμάχων πρὸς κατάπαυσιν τοῦ πολέμου ἀφίνει εἰς αὐτήν. Τοῦτο δὲ εἶνε αὐτὴ ἡ Κωνσταντινούπολις μετὰ τῶν ἀκτῶν τῆς Προποντίδος καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου. Ἀπὸ τὰς συνθήκας δὲ ὑπὸ τὰς ὁποίας εὑρίσκεται σήμερον ἡ Τουρκία τὸ νὰ θελήσῃ, χωρὶς ἐλπίδα νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ τίποτε περισσότερον, νὰ διακινδυνεύσῃ καὶ τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν, ἀφινομένην εἰς αὐτὴν ἄνευ ἀξιώσεων, ἐφόσον τοὐλάχιστον θὰ διαρκέσῃ ἡ ἀνακωχή, θὰ ἦτο ἀφροσύνη, τὴν ὁποίαν δὲν ἀναμένει οὐδεὶς ἀπὸ τὸν φρονιμώτατον Κιαμὴλ πασσᾶν. Ὅστις εἶνε πιθανώτατον ὅτι θὰ συγκρατήσῃ τοὺς τυχὸν ἄφρονας καὶ θὰ σπεύσῃ νὰ ἀποδεχθῇ τοὺς προτεινομένους ὅρους, ἵνα διαπραγματευθῇ τὴν ὁριστικὴν εἰρήνην, γινόμενος ἄξιος καὶ τῆς εὐγνωμοσύνης τῶν Ὀθωμανῶν εἰς τὸ μέλλον, διότι ἐπρόλαβεν οὕτω καὶ τὴν βεβαίαν πτῶσιν τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, ἤτις ὁπωσδήποτε θὰ συνετελεῖτο ὅταν καὶ ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς στρατὸς καὶ στόλος θὰ ἔσπευδον εἰς βοήθειαν τῶν ~ενναίως ἐπιτιθεμένων συμμάχων.

ΧΡΟΝΟΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ

ΧΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΘΗΣΑΥΡΟΙ

Ὁ ἀνταποκριτὴς μιᾶς Ἀγγλικῆς ἐφημερίδος, ὁ ὁποῖος παρακολουθεῖ τὸν Βουλγαρικὸν στρατὸν ὅσον ἐπιτρέπουν οἱ διοικηταί του, δίδει φρικιαστικὴν εἰκόνα τῶν μερῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀφίνουν πίσω των οἱ μαχόμενοι στρατοί, εἴτε νικῶντες, εἴτε φεύγοντες.

Εἰς μεγίστην ἔκτασιν γύρω, εἰς ἔκτασιν χιλιομέτρων ὁλοκλήρων, ὁ τόπος εἶνε σπαρμένος ἀπὸ ὅπλα, τουφέκια, σπαθιά, πιστόλια, θραύσματα ὀβίδων, κομμάτια κανονιῶν, ἀπὸ ὅ,τι σύρει μαζῆ του ὁ στρατιώτης, ἀπὸ ὅ,τι κρατεῖ ἐπάνω του.

Κουβέρτες, μανδύαι, γιλιοί, ζῶνες, παλάσκες, ἄλλα μικροπράγματα ἀποτελοῦν σωροὺς ὁλοκλήρους καὶ ἀνάμεσα εἰς τοὺς σωροὺς αὐτοὺς φαίνονται οἱ τροχοὶ ἑνὸς κανονιοῦ, τὸ ὁποῖον ἔκαμε κομμάτια ἡ ὀβίς.

Εἰς τὸ Σαραντάπορον οἱ Τοῦρκοι φεύγοντες ἄφησαν ὁλόκληρον τὸ στρατόπεδόν των ὅπως ἦτο ἀπὸ σειρὰν λευκῶν σκηνῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι εἰς τὸ φῶς τοῦ ἡλίου ἐφαίνοντο ἀπὸ μακρὰν ὡς τεράστιαι πλάκες μαρμάρου.

Καὶ πλησίον εἰς τὰ πράγματα αὐτὰ ὑπάρχουν τὰ ἰδιαίτερα ἀντικείμενα τῶν πολεμιστῶν, τὰ ρωλόγιά των, τὰ δακτυλίδια των, τὰ χρήματά των.

Ἄγριοι χωρικοὶ γύρω καταβαίνουν ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ σημεῖα μόλις τελειώσῃ ἡ μάχη καὶ προβαίνουν εἰς τὴν σκύλευσιν τῶν νεκρῶν, εἴτε Χριστιανοὶ εἶναι, εἴτε Τοῦρκοι. Τὰ μεγάλα πράγματα, ἐκεῖνα ποῦ μιλοῦν γιὰ τὴν δόξαν, τὰ ἐπῆραν οἱ νικηταί, ὅσον βιαστικοὶ καὶ ἂν εἶναι, καὶ ἔφυγαν. Σημαῖαι, κανόνια καὶ ὅπλα δὲν ἀφίνονται βεβαίως πίσω. Μία εἰδικὴ ὑπηρεσία, ἀκολουθοῦσα τὸ στράτευμα, ἥσυχος καὶ ἀσφαλὴς καὶ ξεκούραστη, ἀφοῦ δὲν ἔλαβε μέρος εἰς τὴν μάχην καὶ δὲν παρηκολούθησε τὴν ἀγωνίαν της, ἔχει αὐτὴν τὴν εἰδικὴν ἀποστολὴν νὰ περιμαζεύῃ ὅ,τι ἔμεινεν ἀπὸ τὴν καταιγίδα....

Ἀπομένουν ὅμως πάντοτε μικροπράγματα διὰ τὰ κοράκια, τὰ ὁποῖα περιμένουν τὰς στιγμάς των νὰ ἐπιπέσουν καὶ οἱ χωρικοὶ τῆς Βουλγαρικῆς προελάσεως ἐφορτώθησαν ὅπλα, σπαθιά, παλαιὰ πιστόλια καὶ διάφορα ἄλλα ἀντικείμενα.

Καὶ εἶναι νὰ συλλογίζεται κανεὶς πόσα ἑκατομμύρια ἆρά γε ἀντιπροσωπεύουν ὅλα τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ κανόνια καὶ αἱ στολαὶ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πράγματα, ποῦ ἀφίνει πίσω του ἕνας στρατὸς φεύγων ἀτάκτως διὰ νὰ σωθῇ.

Ὅ,τι ἐπὶ χρόνια ἔχαπιεν αὐτὸ τὸ τρομερὸν βάραθρον ποῦ λέγεται προϋπολογισμὸς τοῦ Κράτους, χάνεται εἰς τὸ διάστημα ὀλίγων ὡρῶν. Ἕνας στρατιωτικὸς συγγραφεύς, μετὰ τὸν Ρωσσοϊαπωνικὸν πόλεμον, ἔλεγεν, ὅτι μία ὀκᾶ μολύβι εἰς σφαίρας ἀναλογεῖ εἰς ἕκαστον ἄνδρα ἐκτὸς μάχης. Καὶ ἐκείνη ἡ ὀκᾶ τὸ μολύβι δὲν εἶναι μολύβι ἁπλοῦν, ταπεινὸν καὶ φθηνὸν μέταλλον. Ἔχει νικέλωσιν, ἔχει κάλυκα, ἔχει ἐργασίαν.

Χρόνια ὁλόκληρα ἕνας λαὸς στενάζει, ἀκριβοπληρώνει, χρεωκοπεῖ καὶ πεινᾷ διὰ νὰ οἰκονομήσῃ ἑκατομμύρια, τὰ ὁποῖα νὰ μεταβάλῃ εἰς κανόνια, τουφέκια, μανδύας, πυρομαχικά, ὀβίδες.

Καὶ ἔπειτα, εἰς μίαν ἡμέραν, κάποτε εἰς μίαν ὥραν, ὅλα αὐτὰ τὰ ἑκατομμύρια ἐξατμίζονται εἰς τὸν καπνὸν μιᾶς μάχης. Τὰ ὅπλα ποῦ ἐπληρώθησαν πρὸς ἑκατὸν φράγκα, κλαπέντα ἀπὸ τοὺς νεκροὺς μιᾶς μάχης, ἐπωλήθησαν ἀπὸ τοὺς κλέπτας ἐπτὰ φράγκα τὸ ἕνα. Καὶ αὐτὰ τοὐλάχιστον ἐπωλήθησαν εἰς τὸ δέκατον πέμπτον τῆς ἀξίας των. Ἀλλὰ πόσα ἄλλα πράγματα πολυτιμότερα ἐκομματιάσθησαν, κατεστράφησαν, ἔγιναν ἄχρηστα, σχεδὸν πρὶν χρησιμοποιηθοῦν;

Καὶ τώρα, καιρὸς εἶναι νὰ ἐνθυμηθῶμεν τὸ παλαιὸν λόγιον ταῦ Ἡρακλείτου: «Πόλεμος πάντων πατήρ».

Ο ΡΙΠ

ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΧΙΛΜΗ ΠΑΣΣΑΝ

Η ΤΟΥΡΚΙΑ ΘΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ ΔΑΝΕΙΣΤΑΣ ΤΗΣ

Θ' ΑΝΑΓΕΝΝΗΘΗ ΩΣ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΣΙΑΝ

Δηλώσεις τοῦ Τούρκου Πρέσβεως εἰς τὸν «Νέον Ἐλεύθερον Τύπον»

Ὁ νέος Πρεσβευτὴς τῆς Τουρκίας εἰς τὴν Βιέννην Χιλμῆ πασσᾶς, πρώην Μ. Βεζύρης, ἐδέχθη εἰς ἀκρόασιν συντάκτην τοῦ «Νέου Ἐλευθέρου Τύπου». Ὁ Χιλμῆ ἠμφισβήτησε τὴν εἴδησιν περὶ αἰτήσεως τῆς Τουρκίας πρὸς τὰ Βαλκανικὰ Κράτη πρὸς ἀπ' εὐθείας διαπραγματεύσεις διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην. Ὁ Χιλμῆ εἶπε.

— Δὲν ἐνικήθησαν ἀκόμη!

—Θὰ μοῦ ἐπιτρέψετε νὰ σᾶς παρατηρήσω, ὅτι δὲν κατεβλήθημεν εἰσέτι (!;) Ἔπεσαν λοιπὸν ἡ Σκόδρα καὶ ἡ Ἀδριανούπολις; Ἡ Ἀδριανούπολις ὑπερασπίζεται ὑφ' ἑνὸς τῶν μᾶλλον διακεκριμένων στρατηγῶν μας, ὑπὸ τοῦ Σουκρῆ πασσᾶ, μιᾶς ἰδιαιτέρας ἱκανότητος εἰς τὸ πυροβολικόν. Ὅταν ἀφῆκα τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν πρό τινος ἡ Ἀδριανούπολις εἶχε προμηθείας τροφίμων διὰ πολλοὺς μῆνας. Σήμερον εὑρίσκονται ἐκεῖ πεντήκοντα χιλιάδες ἄνδρες καὶ τὰ τρόφιμα θὰ ἐπήρκουν διὰ περισσοτέρους ἄνδρας διὰ μακρότερον ἀκόμη χρόνον. Ἑπομένως ἡ Ἀδριανούπολις δύναται νὰ παράσχῃ ἀκόμη πράγματα εἰς τοὺς Βουλγάρους.

Ἂν προσθέσω, ὅτι ἀνθίστανται ἀκόμη ἡ Σκόδρα καὶ τὰ Ἰωάννινα, τότε θὰ ἴδητε, ὅτι δὲν ἐνικήθημεν ἀκόμη ἐντελῶς.

— Περὶ εἰρήνης

Ἐν τοσούτῳ θὰ ἠδυνάμεθα νὰ συνομολογήσωμεν ἔντιμον εἰρήνην ὑπὸ παραδεκτοὺς ὅρους. Ἐννοεῖται θὰ ἐπεθυμοῦμεν νὰ συνομολόγησωμεν τὴν πρᾶξιν τῆς εἰρήνης μὲ τὰς Δυνάμεις, ὅπως ἐκάμαμεν ὅλας τὰς πράξεις μετὰ τῶν Δυνάμεων, ὅπως ἀποφύγωμεν τὸν πόλεμον, πρᾶγμα, τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν ἐπετύχομεν, πρὸς θλῖψίν μας.

— Δὲν εἶχαν τύχην!—Θ' ἀναλάβουν!

Εὑρισκόμεθα ἀπὸ ἑνὸς καὶ πλέον ἔτους εἰς δεινὴν κατάστασιν. Δὲν εἴχαμεν τύχην! Ἀλλὰ νομίζομεν, ὅτι ὑπάρχουν ἀκόμη συμπάθειαι εἰς τὴν Εὐρώπην δι' ἡμᾶς καὶ τὸ μέλλον μας. Εἴμεθα εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀνορθώσεως τῆς Τουρκίας καὶ θὰ ἐπραγματοποιούσαμεν αὐτὴν τὴν πρόθεσίν μας, ἂν δὲν εἴχομεν νὰ κατανικήσωμεν τόσας πολλὰς ἐσωτερικὰς καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως ἐξωτερικὰς δυσχερείας. Καὶ τώρα ἀκόμη δὲν εὑρισκόμεθα εἰς ἀπελπισίαν. Καὶ ἄλλα μεγάλα Κράτη τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐδοκίμασαν δυσχερείας καὶ διεξήγαγον ἀτυχεῖς πολέμους καὶ ἀνέλαβον πάλιν. Καὶ ἡμεῖς θὰ ἀναγεννηθῶμεν.

—Νὰ μὴ φοβοῦνται οἱ δανεισταὶ τῆς Τουρκίας!

Ἕνας τόσον διακεκριμένος γνώστης τῆς Τουρκίας, ὅπως ὁ κ. Κάρολος Μόραβιτς, εἰς τὸ σημερινὸν πρωϊνὸν φύλλον τοῦ «Νέου Ἐλευθέρου Τύπου» λέγει, ὅτι τὰ τουρκικὰ χρεώγραφα δὲν εἶνε τοιαῦτα, ὥστε νὰ ἠδύναντο νὰ καταλήξῃ κανεὶς εἰς ἀμφιβολίας φερεγγυότητος. Καὶ παρομοίως κρίνει ὁ κ. Μόραβιτς, πληρέστατα ἐπιτυχῶς, ὅταν λέγει, ὅτι οἱ δανεισταὶ τοῦ τουρκικοῦ Κράτους δὲν διατρέχουν κανένα κίνδυνον. Ἡ Τουρκία, ἀκόμη καὶ ἂν μικρυνθῇ εἰς ἔδαφος, δὲν θὰ περιορίσῃ ποτὲ τὰ δικαιώματα τῶν δανειστῶν της. Ἀκριβεστάτη ἐπίσης ἡ ὑπόδειξις τοῦ κ. Μόραβιτς, ὅτι αἱ κύριαι εἰσπράξεις μας δὲν πηγάζουν ἐκ τῶν μὲ μεγάλας δαπάνας ἐπιβαρυμένων εὐρωπαϊκῶν ἐπαρχιῶν, ἀλλὰ κυρίως ἐκ τῶν ἀσιατικῶν.

Ἀλλ' ἐπιβεβαιώνω ὅ,τι ὁ διακεκριμένος συνεργάτης σας διετύπωσε σήμερον. Ὅ,τι καὶ ἂν συμβῇ, καὶ ἂν ἀκόμη ὑποχρεωθῶμεν νὰ παραχωρήσωμεν μέρος τοῦ ἐδάφους μας κατὰ τὴν συνομολόγησιν τῆς εἰρήνης, θὰ πράξωμεν καὶ εἰς τὸ μέλλον ὅ,τι ἐπράξαμεν καὶ εἰς τὸ παρελθόν, θὰ ἐκπληρώσωμεν τὰς ὑποχρεώσεις μας ἀπέναντι τῶν δανειστῶν μας. Οὐδέποτε, ἀκόμη καὶ εἰς τὰς δυσχερεστέρας περιστάσεις, δὲν ἐθίξαμεν οὔτε μίαν πεντάραν ἐκ τῶν προωρισμένων εἰσπράξεων διὰ τὸ Δημόσιον Χρέος, διὰ τὴν ἀπόσβεσιν τῶν χρεῶν μας.

— Ἡ Τουρκία εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀναγεννήσεως.

Βεβαίως ὅσας θυσίας εἰς χρῆμα καὶ αἷμα ἂν μᾶς ἐστοίχισαν αἱ Εὐρωπαϊκαὶ ἐπαρχίαι καὶ μᾶς στοιχίζουν ἀκόμη, ἐμμένομεν εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν κατοχήν. Καὶ ἂν εἶνε ἀληθές, ὅτι ἡ Εὐρώπη θέλει νὰ ἐπιτρέψῃ νὰ παραχωρηθῇ ἡ Εὐρωπαϊκὴ Τουρκία κατὰ μέγα μέρος εἰς τὰ Βαλκανικὰ Κράτη, τότε λέγω —καὶ νομίζω, ὅτι γνωρίζω τὴν Μακεδονίαν ὡς ἄλλοτε γενικὸς ἐπιθεωρητὴς ταύτης— τὰ Βαλκανικὰ Κράτη θὰ ἐπιβαρυνθοῦν δεινῶς ἐκ τῶν ὑποχρεώσεων, τὰς ὁποίας ἐπιβάλλει ἐκεῖ τὸ ζήτημα τῶν φυλῶν.

Εἶμαι πεπεισμένος, ὅτι ἡ Τουρκία εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀναγεννήσεως, μόλις συνομολογηθῇ ἡ εἰρήνη. Ὅπως εἴχομεν τὴν πρόθεσιν νὰ μεταρρυθμίσωμεν τὴν Εὐρωπαϊκὴν Τουρκίαν, οὕτως εἴμεθα ἐντελῶς ἀποφασισμένοι νὰ μεταρρυθμίσωμεν τὴν Ἀσιατικὴν Τουρκίαν.

Γνωρίζομεν πολὺ καλά, ὅτι τὸ παλαιὸν Ὀθωμανικὸν διοικητικὸν σύστημα δὲν δύναται νὰ διατηρηθῇ πλέον. Ἔχομεν τὴν καλὴν θέλησιν νὰ ἐκνεωτερισθῶμεν παντοιοτρόπως καὶ δι' ὅλων τῶν δυνατῶν μέσων καὶ, ἂν χρειασθῇ, θὰ καλέσωμεν πρὸς τοῦτο Εὐρωπαίους εἰδικοὺς διοργανωτάς. Ὀφείλομεν νὰ ὑπολογίσωμεν ἐπὶ τῶν συμπαθειῶν τῆς Εὐρώπης.

ΑΝΕΥ ΤΙΤΛΟΥ

—Καὶ ἡ χθεσινὴ ἡμέρα μελαγχολικὴ καὶ συννεφώδης, καὶ ἀπὸ τὰς πέντε τὸ ἀπόγευμα νὺξ τελεία εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

—Μία ἐλαφρὰ γραμμὴ οὐρανοῦ κατὰ τὸ Αἰγάλεω ἄφησε ἐλευθέρα ἀπὸ τὰ σύννεφα ἐπορφυρώθη πρὸς τὸ βράδυ καὶ πρὸς τὴν δύσιν ἐφαίνετο πλέον στακτιὰ Βιεννέζικη αὐλαία κατεβασμένη εἰς σκηνὴν τὴν ὁποίαν ἐφώτιζον κύκνινα ἠλεκτρικά.

—Ἡ θερμοκρασία κανονικὴ μὲ ἐλαφρὰν ἀπόκλισιν τοῦ ἀνέμου πρὸς τὸν βορρᾶν.

—Εἰς τὴν σχολὴν τῶν Εὐριπίδων ἐξακολουθεῖ ἡ ἐκποίησις ἀχρήστων ἵππων τῆς ἐπιτάξεως.

—Εἶνε τὰ ἄλογα ποῦ δι' ἕνα οἱονδήποτε λόγον ἐπεστράφησαν ἀπὸ τὸν πόλεμον καὶ δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ ἐξακολουθήσουν ὑπηρετοῦντα τὴν πατρίδα.

—Οἱ ἔνδοξοι ἀχαμνόοντες περιμένοντες ἀγοραστὰς σκύβουν ὁ ἕνας πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον καὶ διηγοῦνται ποιὸς ξέρει ποίας ἡρωικὰς ἐντυπώσεις των ἀπὸ τὰ πεδία τῶν μαχῶν.

—Σήμερον εἶνε ἡ ἐπέτειος τῆς τρομερᾶς ἐκείνης καταιγίδος ἡ ὁποία εἶνε γνωστὴ ὑπὸ τὸ ὄνομα «Τὰ Εὐαγγελικά».

—Ἕως πέρυσιν ἀκόμη ἡ ἀνάμνησίς της ἦτο ζωηροτάτη. Ἀλλ' ἐφέτος διατρέχομεν ἐποχὴν τόσον πραγματικῶς μεγάλων συγκινήσεων ὥστε ἡ ἀνάμνησις τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ὡχρίᾳ ἐντελῶς.

—Εὐτυχισμένοι οἱ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Παύλου, ἔχουν διπλῆν καὶ προθυμοτάτην τὴν βοήθειαν.

—Ἐκτὸς τοῦ γνωστοῦ Συλλόγου «Ἅγιος Παῦλος» ὁ ὁποῖος φροντίζει διὰ τοὺς ἀπόρους τῆς ἐνορίας, αἱ κ. κ. Μιχαηλίδου καὶ Καλομοίρη ἀντιπροσωπεύουν εἰς τὴν συνοικίαν αὐτὴν τὴν Κεντρικὴν Ἐπιτροπὴν τῆς περιθάλψεως τῶν οἰκογενειῶν τῶν ἀπόρων ἐπιστράτων.

—Πλὴν τούτου ὅμως ἡ κ. Σοφία Ι. Μάτσα ἐγκατέστησε τέλειον συσσίτιον εἰς τὸ πατρικόν της σπίτι, τὸ ὁποῖον ἀνακουφίζει πολὺ τὴν δυστυχίαν τῆς συνοικίας ἐκείνης.

—Θὰ ἦτο ἆρά γε δύσκολον καὶ ἄλλαι συνοικίαι νὰ ἐμιμοῦντο τὸ παράδειγμα τοῦ Ἁγίου Παύλου;

—Ἀνεστατώθη χθὲς ἡ ὁδὸς Πανεπιστημίου καὶ ὁ κόσμος ἔτρεξε πρὸς τὸ κτίριον τῆς σοφίας διὰ νὰ ἐξηγήσῃ πυκνὴν κίνησιν Γαριβαλδινῶν καὶ πολιτῶν.

—Ἐπὶ τέλους ἐγνώσθη ὅτι εἶχε συμβῇ τὸ ἑξῆς. Δύο Γαριβαλδινοὶ ἠλθανείς κάποιαν λογομαχίαν. Ἕνας λοχαγὸς τοῦ σώματος ἔσπευσε νὰ τοὺς καθησυχάσῃ.

—Εἰς τὸ μεταξὺ ὅμως μικρὸς λωποδύτης ἐπωφελήθη τῆς ἀπασχολήσεως τοῦ λοχαγοῦ, τοῦ ἥρπασε τὴν φωτογραφικὴν

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

ΣΕΛΙΣ 2.—'Από τὰ 'Υπουργεῖα,
ΣΕΛΙΣ 3.—Παράγραφοι. 'Αθῆναι—Πειραιεύς.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 4.—Γεγονότα τῆς ἡμέρας.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 5.—Γεγονότα τῆς ἡμέρας.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 6.—Εὐρωπαϊκὸν ταχυδρομεῖον.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 7.—'Εξωτερικὰ τηλεγραφήματα.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 8.—Διπλωματικὴ ἀνταπόκρισις ἐκ Ρώμης.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 9.—'Επὶ τοῦ πιεστηρίου.
ΣΕΛΙΣ 10.—«Οἱ Θεοὶ διψοῦν».
ΣΕΛΙΣ 11.—'Αστεροσκοπεῖον, Ταχυδρομεῖον, Τὰ σημερινὰ θεάματα, Δρομολόγια, 'Αξιοθέατα, Χρηματιστήριον
ΣΕΛΙΣ 12.—«Μὲ τὸ σχοινὶ στὸ λαιμό».

μηχανὴν καὶ τὸ ἔβαλε στὰ πόδια.

—Εὐτυχῶς πολῖται καὶ χωροφύλακες σπεύσαντες τὸν συνέλαβον πρὶν προχωρήσῃ πολύ, καὶ ἀπέδωκαν τὴν μηχανὴν εἰς τὸν λοχαγόν.

—Οἱ ἐκδραμόντες διὰ τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου τῆς Αὐστροαμερικάνας «Θάσος» εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην ἐπέστρεψαν προχθὲς τὸ βράδυ ἀπὸ τὴν ὀλιγοήμερον ἐκδρομήν των

—Αἱ διηγήσεις των εἶνε γεμᾶται ἀπὸ ἐνθουσιασμὸν διὰ τὴν πόλιν, διὰ τὸν στρατόν μας, διὰ τὴν τάξιν τὴν ὁποίαν ἀποκατέστησεν ἀμέσως ἡ 'Ελληνικὴ διοίκησις.

—'Η «Θάσος» ἀναχωρεῖ αὔριον πάλιν μετακομίζουσα νέον φορτίον ἐκδρομέων πρὸς τὴν ἀνακτηθεῖσαν πόλιν.

—Παλαιὸς λοχαγὸς τῶν Γαριβαλδινῶν, ὁ δημοτικὸς σύμβουλος 'Αθηναίων κ. Γ. Καλλισπέρης ἐμνήσθη ἡμερῶν ἀρχαίων.

—Καὶ εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὸν κόκκινον χιτῶνα καὶ σκιασθεὶς ἀπὸ πιλίκιον λοχαγοῦ ἀνέλαβε τὰ καθήκοντά του παρὰ τῇ ἐρυθρᾷ φάλαγγι.

—Μεταξὺ τῶν ἐθελοντῶν τῆς 'Αμερικῆς ἦλθε προχθὲς ἐνταῦθα καὶ μία ἐπιστήμων ὀδοντοϊατρός.

—'Η ἐθελοντὴς ἔφερε μαζῆ της καὶ μέγα κιβώτιον περιλαμβάνον πλῆρες φαρμακεῖον καὶ χειρουργεῖον σχετικὸν μὲ τὰς παθήσεις τῶν ὀδόντων.

—'Ισχυρίζεται δὲ, καὶ ἴσως ὄχι ἀδίκως, ὅτι εἰς μίαν ἐκστρατείαν ἡ ὀδοντοϊατρικὴ βοήθεια εἶνε ἀναγκαιοτάτη.

—Βεβαίως δὲ εἶνε ὀλίγον δύσκολον νὰ ἐννοηθοῦν πολεμισταὶ μαχόμενοι μὲ πονόδοντον.

—'Ενῷ μὲ μίαν τανάλιαν ἢ μὲ ὀλίγον καυτήριον ὁ πολεμιστὴς ἀποδίδεται εἰς τὴν δουλειά του.

—Εἶνε ὁπομένως πιθανὸν ὅτι αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι τῆς ὀδοντοϊατροῦ θὰ γίνουν εὐνοϊκώτατα δεκταί.

—'Από τὰς γυναῖκας αἱ ὁποῖαι προσεφέρθησαν νὰ ὑπηρετήσουν εἰς τὰς κενωθείσας θέσεις τῶν ἐπιστράτων μόνον ὀκτὼ προσελήφθησαν ἕως τώρα.

—Αἱ ἐγγραφεῖσαι δὲ εἰς τοὺς καταλόγους ἐπέρασαν τὰς πριακοσίας πενῆντα καὶ ἂν ὑπῆρχεν ἐλπὶς ἐπιτυχίας τοῦ μέτρου θὰ ἐνεγράφοντο καὶ περισσότεραι

—'Αλλὰ αἱ ἐργασίαι ἠραιώθησαν ἕνεκα τῆς καταστάσεως καὶ οἱ ἀπουσιάζοντες ὑπάλληλοι δὲν παρέστη ἀνάγκη ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος τοὐλάχιστον ν' ἀντικατασταθοῦν.

—'Εν τούτοις τὸ βέβαιον εἶνε ὅτι αἱ ἐργασίαι ἤρχισαν ὀλίγον κατ' ὀλίγον νὰ ἐπαναλαμβάνωνται.

ΚΗΔΕΙΑ

Τὸν προσφιλέστατον ἡμῶν ἀδελφὸν καὶ θεῖον

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΝ Ι. ΛΕΒΙΔΗΝ

ἀποθανόντα χθὲς κηδεύομεν σήμερον Πέμπτην καὶ ὥραν 10 π. μ. ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας μας κειμένης ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ Γεωργίου Γενναδίου εἰς τὸν ναὸν τῆς Ζωοδόχου Πηγῆς.

"Οθεν παρακαλοῦμεν τοὺς συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλους ὅπως εὐαρεστούμενοι συνοδεύσωσι τὴν ἐκφοράν.

'Εν 'Αθήναις τῇ 8 Νοεμβρίου 1912.

'Η ἀδελφὴ
'Αμαλία Α. Κούζη
Οἱ ἀνεψιοὶ
"Ολγα Κωνστ. Βελλίνη, Μαρία 'Αρ. Βλαχοπούλου, Νικόλαος Βανδῆς, Κατίνα Βιτσώρη, 'Ιωάν. Βανδῆς, Κωνσταντῖνος Σ. Βελλίνης, 'Αριστοτέλης Βλαχόπουλος, Ζωὴ Βανδῆ.

('Η παροῦσα θεωρηθήτω καὶ ὡς ἰδιαιτέρα πρόσκλησις.)

ΝΕΑ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ
ΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΡΑΓΕΩΡΓΗ 10 (ΠΛ. ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑΤΟΣ)

'Εν αὐτῇ καταρτίζονται **λογισταὶ, στενογράφοι, δακτυλογράφοι, καλλιγράφοι, ἀλληλογράφοι** καὶ εἰς ξένας γλώσσας ἄριστοι.

ΠΑΡΙΣΙΝΟΝ ΟΔΟΝΤΟΪΑΤΡΕΙΟΝ

"Ο ἰατρὸς τοῦ **'Εθνικοῦ Πανεπιστημίου κ. Κ. Δαμιανὸς**, διπλωματοῦχος καὶ τῆς **Σχολῆς τῶν Παρισίων.**

ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΕΙ ὅλας τὰς παθήσεις τοῦ στόματος, ἐξάγει ὀδόντας τελείως **ἀνωδύνως**, σφραγίζει τοὺς τερηδωνισμένους **ὀδόντας μὲ ἐγγύησιν δεκαπέντε ἐτῶν.**

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΖΕΙ πᾶν νέον σύστημα τεχνητῶν ὀδόντων Bridge-Work Bridge à selle **κλπ., μὲ τελείαν ἐφαρμογήν. Δέχεται 9 — 12 καὶ 2—6. ὁδὸς Κριεζώτου 6α.**

ΟΛΑ ΤΑ ΜΕΛΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ

τὰ λαβόντα μέρος εἰς **τὴν ἐκστρατείαν**, ὁ Βασιλεὺς, ὁ Διάδοχος καὶ οἱ πρίγκηπες Γεώργιος, Νικόλαος, 'Ανδρέας, Χριστόφορος καὶ 'Αλέξανδρος, ἐπρομηθεύθησαν

ΑΔΙΑΒΡΟΧΑ ΜΠΑΛΑΣΚΑ

'Η Α. Υ. ὁ ἐπίδοξος Διάδοχος δὲν ἐπρομηθεύθη, διότι ἔτυχε νὰ ἔχῃ τοιοῦτον καινουργὲς, ἀγορασθὲν ἐν Εὐρώπῃ. Αὐτὸ καὶ μόνον δεικνύει τὴν Πανελλήνιον ἀξίαν τῶν ἀδιαβρόχων Μπαλάσκα.

300 ἀδιάβροχα τὴν ἑβδομάδα παραγωγή.

'Εμπορορραπτικὸς Οἶκος Μπαλάσκα. — 'Οδὸς Γεωργίου Σταύρου 4.

ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΑ

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ

—Τὸ δυστύχημα τῆς Σύρου.

'Ο ἐπιθεωρητὴς τῆς 'Εργασίας κ. Σαλίβερος, μεταβὰς εἰς Σῦρον πρὸς ἐξακρίβωσιν τῶν αἰτίων τοῦ δυστυχήματος τοῦ ἐργάτου 'Αθανασίου ἐν τῷ ἐργοστασίῳ ζυμαρικῶν Ι. Ράλλη —πρώην Βαφειαδάκη,— ὑπέβαλε χθὲς εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας τὴν ἔκθεσίν του, ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ἀποφαίνεται ὅτι αἰτίᾳ τοῦ θρυμματισμοῦ τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ ἐργάτου ὑπῆρξεν ἡ ἔλλειψις στοιχειώδους μηχανικοῦ ἐργαλείου, τοῦ στόπερ, ὡς ἐκ τούτου δὲ ζητεῖ ὅπως καταλογισθῇ ἡ εὐθύνη τοῦ δυστυχήματος εἰς τὸν ἐργοστασιάρχην. Προσθέτει δὲ ὅτι ἀναληθῶς ὁ ἐνεργήσας τὰς πρώτας ἀνακρίσεις ἐπὶ τοῦ δυστυχήματος ἐνωμοτάρχης κ. "Οθων Παπαγεωργίου παρέστησεν εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον ὅτι ὁ παθὼν ἀνακρινόμενος ἀμέσως μετὰ τὸ πάθημά του ὡμολόγησεν ὅτι τοῦτο ὀφείλεται εἰς ἴδιον σφάλμα του. 'Ο δυστυχὴς ἐργάτης διαμαρτύρεται κατὰ τῆς τοιαύτης ἀναληθείας, λέγων ὅτι τὴν στιγμὴν ἐκείνην οὐδὲ λέξιν ἠδύνατο ν' ἀρθρώσῃ ἐκ τῶν πόνων, ἀλλὰ μόνον φωνὰς ἀνάρθρους.

Τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας, ἀπευθυνόμενον πρὸς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν 'Εσωτερικῶν, θὰ ζητήσῃ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐνέργειαν τῶν δεόντων κατὰ τοῦ ἐν λόγῳ ἀστυνομικοῦ, ἐφ' ὅσον ἤθελεν ἀποδειχθῇ δόλος ἢ ἰδιοτέλεια ἐκ μέρους του.

'Ο κ. Σαλίβερος, ἐπ' εὐκαιρίᾳ τῆς μεταβάσεώς του εἰς Σῦρον, ἐνεργήσας ἐπιθεώρησιν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐκεῖ ἐργοστασίων, ἀνεκάλυψεν ὅτι τὰ πλεῖστα οὐδόλως τηροῦσι τοὺς ὅρους ὑγιεινῆς καὶ ἀσφαλείας τῶν ἐργατῶν, ὑπέβαλε δὲ κατ' αὐτῶν πρωτόκολλα ἐπὶ παραβάσει τοῦ σχετικοῦ νόμου.

—'Η ἀναγγελία τῶν δυστυχημάτων.

Τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας ἀπηύθυνεν ἔγγραφον πρὸς τὴν Διεύθυνσιν τῆς 'Αστυνομίας 'Αθηνῶν καὶ τὴν ὑποδιεύθυνσιν Πειραιῶς, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ὑπομιμνήσκει προγενεστέραν διαταγήν του ὅπως ἀναγγέλλωνται αὐτῷ ἀμέσως τὰ συμβαίνοντα δυστυχήματα ἐργατῶν ἵνα ἀποστέλλῃ ἐγκαίρως τὸν ἁρμόδιον ἐπιθεωρητὴν δι' ἀνακρίσεις καὶ ἐξακρίβωσιν τῶν ὑπευθύνων.

—Οἱ μορτῖται καὶ οἱ ἐνοικιασταὶ τοῦ Τσουφλάρ.

Εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας ἐλήφθη τηλεγράφημα τοῦ Εἰρηνοδίκου Δομοκοῦ, ἀγγέλλοντος ὅτι τῇ ἐπεμβάσει του κατωρθώθη συμβιβασμὸς μεταξὺ μορτιτῶν καὶ ἐνοικιαστῶν τοῦ χωρίου Τσουφλὰρ, ἐπελθούσης συμφωνίας περὶ διορισμοῦ ἑκατέρωθεν πραγματογνωμόνων, οἵτινες θὰ καθορίσωσι τὸ μίσθωμα τῶν λειβαδίων, ὅτι δὲ ἀφέθησαν ἤδη ἐλεύθερα καὶ τὰ κρατούμενα ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνοικιαστῶν ζῶα.

—Οἱ κατάδικοι διὰ τὴν ἀναβάσωσιν.

'Ο ἀρχηγὸς τῆς αὐστριακῆς ἀποστολῆς διὰ τὴν ἀναβάσωσιν τῆς χώρας ὑπέβαλε πρότασίν του εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας περὶ χρησιμοποιήσεως τῶν βαρυποίνων καταδίκων εἰς τὰς ἐν Βυτίνῃ δασικὰς ἐργασίας.

'Ο κ. Μιχαλακόπουλος ἀπέστειλεν ἔγγραφον περὶ τούτου εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς Δικαιοσύνης, ἀλλ' ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τοῦ μέτρου τούτου προσκρούει εἰς τὸ δαπανηρὸν ὅσον καὶ τὸ ἐπισφαλὲς τῆς φρουρήσεως βαρυποίνων καταδίκων, ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ ἐργαζομένων.

—Διαγωνισμὸς διὰ θέσιν γραμματέως.

'Επεστράφη ὑπογεγραμμένον ἐκ Θεσσαλονίκης Β. Διάταγμα περὶ ἐκτελέσεως τοῦ νόμου περὶ συμπληρώσεως τῆς δασικῆς ἀποστολῆς, διὰ τῆς προσλήψεως κατόπιν διαγωνισμοῦ ἑνὸς γραμματέως, ὅστις μετὰ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τῆς ἀποστολῆς θὰ παραμείνῃ μὲ τὸν θαθμόν του εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας.

Διὰ τοῦΔιατάγματος τούτου καθορίζονται αἱ λεπτομέρειαι τοῦ διαγωνισμοῦ, ὅστις θὰ προκηρυχθῇ λίαν προσεχῶς, ὁριζομένων μεταξὺ τῶν ἄλλων προσόντων διπλώματος Νομικῆς καὶ γνώσεως γραπτῶς καὶ προφορικῶς τῆς γαλλικῆς καὶ τῆς γερμανικῆς γλώσσης, μαθήματά ἅτινα θὰ χαρακτηρισθῶσιν ὡς πρωτεύοντα.

—'Επιθεωρητὴς τῶν δασῶν Μακεδονέας.

'Ο διορισθεὶς ἐπιθεωρητὴς τῶν δασῶν τῶν περιφερειῶν 'Ελασσῶνος, Σερβίων καὶ Κοζάνης κ. Ι. Κοκκίνης ἐτηλεγράφησεν εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον ὅτι ἀνέλαβε τὰ καθήκοντά του.

—'Εργαλεῖα διὰ τὴν δασικὴν ἀποστολήν.

'Υπὸ τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῆς 'Εθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας παρελήφθησαν διάφορα μηχανικὰ ἐργαλεῖα ἀξίας δισχιλίων δραχμῶν, ἅτινα εἶχον παραγγελθῇ διὰ τὰς ἐργασίας τῆς αὐστριακῆς δασικῆς ἀποστολῆς.

—'Αποχώρησις ὑπαλλήλου.

Διὰ Β. Διατάγματος ἀπηλλάγη τῆς ὑπηρεσίας ὁ λογιστὴς τῆς Κασσαβετείου Γεωργικῆς Σχολῆς κ. Δημήτριος Χωματιανὸς, ὑπερβὰς τὸ 65ον ἔτος τῆς ἡλικίας του, ἐκφραζομένης αὐτῷ τῆς Βασιλικῆς εὐαρεσκείας διὰ τὴν μακροχρόνιον καὶ εὐδόκιμον ὑπηρεσίαν του.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

—Οἱ ἄποροι τῆς Κοινότητος 'Αμπελακίων.

'Ο κ. ὑπουργὸς ἐνέκρινεν ὅπως ἐκ τῶν ἐν τῷ ἐπαρχιακῷ ταμείῳ Λαρίσσης κατατεθειμένων χρημάτων ὑπὸ τῆς Κοινότητος 'Αμπελακίων διατεθῶσι δραχ. 4000 ὑπὲρ τῆς περιθάλψεως τῶν ἀπόρων τῆς Κοινότητος.

—'Η Κυριακὴ ἀργία ἐν Μολάοις.

'Η ἐφαρμογὴ τῆς Κυριακῆς ἀργίας ἐν Μολάοις καταργεῖται τῇ αἰτήσει τοῦ ἁρμοδίου δημοτικοῦ συμβουλίου, ἐγκριθείσῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. ὑπουργοῦ.

—Οἱ ἄποροι 'Αγυιᾶς.

Δι' ἀποφάσεως τοῦ κ. ὑπουργοῦ, δραχμαὶ 3000 ἐκ τῶν ἐν τῷ Ταμείῳ 'Αγυιᾶς κατατεθειμένων χρημάτων τῆς ὁμωνύμου Κοινότητος διατεθήσονται διὰ τὴν περίθαλψιν τῶν ἀπόρων τῆς Κοινότητος 'Αγυιᾶς.

—Οἱ ἄποροι Σαλιτσαίνης.

'Επίσης ἐκ τῶν ἐν τῷ Ταμείῳ 'Αγυιᾶς κατατεσειμένων χρημάτων διατεθήσονται δρ. 300 μὲν κατὰ μῆνα διὰ τὴν περίθαλψιν τῶν ἀπόρων τῆς Κοινότητος Σαλιτσαίνης, δρ. δὲ 50 μηνιαίως ὑπὲρ τῆς Κεντρικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς.

— Δι' ἑτέρας ἀποφάσεως, τὸ Ταμεῖον 'Αγυιᾶς θὰ δίδῃ ἐκ τῶν παρ' αὐτῷ κατατεθειμένων χρημάτων τῆς Κοινότητος Νιβογάνης 300 δρ. μηνιαίως ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀπόρων καὶ 25 δραχμὰς μηνιαίως ὑπὲρ τῆς Κεντρικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς.

—' Ηναγκαίνισις τῶν ἀνακτόρων.

Διὰ Β. Διατάγματος, γνωμοδοτήσει τοῦ συμβουλίου τῶν δημοσίων ἔργων, διωρίσθη πρωϊστάμενος τοῦ συνεργείου πρὸς ἀνακαίνισιν τῶν ἀνακτόρων ὁ νομομηχανικὸς 'Αττικῆς κ. Α. Ρώτας, ἀντὶ τοῦ κληθέντος εἰς τὸν στρατὸν νομομηχανικοῦ κ. Γ. Βουγιούκα.

—Τὸ ὑγειοτεχνικὸν Συμβούλιον.

Δυνάμει τοῦ νόμου περὶ ὅρων ἱδρύσεως βιομηχανικῶν καταστημάτων, διωρίσθησαν μέλη τοῦ ἐν τῷ ὑπουργείῳ τῶν Εσωτερικῶν ὑγειοτεχνικοῦ Συμβουλίου οἱ βιομήχανοι κ. κ. Γ. Νικολόπουλος, φαρμακοποιὸς καὶ ἐργοστασιάρχης, Κοσμᾶς Πανοῦτσος, ἀλευροβιομήχανος, καὶ 'Αχιλλεὺς Κούπας ἐργοστασιάρχης μηχανουργός.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΩΝ

—Μεταβολαί.

Διὰ Β. Διατάγματος ἐκδοθέντος ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ, εἰς τὸν ἔφεδρον τοῦ Π. Ναυτικοῦ Δημήτριον Διαμαντίδην ἀπονέμεται ἐφ' ὅσον διαρκεῖ ἡ ἐπιστράτευσις ὁ βαθμὸς τοῦ ἐφέδρου ἐπικούρου μηχανικοῦ, ἠλεκτρολόγου β' τάξεως, κεκτημένου τὰ πρὸς τοῦτο προσόντα.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΩΝ

— 'Απονομὴ χάριτος

Διὰ Β. Διατάγματος ἀπαλλάσσονται τοῦ ὑπολοίπου τῆς ποινῆς των οἱ στρατιῶται Μ. Λαυρέντζος τοῦ 3ου μεταγωγικοῦ λόχου, Ι. ἢ 'Αντέλης 'Ανδρέας τοῦ 6ου πεζικοῦ καὶ Γ. Σταματελᾶτος τοῦ 10ου πεζικοῦ.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

—'Η εἰσαγωγὴ εἰς Χειμάρραν.

Οἱ ἀλευρέμποροι Κερκύρας ἐζήτησαν παρὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν ὅπως ἐπιτραπῇ εἰς αὐτοὺς νὰ εἰσαγάγωσιν εἰς Χειμάρραν ἄλευρα, ἅτινα ἐζητήθησαν ἐκεῖθεν. Τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν ἐπέτρεψε τοῦτο, διὰ δὲ τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν Ναυτικῶν εἰδοποίησε τὸν ἀρχηγὸν τῶν ναυτικῶν Δυνάμεων τοῦ 'Ιονίου πελάγους, ὅστις ὡς γνωστὸν ἔχει ἀποκλείσει μέχρις Αὐλῶνος πάντα τὰ παράλια τῆς 'Ηπείρου.

—Διορισμοὶ εἰσπρακτόρων.

Διωρίσθησαν ἔμμισθοι δημόσιοι εἰσπράκτορες παρὰ τῷ ταμείῳ Μεσσήνης οἱ κ. κ. 'Ιωάν. Καλογερόπουλος καὶ Κων. Σκλήρης, πρώην τοιοῦτοι.

—"Αλλοι διορισμοί.

Διωρίσθη κλητὴρ τοῦ Καπνεργοστασίου Ληξουρίου ὁ Παναγῆς Μαρίνου 'Αρσένης.

— Διωρίσθησαν στοιχειοχύτης α' τάξεως τοῦ 'Εθνικοῦ Τυπογραφείου ὁ 'Αλέξ. Μηλιάδης καὶ στοιχειοθέτης στ' τάξεως ὁ 'Αλέξ. Πλουμίδης, πρωτεύσαντες ἐν διαγωνισμῷ.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ

—Διδασκαλικαὶ μεταβολαί.

Προτάσει τῶν οἰκείων Δημοτικῶν Συμβουλίων καὶ γνωμοδοτήσει τῶν ἐπιθεωρητῶν τῶν δημοτικῶν σχολείων, διωρίσθησαν δημοδιδάσκαλος μὲν ἐν Τσαρμακλῇ - Κρανῶνος ὁ κ. Χρ. Κωνστατινίδης, ὑποδιδάσκαλος δὲ εἰς τὸ ἐν Σακαλὰρ - 'Αρμενίου κοινὸν δημοτικὸν σχολεῖον θηλέων ἡ κ. 'Ελένη Α. Μπασπαντζῆ.

'Επίσης διωρίσθη τριτοβάθμιος δημοδιδάσκαλος ἐπὶ ἀποδοχαῖς πρωτοβαθμίου ἐν τῷ κοινῷ δημοτικῷ σχολείῳ τοῦ χωρίου Καρβαρᾷ τοῦ δήμου Φαλάνθου ὁ κ. 'Ιω. Π. Παρθενίου.

—'Επιστάται καὶ ὑπηρέται σχολείων.

Διωρίσθη ἐπιστάτης τοῦ ἐν Τρικκάλοις Γυμνασίου ὁ Νικ. Κουτσικόπουλος, τοῦ δὲ Δ' ἐν 'Αθήναις Γυμνασίου ὁ Ι. Ματζουράνης, καὶ ἐπιστάτης τοῦ Β' ἐν Χαλκίδι ἑλληνικοῦ σχολείου ὁ Π. Κοντογιάννης.

'Επίσης διωρίσθη ὑπηρέτης τοῦ ἐν Ψαχνοῖς ἑλληνικοῦ σχολείου ὁ Σωτ. Μανάρας.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ

—Δικαστικαὶ μεταβολαί.

Διορίζονται συμβολαιογράφοι πρὸς πλήρωσιν κενῶν θέσεων· Θουρίας ὁ Παρασκευᾶς Δ. Φράγκος δικηγόρος, Κλεωνῶν ὁ Π. Δ. 'Αναγνωστόπουλος δικηγόρος, καὶ Πεταλιδίου ὁ Γ. Α. Παπαδόπουλος δικηγόρος.

— Διορίζεται διευθυντὴς τῶν σωφρονιστικῶν φυλακῶν Συγγροῦ ὁ Νικόλ. Φαραντᾶτος.

— Κατόπιν ἀποφάσεως τῆς ὁλομελείας τοῦ 'Αρείου Πάγου, παύεται τῆς ὑπηρεσίας ὁ γραμματεὺς τοῦ Πλημμελειοδικείου Βόλου Κωνστ. Δημητρόπουλος.

— Διορίζονται γραμματεῖς Πταισματοδικείων "Αργους Στέφ. Κοτσώλης καὶ Βάλτου Δημ. Τράκας.

— Διορίζονται φύλακες εἰς τὰς ποινικὰς φυλακὰς Πύλου Περ. Μαντᾶς καὶ Λαρίσσης Θεόδ. Βέρροιος.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

'Ο ἐπὶ τῆς πτωχεύσεως τῆς ἐν Σύρῳ ἑταιρίας «'Αδελφοὶ Μπενᾶ» εἰσηγητὴς ὥρισεν ὡς ἡμέραν ἀναπλειστηριασμοῦ τῶν ἐν Σύρῳ ἐμπορευμάτων τὴν 11 Ν)βρίου ἐ.ἔ. ἡμέραν Κυριακήν. Πρώτη προσφορὰ ὁρίζεται τὸ ποσὸν τῶν δραχμῶν 60 χιλιάδων.

'Εν Σύρῳ τῇ 5 Νοεμβρίου 1912.

'Ο Σύνδικος
Λ. ΒΑΛΜΑΔΗΣ

'Ενοικιάζεται παρὰ καλλίστῃ οἰκογενείᾳ δωμάτιον εὐρύχωρον καὶ εὐήλιον μετὰ ἢ ἄνευ ἐπίπλων. **Σόλωνος 4.**

ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΙ

ΠΕΡΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ

Ἡ Τουρκία, γράφει ἡ Τουρκικὴ «Φελὰχ», θὰ ἐδέχετο ὡς μέλλοντα σύνορα αὐτῆς τὸν ποταμὸν Ἔβρον μὲ τὴν ὑποχρέωσιν ὅπως ἡ Θεσσαλονίκη γίνῃ ἐλεύθερος λιμήν. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἔβρος ἐκτείνεται ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀδριανουπόλεως μέχρι τῆς Αἴνου. Αἱ ἀξιώσεις της συνεπῶς εἰμποροῦν νὰ συζητηθοῦν, ἂν πρόκειται νὰ ἐπιτραπῇ εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν νὰ μείνῃ εἰς τὴν Εὐρώπην, πάντως ὑπὸ διαφορετικὰς συνθήκας τοῦ πρώην καθεστῶτος. Ἐκεῖνο ὅμως τὸ ὁποῖον εἶνε κωμικόν, εἶνε ὁ ὅρος τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως ὡς ἐλευθέρου λιμένος τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης. Καὶ ἂν γίνῃ εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν ἡ μεγάλη χάρις νὰ ἐπιτραπῇ εἰς αὐτὴν νὰ ἐκτείνεται μέχρι τοῦ Ἔβρου, τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτῆς σύνορα θὰ ἀπέχουν ἀπὸ τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην τόσον, ὥστε νὰ μὴ ὑπάρχουν πλέον συμφέροντα Τουρκικὰ δυνάμενα νὰ ἐπηρεασθοῦν ἀπὸ ἀποστάσεως ὑπερτριακοσίων χιλιομέτρων. Ὁ μόνος, λοιπόν, ὁ ὁποῖος δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐνδιαφέρεται διὰ τὸ τί θὰ γίνῃ εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἡ Θεσσαλονίκη, εἶνε ἡ Τουρκία. Ἡ ὁποία ἔχει τόσα ἄλλα νὰ σκεφθῇ, ὥστε νὰ μὴ ἐπιτρέπεται εἰς αὐτὴν νὰ ἀναμιχθῇ εἰς ὑπόθεσιν τόσον ἀπομακρυνομένην τῆς τύχης καὶ τῶν πραγματικῶν συμφερόντων της.

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΙΣΜΑΗΛ ΚΕΜΑΛ

Ἀντιθέτως πρὸς τὰ διαβήματα τοῦ περιφήμου Ἰσμαὴλ Κεμάλ, τοῦ Τουρκαλβανοῦ βέη, ὅστις ἐπωφελεῖται τῶν αὐστριακῶν βλέψεων ὅπως ἐπιδιώξῃ τὴν ἀλβανικὴν αὐτονομίαν, ὡς ψυχρολουσία εἰς ὅσα λέγει ἔρχεται ἡ ἀνταπόκρισις τοῦ ἀπεσταλμένου τοῦ «Ἡμερησίου Τηλεγράφου» τοῦ Λονδίνου εἰς τὴν Ἤπειρον καὶ τὴν Ἀλβανίαν. Ὁ Ἄγγλος δημοσιογράφος ἐπιστέλλει ὅτι ἐπεσκέφθη τὴν Χειμάρραν, τὴν ὁποίαν εὑρῆκε τὸ προπύργιον τῆς ἑλληνικωτάτης Ἠπείρου κατὰ τῶν φιλοδοξιῶν διαφόρων Ἰσμαὴλ Κεμάλ. Ἐξ ἄλλου δὲ συνωμίλησε καὶ μὲ διαφόρους βέηδες Τουρκαλβανούς, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐδήλωσαν ὅτι προθυμότατα θὰ δεχθοῦν τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν στρατὸν καὶ συνεπῶς καὶ τὴν ἑλληνικὴν κατοχήν.

Ο ΜΕΓΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΥΣ

Ὁ Σεφκὲτ πασσᾶς, ὁ πραγματικὸς Σεφκὲτ πασσᾶς, εἶνε πολὺ ἔξυπνος ἄνθρωπος. Μετὰ τὰς ἀπειλάς του, ὅτι θὰ ἤρχετο νὰ πάρῃ τὸν καφφέ του εἰς τὴν πλατεῖαν τοῦ Συντάγματος, ἔγινε γνωστόν, ὅτι ἐπροτίμησε νὰ διευθύνῃ τὰς κατὰ τῆς Σερβίας πολεμικὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις. Ἀλλὰ παραδόξως δὲν εὑρέθη οὔτε ἐκεῖ. Καὶ εὑρέθη εἰς τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν, ἤδη συνωμοτῶν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων Νεοτούρκων. Ἀλλὰ ὁ Κιαμὴλ, ὁ ὁποῖος δὲν ἀστειεύεται, διέταξε τὴν σύλληψιν τῶν κορυφαίων ἐξ αὐτῶν. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι, οἱ περισσότεροι, συνελήφθησαν, ἐξηφανίσθη ὅμως καὶ πάλιν ὁ πονηρὸς Σεφκὲτ καὶ καταζητεῖται. Διὰ νὰ ἐμφανισθῇ ἴσως εἰς ἄλλην εὐνοϊκωτέραν περίστασιν μέγας καὶ πολύς.

ΤΟ ΤΑΧΥΤΕΡΟΝ

Τεσσαράκοντα πέντε χιλάδες Τουρκικοῦ στρατοῦ παρεδόθησαν ἐσπευσμένως εἰς τὸν Σερβικὸν στρατόν, ὅστις προήλασεν ἀπὸ Βορρᾶ πρὸς τὸ Μοναστήριον, διὰ νὰ ἀποφύγουν τὴν ταπείνωσιν νὰ παραδοθοῦν ἄνευ ὅρων εἰς διπλάσιον Ἑλληνικὸν στρατὸν σπεύδοντα ἀπὸ τοῦ Νότου νὰ κυκλώσῃ τὴν φρουρὰν τοῦ Μοναστηρίου. Τοῦτο δὲν δυσηρέστησε τὴν κοινὴν γνώμην. Ἡ κατὰ τοῦ Μοναστηρίου προέλασις ἐγίνετο ἀπὸ κοινοῦ μετὰ τῶν Σέρβων συμμάχων καὶ οἱ στρατοί, ἂν οἱ Τοῦρκοι δὲν ἔσπευδον νὰ παραδοθοῦν, θὰ εἰσήρχοντο ταὐτοχρόνως εἰς τὸ Μοναστήριον. Ἀφοῦ ὅμως οἱ Τοῦρκοι παρεδόθησαν εἰς φιλτάτους καὶ εἰλικρινεστάτους συμμάχους εἶνε τὸ ἴδιον. Ἐκεῖνο, τὸ ὁποῖον ἐνδιαφέρει ἀμέσως ἡμᾶς εἶνε ἡ ἐξαφάνισις τῆς τουρκικῆς κυριαρχίας ἀπὸ τὴν Μακεδονίαν καὶ τὴν Ἤπειρον καὶ τὴν Ἀλβανίαν ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν ταχύτερα.

ΑΤΥΧΗΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΙΣ

Ἀμφιβάλλομεν ἂν ὑπῆρξέ ποτε πρότασις Ἀγγλικὴ περὶ παροχῆς δικαιώματος εἰς τὴν Αὐστρίαν νὰ κανονίζῃ ἐπὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη τὸ δασμολόγιον τῶν τελωνείων τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης. Διότι τοιαῦται ἐπεμβάσεις ξενικαὶ ἦσαν καὶ εἶνε ἀκόμη πιθανὸν δυναταὶ εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν. Ὄχι ὅμως καὶ εἰς κράτος πολιτισμένον καὶ ἐλεύθερον ἀπολύτως, ὅπως εἶνε ἡ Ἑλλάς, ἥτις δὲν ἐννοεῖ νὰ ἔχῃ ψιλὴν ἐπικυριαρχίαν ἐντὸς τῶν ὁρίων τοῦ Κράτους της. Τοιαύτην δὲ ψιλὴν ἐπικυριαρχίαν, μὲ πραγματικὴν κυριαρχίαν τῆς Αὐστρίας, δὲν θὰ ἐδέχετο οὔτε ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις, οὔτε ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γνώμη. Καὶ ἡ Τριπλῆ Συνεννόησις, ἥτις ἐπιδιώκει τὴν ὁμαλωτέραν λύσιν τῶν Βαλκανικῶν ἀνωμαλιῶν, δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ ἐσκέφθη, ὅτι θὰ συνέβαλεν εἰς τοῦτο μία τόσον ἀτυχὴς πρότασις.

ΨΕΥΔΕΣΤΑΤΑ

Πληροφορούμεθα ἀσφαλῶς ὅτι μόνον τὴν 5 τρέχ.—ἤτοι πρὸ τριῶν ἡμερῶν—ἐπετράπη εἰς τοὺς πολεμικοὺς ἀνταποκριτὰς τῶν ἐφημερίδων τοὺς παρακολουθοῦντας τὸν στρατὸν τῆς Ἠπείρου νὰ ἐξέρχωνται τῆς Ἄρτης. Ἑπομένως τὰ γραφέντα προηγουμένως περὶ μεταβάσεως ἀνταποκριτῶν εἰς Πέντε Πηγάδια κτλ. εἶνε ψευδέστατα καὶ προεκάλεσαν—ὡς εἴμεθα εἰς θέσιν νὰ γνωρίζωμεν—τὴν κατάπληξιν καὶ τοῦ Ἐπιτελείου.

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ-ΠΕΙΡΑΙΕΥΣ

ΥΠΕΡΩΚΕΑΝΙΟΣ ΓΕΝΝΑΙΟΤΗΣ

Αἱ πλούσιαι κυρίαι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀνέλαβον νὰ ἱδρύσουν ἐπιτροπὴν ἐράνων ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔργου τῆς Βασιλίσσης Ὄλγας, προσέφεραν εἰς τὴν πρώτην των συγκέντρωσιν δέκα χιλιάδας φράγκα, τὰ ὁποῖα καὶ ἔστειλαν εἰς τὴν Βασίλισσαν. Τὸ ποσὸν εἶνε ἐλάχιστον βεβαίως, ἀλλὰ δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀμφιβολία, ὅτι αἱ πέντε Ἀμερικανίδες κυρίαι δὲν ἔδωσαν παρ' ὅ,τι εἶχον μαζῆ των ἐκείνην τὴν στιγμήν. Αἱ δέκα χιλιάδες φράγκα ἦσαν ἁπλούστατα τὸ χαρτζηλίκι των, ὅπως θὰ ἔλεγαν Ἀθηναῖαι κυρίαι, τελειώσασαι τὸν γῦρον τῶν μαγαζιῶν καὶ διευθυνόμεναι εἰς ζαχαροπλαστεῖον νὰ πάρουν τὸ τσάϊ των.

Ἡ Ἀμερικὴ εἶνε ὁ τόπος ὅλων τῶν κολοσσιαίων καὶ ἐπομένως καὶ τῆς κολοσσιαίας ἀγαθοεργίας. Αἱ δωρεαὶ ἑνὸς Κάρνετζη προκαλοῦν ἴλιγγον. Βεβαίως ὁ Κάρνετζη εἶνε Ἀμερικανὸς καὶ τὰς δωρεάς του τὰς κάμνει εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικήν. Ἀλλ' οἱ πλούσιοι Ἀμερικανοὶ εἶνε τόσον εὐρεῖς εἰς τὰς βλέψεις των, ὥστε δὲν συνέβη ἅπαξ νὰ ὑπερβῇ ἡ γενναιότης των τὸν ὠκεανόν.

Ὁπωσδήποτε δικαιούμεθα νὰ περιμένωμεν ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν τὰς προσφορὰς, αἱ ὁποῖαι θὰ βοηθήσουν πολύ. Αἱ οἰκονομικαὶ πληγαί, τὰς ὁποίας ἀνοίγει ἕνας πόλεμος, εἶνε βαθεῖαι καὶ ἡ ἐπούλωσις γίνεται ἀργά. Οὐδὲ εἶνε ἀναξιοπρεπὲς εἰς ἕνα λαὸν νὰ δεχθῇ χωρὶς νὰ ζητήσῃ. Ὑπάρχει πάντοτε καιρὸς καὶ τρόπος καὶ ἡ προσφορὰ νὰ γίνῃ καὶ κατὰ τοιοῦτον τρόπον νὰ γίνῃ, ὥστε νὰ μὴ ἐπιτρέπεται εἰς κανένα ν' ἀρνηθῇ τὴν ὑπερωκεάνειον ἀρωγήν.

— Διὰ τὰ Νοσοκομεῖα τῆς πριγκηπίσσης Σοφίας.

Σ. Βλαστὸς ἐξ ἐράνων «Ἀτλαντίδος» δρ. 40,000. Ἔρανοι ἐκ Γερμανίας (διὰ τῆς κυρίας Dohma) 441. Ἕλληνες Watermille Maine 1105.85. Ἀσφαλιστικὴ Ἑταιρία Manheim (διὰ κυρίων Μανούση καὶ Γιαλίστρα) 500. Ἰωάννης Ἰωαννίδης ἑλληνοδιδάσκαλος τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς μισθοδοσίας του δρ. 86. Mr M. Pannoti (Soudan) 499. M. I. Montagu 1136.75. Ἕλληνες Κάσσιοϊ (Pensacola) 1131. Γ. Κορδῆμος (Boston) 515. N. Δανίγγος (Chicago) 515. A. Δανίγγος (Chicago) 257.50. Κλ. Ἀνδρέου (Elwood) 294.85. Ὁ πλοίαρχος καὶ τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ σπογγαλιευτικοῦ πλοίου «Ariel» 250. Ἕλληνες Willits California 171.25.

Καὶ εἰς εἴδη: Ὁ κ. Γ. Κωνσταντινίδης (Μακεδὼν) 200 ἀντίτυπα συγγράμματός του «Εὐρώπη καὶ Ἀνατολή». Σύλλογος Ὠφελίμων Βιβλίων 50 ἀντίτυπα ἐκ τῶν βιβλίων του.

—Διὰ τὰ Νοσοκομεῖα τῆς πριγκηπίσσης Μαρίας.

Mr Alered Tardie (διὰ τῆς κ. Ἑλένης Βαφειαδάκη) δρ. 100, ὁ Δήμαρχος Πλαταμώδους (ἐκ συνεισφορῶν τῶν κατοίκων Γαργαλιάνων, Πύργου, Μουζούγης καὶ Μαράθου) δρ. 2000, Θεοφ. Ἀδραχτᾶς (ἐκ συνεισφορῶν τῶν κατοίκων τοῦ χωρίου Ἀγορελίτσης τῶν Γαργαλιάνων) δρ. 200, Ν. Δ. Πολιτόπουλος (ἐκ συνεισφορῶν τῶν τεχνιτῶν Γαργαλιάνων) 100, Ἀθ. Κηπουρόπουλος, ἱερεὺς ἐκ Σχοιναχωρίου Μυκηνῶν (διὰ τῆς ἐφ. «Ἀθῆναι») 25, ὁ πρίγκηψ Ὑψηλάντης 200, ὁ ἑλληνικὸς Ἐρυθρὸς Σταυρὸς 3 φορεῖα.

—Ἐπάνοδος τοῦ κ. Καλλιοντζῆ.

Ἐπέστρεψε σήμερον ἐκ Βερροίας τῆς Μακεδονίας ὁ καθηγητὴς ἀρχίατρος κ. Εὐάγ. Καλλιοντζῆς, μὴ προφθάσας τὸν μετὰ τὴν μάχην τῶν Γενιτσῶν ἀποβιώσαντα εἰς Βέρροιαν ἀδελφόν του, λοχαγὸν τοῦ πυροβολικοῦ Ἰωάννην Καλλιοντζῆν. Τὸν τετιμημένον καὶ ὑπερόχου στρατιωτικῆς μορφώσεως ἀξιωματικόν, θανόντα ὑπὲρ πατρίδος, καλύπτει τὸ μακεδονικὸν χῶμα.

—Δωρεὰ τῆς πριγκηπίσσης Σοφίας.

Ἡ Α. Β. Υ. ἡ πριγκήπισσα Σοφία ἐν τῇ Ὑψηλῇ Αὐτῆς μεριμνῃ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀπόρων οἰκογενειῶν τῶν ἐν Πειραιεῖ ἐφέδρων, ηὐδόκησε ν' ἀποστείλῃ χθὲς πρὸς τὸν κ. Θησέα Ι. Δημαρᾶν, διευθυντὴν τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τραπέζης ἐν Πειραιεῖ, δραχμὰς δεκακισχιλίας (10,000), ὅπως διατεθῶσιν αὗται ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐν Πειραιεῖ Οἰκονομικοῦ Συσσιτίου, εἰδικῶς πρὸς παροχὴν τροφῆς εἰς τὰς οἰκογενείας τῶν ἐκ Πειραιῶς ἀπόρων ἐφέδρων.

—Κλοπαί.

Συνελήφθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστυνομικῶν ὀργάνων τῆς καταδιώξεως ὁ Ἀπόστολος Οἰκονόμου, διότι ἀφήρεσε δύο εἰκοσάφραγκα καὶ ἓν τάλληρον τοῦ Ἀνδρέου Μπουλούκου.

— Συνελήφθη ὁ Γεώργιος Βοντικιώτης, διότι ἀφήρεσεν ἐκ τοῦ ἐργοστασίου τῶν κ. κ. Μανέλα καὶ Βιδάλη τὸ πορτοφόλλιον τοῦ ἐργοδηγοῦ Ἰωσὴφ Πεθερουδάκη, περιέχον 250 δραχμάς.

— Παρουσιασθεὶς εἰς τὴν Διεύθυνσιν τῆς Ἀστυνομίας ὁ Νικόλαος Ἀλεξίου ἀνέφερεν ὅτι παρέδωσε χθὲς ἐν κιβωτίον ἐλαίου εἰς τὸν Β. Μαλλιαρὸν διὰ νὰ τὸ μεταφέρῃ ἐκ τοῦ σταθμοῦ Πελοποννήσου εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν του, ἀλλ' οὗτος ἐξηφανίσθη.

— Ἄγνωστοι, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸ κλινοποιεῖον τοῦ κ. Λέπουρα, ἀφήρεσαν ἐκ τοῦ χρηματοκιβωτίου του 400 δρ.

— Παρουσιασθεὶς εἰς τὴν Διεύθυνσιν τῆς Ἀστυνομίας ὁ Νικόλαος Καπανδρίτης κατήγγειλεν ὅτι εἷς ἄγνωστος τοῦ ἔκλεψε 1000 δραχμὰς, ἀφοῦ πρότερον τὸν ἐμέθυσε διὰ ζύθου.

—Ἀνακοπὴ δουλεύματος.

Οἱ διὰ τὰς γνωστὰς καταχρήσεις κρατούμενοι ἐν ταῖς φυλακαῖς Συγγροῦ κ. κ. Ν. Σιμόπουλος, Σ. Μιχαὴλ καὶ Ε. Κονδύλης, ὑποεπιμεληταί, ἀνέκοψαν ἐνώπιον τοῦ Ἐφετείου τὸ κατ' αὐτῶν ἐκδοθὲν βούλευμα τοῦ Συμβουλίου τῶν Πλημμελειοδικῶν, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου οὗτοι παραπέμπονται εἰς τὸ Κακουργιοδικεῖον.

—Ἡ ἀποζημίωσις τῶν ἐφέδρων βουλευτῶν.

Τὸ Νομικὸν Συμβούλιον, κατόπιν σχετικοῦ ἐρωτήματος τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν, ἀπεφάνθη ὅτι οἱ βουλευταὶ ἔφεδροι ἀξιωματικοὶ δικαιοῦνται νὰ λαμβάνωσι τὸν μισθὸν των ὡς τοιοῦτοι, καθόσον ἡ βουλευτικὴ ἀποζημίωσις δὲν δύναται νὰ θεωρηθῇ ὡς μισθὸς, ἀποκλείων οὕτω κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὸν δεύτερον μισθόν.

—Τραυματίαι ἀπὸ τὴν Ἤπειρον

Εἰς τὸν λιμένα Πειραιῶς κατέπλευσε χθὲς ἀπὸ τὸν Κραβασαρᾶν τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον τοῦ Γιαννουλάτου «Λευκὰς», φέρον ἑκατὸν ἕνδεκα τραυματίας, προερχομένους ἀπὸ τὰς διαφόρους μάχας τῆς Ἠπείρου καὶ δὴ τὴν τῶν Πέντε Πηγαδίων.

Τοὺς τραυματίας, ἐν οἷς συγκαταλέγοντο ὁ ἀνθυπολοχαγὸς κ. Βάρθης, καί τινες ἄλλοι ἀξιωματικοὶ κατώτεροι, τὸ πλῆθος ἐζητωκραύγασεν ἐνθουσιωδῶς εἰς τὴν προκυμαίαν, ὅπου ἀπεβιβάσθησαν ἅπαντες. Οἱ ἑκατὸν τραυματίαι εἶνε ὅλοι ἐλαφρότατα τραυματισμένοι.

Ἐκ τούτων οἱ πεντήκοντα μετεφέρθησαν ἀμέσως εἰς τὸ ἐν Πειραιεῖ Ζάννειον Νοσοκομεῖον πρὸς νοσηλείαν. Ἕτεροι τεσσαράκοντα μετεφέρθησαν εἰς τὸ Β' Στρατιωτικὸν Νοσοκομεῖον Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἄλλοι εἴκοσι εἰς τὸ ἐνταῦθα νοσοκομεῖον τῆς Σχολῆς τῶν Εὐελπίδων.

—Ἡ εἰσαγωγὴ τῶν ἀλιπάστων.

Τὸ Ὑγειονομεῖον Πειραιῶς ἔλαβε τηλεφωνικὴν διαταγὴν παρὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν, ἀπαγορεύουσαν τοῦ λοιποῦ τὴν ἐλευθέραν εἰσαγωγὴν τῶν ἐκ Τουρκίας ἁλιπάστων.

Ἡ ἀπαγόρευσις τῶν ἁλιπάστων ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν ἐπιδημίαν τῆς χολέρας, ἥτις μαστίζει τὰ πέριξ τῆς τουρκικῆς πρωτευούσης.

—Διέλευσις Ἰταλοῦ πρέσβεως.

Διὰ τοῦ ἰταλικοῦ μεταγωγικοῦ «Βοσνία», τὸ ὁποῖον κατέπλευσε χθὲς εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, διῆλθεν ἐντεῦθεν ὁ νεοδιορισθεὶς ἐν Κων)πόλει πρεσβευτὴς τῆς Ἰταλίας κ. Κάμιλλος Γκαριόννι, μεταβαίνων εἰς τὴν νέαν πρεσβευτικὴν θέσιν του.

Ἡ «Βοσνία» παρέμεινε τὴν νύκτα εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, θ' ἀποπλεύσῃ δὲ σήμερον διὰ Κων)πολιν. Κατὰ τὸ μεταξὺ ὁ κ. Γκαριόννι ἀνῆλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας καὶ ἐγένετο δεκτὸς παρὰ τῷ ἐνταῦθα Ἰταλῷ πρεσβευτῇ μαρκησίῳ Καρλόττι ντὶ Ριμπαρμπέλλα, μεθ' οὗ συνεννοήθη σχετικῶς πρὸς τὸ πρόγραμμα τῆς ἐν Κων)πόλει διπλωματικῆς ἐνεργείας του.

— Τὰ καθυστεροῦντα ἀτμόπλοια.

Εἰς τὸν λιμένα Πειραιῶς κατέπλευσαν χθὲς τὰ μεγάλα Ἑλληνικὰ σιτοφόρα ἀτμόπλοια, τὰ ὁποῖα, ποιούμενα χρῆσιν τῆς τελευταίως παραχωρηθείσης ὑπὸ τῆς Πύλης προθεσμίας, εἶχον διαπλεύσει τὰ Δαρδανέλλια καὶ καθυστέρουν ἐπὶ τριήμερον, ἐμβαλόντα εἰς ἀνησυχίας τοὺς ἐφοπλιστάς. Τὰ καταπλεύσαντα ἀτμόπλοια εἶνε ὁ «Λέανδρος Βερβενιώτης», ὁ «Μενέλαος», ἡ «Χαρίκλεια», ὁ «Ὁράτιος Κούπας» καὶ ὁ «Χαρίλαος Τρικούπης». Ἀναμένονται δὲ ἀκόμη νὰ καταπλεύσουν σήμερον τὰ ἀτμόπλοια «Σπέτσαι», «Πριγκήπισσα Ἀλίκη», «Ἥρω» καὶ δέκα ἄλλα, τὰ ὁποῖα, κατὰ τὰς βεβαιώσεις τῶν ἀφιχθέντων πλοιάρχων, ἐθεάθησαν διαπλέοντα τὰ Δαρδανέλλια ἀπὸ προχθές.

— Ἐθελονταὶ ἀπὸ τὴν Σάμον.

Διὰ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου «Κατίνα» ἀφίκοντο χθὲς εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ὑπερεξακόσιοι νέοι ἐνθουσιῶντες καὶ σφριγῶντες ἐθελονταὶ ἀπὸ τὴν Σάμον, συγκεντρωμένοι ἐκεῖ ἀπὸ τὰς διαφόρους Ἑλληνικωτάτας νήσους τοῦ Ἀρχιπελάγους. Ἅπαντες οὗτοι οἱ ἐθελονταί, ἐν οἷς καὶ ἀρκετοὶ ἱερεῖς, φέροντες τὰ ράσα των, ἀνελθόντες ὑπὸ τὰς ζητωκραυγὰς τοῦ πλήθους εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἐτέθησαν ὑπὸ τὸ πρόσταγμα τοῦ πρώην Σαμίου Πρωθυπουργοῦ κ. Σοφούλη, παρεπιδημοῦντος ἀπὸ ἡμερῶν ἐνταῦθα.

— Ποῦ θὰ τελοῦνται αἱ καθάρσεις.

Τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν διεβίβασε πρὸς τὸ Ἐμπορικὸν καὶ Βιομηχανικὸν Ἐπιμελητήριον Πειραιῶς ἀνακοίνωσιν, καθ' ἣν αἱ καθάρσεις τῶν ἐξ ἐπιχολέρων μερῶν καταπλεόντων ἐνταῦθα ἀτμοπλοίων θὰ τελοῦνται εἰς τὰ Λοιμοκαθαρτήρια τοῦ Ἁγίου Γεωργίου (Σαλαμῖνος) καὶ Γουβίνου Κερκύρας.

— Διέρρηξαν καὶ ἀπεγυμνώσαν.

Τὴν παρελθοῦσαν νύκτα εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἀνεφάνησαν πάλιν οἱ περίφημοι ἄγνωστοι τοῦ ἀστυνομικοῦ δελτίου. Μία σπεῖρα τούτων, διαρρήξασα τὸ παντοπωλεῖον τοῦ Γ. Βελιώτη, παρέλαβε καὶ μετεκόμισεν ἐκεῖθεν ὅσα εἴδη κατώρθωσε νὰ εὕρῃ πρόχειρα.

— Εὐγνωμοσύνη ἐξαδέλφου.

Δύο καλοὶ ἐξάδελφοι, ὁ Ι. Καρελλῆς καὶ Α. Νικολέττος, ἐκάθησαν νὰ πιοῦν χθὲς εἰς ἕνα Πειραϊκὸν ζυθοπωλεῖον. Κατὰ τὸ διάστημα ὅμως τοῦ πότου ὁ πρῶτος ἐμέθυσε τὸν δεύτερον καὶ τοῦ ἐλαθροχείρισε ἀπὸ τὰ θυλάκια 22 εἰκοσάφραγκα.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΓΑΜΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΕΡΓΕΣΤΗ

Ἐτελέσθησαν ἐν Τεργέστῃ οἱ γάμοι τῆς δεσποινίδος Ἐλισάβετ Κυμπρίτη, θυγατρὸς τοῦ Γενικοῦ Προξένου τῆς Ἑλλάδος, μετὰ τοῦ κυρίου Ἀλβέρτου Γκλάντσμαν. Ἡ ἀριστοκρατικὴ κοινωνία τῆς Τεργέστης, παρ' ἣ καὶ οἱ νεόνυμφοι καὶ αἱ οἰκογένειαι των εἶνε ἀγαπητότατοι, ἐχαιρέτισεν ἐγκαρδίως τὸ χαρμόσυνον γεγονός. Εἰς τὰ πολλὰ συγχαρητήρια προσθέτει τὰ ἰδικά της καὶ ἡ «Ν. Ἡμέρα».

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Σ. ΒΑΛΕΤΤΑΣ
ΟΦΘΑΛΜΙΑΤΡΟΣ

Δέχεται καθ' ἑκάστην πλὴν τῆς Κυριακῆς 9—10 1)2 π. μ. 3—4 μ. μ.

Ὁδὸς Πανεπιστημίου 30. (64)

Ο ΙΑΤΡΟΣ
Τῶν Συφιλιδικῶν νοσημάτων
ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ Δ. ΧΑΤΖΑΝΤΩΝΑΚΗΣ

Θεραπεύει τὴν βλεννόρροιαν, ἀνικανότητα, σπερματόρροιαν ριζικῶς καὶ ταχέως. Τὴν συφιλίδα καθ' ὅλα τὰ στάδια. Ἐφαρμόζει καὶ τὸ 606 ἐν τῇ Κλινικῇ του. Ὁδὸς Κάνιγγος ἀριθ. 11. Δέχεται 9—12 π. μ. καὶ 3—7 μ. μ.

ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ

ΤΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Η ΠΡΟΕΛΑΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ

Ο ΔΙΑΔΟΧΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΜΟΝΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

Ἡ ὑπὸ τὸν Διάδοχον Ἑλληνικὴ στρατιὰ διαιρεθεῖσα εἰς τρία μέρη προήλασεν ἀπὸ τὸ Κουμανὸ, Κατρανίτσαν καὶ τῶν στενῶν τοῦ Ὀστρόβου πέραν τῆς λίμνης πρὸ τῆς ὁποίας καὶ συνεκρούσθη πρὸς τὰ ἐχθρικὰ στρατεύματα. Ὁ Ἕλλην ἀρχηγὸς μετὰ μάχην κατώρθωσεν ἀπωθήσῃ ταῦτα πρὸς τὴν πεδιάδα τῆς Φλωρίνης.

Εἶνε ἐνδεχόμενον ὅτι τὸ ἀνεξάρτητον τοῦτο τμῆμα τοῦ Τουρκικοῦ στρατοῦ ὑπὸ τὸν περίφημον Νιαζῆ βέην δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ διατηρήσῃ τὴν θέσιν του εἰς τὴν πεδιάδα τῆς Φλωρίνης διότι ἄλλως θὰ συλληφθῇ ἀσφαλῶς αἰχμάλωτον. Ἡ ὑπὸ τὸν Νιαζῆ βέην Μεραρχία θὰ τραπῇ κατὰ πᾶσαν πιθανότητα πρὸς τὴν Καστορίαν κειμένην δεξιὰ τοῦ Μοναστηρίου καὶ ὑπὲρ τὰς ὁκτὼ ὥρας ἐκεῖθεν ἀπέχουσαν.

Ὁ Νιαζῆ βέης εὑρισκόμενος εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος τῆς πατρίδος του καὶ τῆς ἐπιρροῆς του κατώρθωσε νὰ συγκεντρώσῃ μέγαν ἀριθμὸν ὡπλισμένων καὶ καλῶς ὠργανωμένων Γκέκηδων οἵτινες μετὰ τοῦ τακτικοῦ στρατοῦ ἡνωμένοι μάχονται ἀπεγνωσμένως πρὸς τοὺς ἡμετέρους.

Μὲ τὴν πολεμικὴν ταύτην ἐνέργειαν τοῦ Ἀρχηγοῦ Διαδόχου καθαρίζεται τὸ μέρος ἐκεῖνο ἀπὸ τὰ λείψανα τῶν Τούρκων φυγάδων οἵτινες ἐσπαρμένοι εἰς διαφόρους Ἑλληνικὰς πόλεις τῆς Μακεδονίας προβαίνουν εἰς ἐπιδρομὰς κατὰ τῶν χριστιανῶν κατοίκων.

Ο ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΜΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΜΟΝΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

Ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς στρατὸς θὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ τὴν προέλασίν του εἰς τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τοῦ Βιλαετίου τῶν Βιτωλίων ἕνα ἐξασφαλίσῃ τελείως τοὺς χριστιανοὺς ἀπὸ τὰς ἐπιδρομὰς τῶν Τουρκικῶν στιφῶν. Εἰς τὴν πόλιν τοῦ Μοναστηρίου ἴσως σταλῇ τμῆμα μόνον τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατοῦ πρὸς χαιρετισμὸν ὅπερ θὰ γίνῃ δεκτὸν μετ' ἐγκαρδίου χαρᾶς ὑπὸ τῶν Σέρβων. Ἡ ὁριστικὴ ἐν τούτοις κατοχὴ τῆς πόλεως ταύτης, καθὰ τηλεγραφοῦν ἐκ Λονδίνου, εἶνε ἐντελῶς ἀνεξάρτητος τῆς προτεραιότητος περὶ τὴν κατάληψιν, θ' ἀποφασισθῇ δὲ βραδύτερον ἐν συνεννοήσει μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων.

Ὁ κ. Μπάουτσερ μάλιστα περιγράφων τὸ Μοναστήριον τονίζει τὴν ἀκμαιότητα καὶ τὴν ἀνθηρότητα τῆς πόλεως. Τὸ Μοναστήριον εἶνε τὸ προπύργιον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐπιρροῆς εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν.

ΑΙ ΑΠΩΛΕΙΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΟΥΡΚΩΝ

Αἱ ἐπίσημοι πληροφορίαι αἱ τηλεγραφηθεῖσαι καὶ εἰς τὸν Εὐρωπαϊκὸν τύπον ἀναφέρουν ὅτι αἱ μάχαι τὰς ὁποίας συνῆψεν ὁ Σερβικὸς στρατὸς μετὰ τοῦ Τουρκικοῦ πρὸ τῆς παραδόσεως τοῦ Μοναστηρίου ὑπῆρξαν αἱματηρόταται.

Κατὰ τὰς μάχας ταύτας τὸ Σερβικὸν ἱππικὸν ἐπέδειξεν ἀξιοθαύμαστον ἀνδρείαν, εἰς τὴν δρᾶσιν δὲ τούτου ὀφείλεται καὶ ἡ νίκη τῶν τελευταίων μαχῶν.

Αἱ ἀπώλειαι τῶν Τούρκων ἀνέρχονται εἰς 1,700 νεκροὺς καὶ τραυματίας.

Η ΚΑΤΑΛΗΨΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΧΕΙΜΑΡΡΑΣ

Οἱ παρακολουθοῦντες τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν στρατὸν τῆς Ἠπείρου ξένοι στρατιωτικοὶ ἀνταποκριταὶ διὰ μακρῶν αὐτῶν τηλεγραφημάτων ἐξαίρουν τὴν σημασίαν τῆς καταλήψεως τῆς ἡρωϊκῆς Χειμάρρας τὴν ὁποίαν χαρακτηρίζουν ὡς τὸ προπύργιον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἠπείρου κατὰ τοῦ Ἀλβανισμοῦ.

Οἱ βέηδες τῆς Ἀλβανίας ἐπεσκέφθησαν τὸν στρατηγὸν Σαπουντζάκην, ἀρχηγὸν τοῦ στρατοῦ Ἠπείρου καὶ συνωμίλησαν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἔφυγαν δὲ ἐνθουσιασμένοι ἐκ τῆς ὑποδοχῆς τῆς ὁποίας ἔτυχον παρὰ τῷ Ἀρχηγῷ τοῦ ἐκεῖ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατοῦ. Οἱ βέηδες ἐδήλωσαν προθυμότατα ὅτι δέχονται μὲ εὐχαρίστησιν τὴν ὑποταγὴν των εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν στρατόν

Η ΠΕΡΙΘΑΛΨΙΣ
ΤΩΝ ΟΡΦΑΝΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Τὸ Νηπιαγωγεῖον εἰς τὸν Οἶκον τῶν Τυφλῶν. — Θὰ τὸ συντηρήσουν αἱ ἐνορίαι. — Τὰ πρῶτα ὀρφανὰ περιθαλπόμενα. — Ἡ πὸ τὴν προστασίαν τῆς Κεντρικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς. — Ἡ κ. Λασκαρίδου καὶ ἡ πραγματοποίησις τῆς ἰδέας.

Ἡ Κεντρικὴ Ἐπιτροπὴ τῆς Πατριωτικῆς Περιθάλψεως κατὰ τὴν χθεσινήν της συνεδρίασιν, ἀφοῦ ἐπελήφθη διὰ μακρῶν τῆς συζητήσεως περὶ τοῦ τρόπου τῆς περιθάλψεως τοῦ τυφλοῦ καὶ κωφαλάλου νηπίου, περὶ οὗ ἐγράφομεν χθὲς, ἀπεφάσισεν ὅπως διαθέσῃ ἐκ τοῦ ταμείου της τὰ πρὸς περίθαλψιν ἀπαιτούμενα ὑλικὰ μέσα, μολονότι ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ της δὲν προβλέπεται καὶ ἡ περίθαλψις τῶν νηπίων. Τοιουτοτρόπως τὸ ἀτυχὲς αὐτὸ θῦμα εἰσήχθη ἀπὸ τῆς χθὲς εἰς τὸν Οἶκον τῶν Τυφλῶν, ὅπου λειτουργεῖ καὶ νηπιαγωγεῖον.

— Πῶς συνεστήθη τὸ Νηπιαγωγεῖον.

Ἡ περίθαλψις τῶν ἀπόρων ἐπιστράτων καὶ ἡ ἀπὸ τῆς κηρύξεως τῆς ἐπιστρατεύσεως γενομένη ἐργασία, ἰδίως δὲ τὸ χθεσινὸν γεγονὸς τῆς εἰσαγωγῆς τοῦ τυφλοῦ καὶ κωφαλάλου νηπίου, φέρει εἰς φῶς μίαν θαυμασίαν ὄντως ἐργασίαν, ἡ ὁποία βαδίζει παραλλήλως πρὸς ὅλην τὴν ἄλλην καὶ ἡ ὁποία ὁμολογουμένως ἀποτελεῖ μίαν ἀπὸ τὰς εὐτυχεστέρας ἐμπνεύσεις τῆς σημερινῆς ἐποχῆς.

Εἰς τὸν Οἶκον τῶν Τυφλῶν, τὸ ὑπερόχου ἐκπολιτιστικῆς ἀποστολῆς ἵδρυμα τοῦτο, συνεστήθη, κατόπιν συνεννοήσεως τινῶν ἐκ τῶν μελῶν τῆς Κεντρικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς Πατριωτικῆς περιθάλψεως καὶ τῆς κ. Λασκαρίδου, ἰδιαίτερον τμῆμα, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον περιθάλπονται σήμερον 24 ὀρφανὰ ἐπιστράτων, καὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ ἀποστολὴ κατὰ τὴν ὁμολογίαν ὅλων τῶν παρακολουθούντων τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο εἶνε εὐρυτάτη καὶ λίαν φιλανθρωπική.

Εἰς τὸ Νηπιαγωγεῖον τοῦτο θὰ εἰσέρχωνται πρὸς περίθαλψιν τὰ ὀρφανὰ νήπια τὰ ὁποῖα ἐστεροῦντο μητρὸς πρὸ τῆς ἐπιστρατεύσεως καὶ τὰ ὁποῖα ἐγκατελείφθησαν ἀπροστάτευτα ὅταν, γενομένης τῆς ἐπιστρατεύσεως, ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πατέρες των εἰς τὸ στράτευμα, ἐπίσης δὲ καὶ ἐκεῖνα τὰ ὁποῖα ἐστερήθησαν τῆς μητρός των διαρκούσης τῆς ἐπιστρατεύσεως.

— Ἡ συνδρομὴ τῶν ἐνοριῶν.

Οἱ κυριώτεροι συνεργάται καὶ ὑποστηρικταὶ τοῦ ἔργου εἶνε, πλὴν τῆς κυρίας Λασκαρίδου, ἡ ὁποία γνωστὸν εἰς ὅλους τυγχάνει ὅτι εἶνε λάτρις ὅλων τῶν ὡραίων φιλανθρωπικῶν πράξεων, τὰ Ἐνοριακὰ Ταμεῖα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα κατόπιν σχετικῆς ἐνεργείας τῆς Νομαρχίας ἔρχονται ἀρωγὰ τὸ ἓν κατόπιν τοῦ ἄλλου εἰς τὸ ἔργον. Πλὴν τούτου **ἔρχεται ἀρωγὸς καὶ ἡ Κεντρικὴ** Ἐπιτροπὴ τῆς Πατριωτικῆς Περιθάλψεως, ἡ ὁποία διὰ γενναίου κονδυλίου συντρέχει εἰς τὴν διατροφὴν τῶν εἰσαγομένων ἐκεῖ νηπίων.

— Μέριμνα καὶ διὰ τὸ μέλλον.

Ἀλλ' ὅ,τι κυρίως εἶνε ἄξιον ἰδιαιτέρας προσοχῆς ἐκ τοῦ θαυμασίου τούτου ἔργου εἶνε τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἐν τῇ προσωρινῇ ταύτῃ ἑστίᾳ τῶν θυμάτων σκληρᾶς εἱμαρμένης ἐνυπάρχει ἡ βάσις μιᾶς ὡραίας ἐργασίας διὰ τὸ μέλλον. Καθὼς γνωρίζομεν, ἐπικρατεῖ σκέψις παρὰ τῇ Ἐπιτροπῇ — σκέψις μὴ ἀπέχουσα πολὺ τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως — ὅπως τὸ Νηπιαγωγεῖον τοῦτο καταστα θῇ μόνιμον, αὔριον δὲ, ὁπότε, λήγοντος τοῦ πολέμου, θὰ εὑρεθῶσιν ἴσως εἰς τὸν δρόμον πολλὰ νήπια, τῶν ὁποίων οἱ πατέρες ἔπεσαν εὐγενῆ θύματα τῶν νικηφόρων μαχῶν, νὰ χρησιμεύσῃ πρὸς περίθαλψιν τῶν ὀρφανῶν ἐκείνων, τῶν μὴ δυναμένων ἐκ τῶν πόρων τῆς περιουσίας τοῦ πατρός των νὰ εἰσέλθωσιν εἰς τὸν δρόμον τῆς καλῆς, τῆς ἐντίμου ζωῆς. Ἡ σκέψις εἶνε ὄντως θαυμασία, μέγισται δ' ὑπάρχουν ἐλπίδες περὶ τῆς πραγματοποιήσεώς της δεδομένου ὅτι οὐδαμόθεν διετυπώθη ἀντίρρησίς τις.

— Ἡ ἐπέκτασις τοῦ εὐεργετήματος.

Καὶ κάτι ἄλλο ἀκόμη ὑπάρχει ἐλπὶς νὰ πραγματοποιηθῇ, ἐφαρμοζομένου τοῦ ὡραίου τούτου σχεδίου. Τὸ εὐεργέτημα θὰ ἐπεκταθῇ καὶ εἰς τὰ ἄλλα, τὰ πτωχὰ νήπια, τὰ ὁποῖα, μολονότι δὲν εἶνε ὀρφανὰ, ἔχουσιν ὅμως ἀνάγκην τῆς προστασίας τῆς φιλανθρωπίας. Τοιουτοτρόπως θὰ κανονισθῇ ὅπως αἱ ἐνορίαι τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, αἱ δυνάμεναι νὰ διαθέσωσι ποσόν τι ἐκ τῶν περισσευμάτων των, εἰσαγάγωσι, τῇ ὑποδείξει τῶν ἐνοριακῶν συμβουλίων, ὡρισμένον ἀριθμὸν νηπίων εἰς τὸ Νηπιαγωγεῖον τοῦτο, τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ διατρέφωσιν ἐκ τῶν περισσευμάτων τῆς ἐνορίας. Ἐὰν καὶ τοῦτο πραγματοποιηθῇ, ἀσφαλῶς δύναται νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι ὁ πόλεμος, μᾶς ἐπεφύλασσεν ὄχι ὀλίγας ἐκπλήξεις

ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΟΙ ΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΑΙ

Κατὰ χθεσινὴν ἀνακοίνωσιν, εἰς τὸ νοσοκομεῖον Λαρίσσης εἰσήχθησαν τελευταίως οἱ ἑξῆς τραυματίαι·

Ἀξιωματικοί. Ἀνθυπολοχαγὸς Κοτούλας Ἰω. (Καρδίτσα), ἀνθυπολοχαγὸς Μπενούκας Διον. (Ἀθῆναι), λοχαγὸς Λεοναρδόπουλος Γ. (Κόρινθος).

Στρατιῶται. Ὀθωμανὸς Ραμαντὰν Ἀμὶλ (Καϊλάρια), ὀθωμανὸς Ἰβραὴμ Ἰσμαὴλ (Σμύρνη), ὀθωμανὸς Ἀδὴλ Ἀβδῆ (Τσουτσέκια), ὀθωμανὸς Γιουσοὺφ Δαοὺτ (Δαβονίσα), 24ον πεζ. δεκ. Παπαδάκης Φαίδων (Ἀθῆναι), 23ον πεζ. σύντ. στρ. Πανᾶς Χρ. (Σκόπελος), 22ον πεζ. Μπάλας Ἰω. (Πόρτα Παζάρι), 23ον πεζ. Μπρουζιώνης Κωνστ. (Ραψάνη), 23ον πεζ. Καλογρηᾶς Ἀντ. (Καρδίτσα), ὀθωμανὸς στρ. Μουρὰτ Γιοννοὺς (Κοζάνη), 23ον πεζ. Ξηντάρης Θεόδ. (Ματέσελι).

Η ΑΝΑΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΩΝ
ΕΜΠΡΟΣΘΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΤΣΑΤΑΛΤΖΑΣ

Αἱ πληροφορίαι τῶν ἐν Κῶν) πόλει περὶ τῆς θέσεως καὶ τῶν κινήσεων τοῦ Βουλγαρικοῦ στρατοῦ, τοῦ εὑρισκομένου πρὸ τῆς Τσατάλτζας συνοψίζονται εἰς τὰ ἑξῆς:

Οἱ Βούλγαροι, ἀρκούμενοι εἰς ἀψιμαχίας εἰς τὰ δύο ἄκρα τῶν πτερύγων τοῦ στρατοῦ των, ἠσχολοῦντο πυρετωδῶς εἰς τὴν ἀνασύταξιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν πλήρωσιν τῶν κενῶν. Ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ μεταβολαὶ εἰς τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν διαφόρων σωμάτων. Οὕτω ὁ στρατηγὸς Δημήτριεφ μετετέθη ἐκ τῆς ἀριστερᾶς πτέρυγος τοῦ στρατοῦ εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν, παρὰ τὴν Προποντίδα.

Τὴν ἀριστερὰν ἀνέλαβεν ὁ στρατηγὸς Κουτέντσεφ, ὁ τέως διοικῶν τὸ ἀνεξάρτητον Σερβοβουλγαρικὸν σῶμα τοῦ Κιουστεντδήλ, ἀποσυρθὲν μετὰ τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ προορισμοῦ του. Τὸ κέντρον ἐξακολουθεῖ διοικῶν ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἰβάνωφ.

Ἐκ τούτων ἕπεται ὅτι οἱ Βούλγαροι λαμβάνουν ὅλα των τὰ μέτρα διὰ μεγάλην ἐπίθεσιν καὶ ὅτι πιθανώτατα δὲν θὰ προσβάλουν κατὰ μέτωπον τὸν Τουρκικὸν στρατὸν, ἀλλ' ἐκ πλαγίων διὰ νὰ ἀνακύψουν ἐν περιπτώσει ἐπιτυχίας τὴν ὑποχώρησίν του. Κατὰ τὰ φαινόμενα, ζητοῦν ν' ἀκολουθήσουν ἀπ' εὐθείας τὸν δρόμον τοῦ Ἁγίου Στεφάνου ἐξ ἑνὸς καὶ τὸν πρὸς τὰ ὑψώματα τοῦ Βοσπόρου ἐξ ἄλλου.

Φαίνεται ἐν τούτοις ὅτι ἡ τετραήμερος ἀπραξία τῶν Βουλγάρων ὀφείλεται καὶ εἰς τὴν καῦσιν τῶν νεκρῶν των, καθὼς καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀναμονὴν ὑγειονομικῶν καὶ ἀπολυμαντικῶν εἰδῶν, ἕνεκα τῶν ἐπιδημιῶν, αἵτινες ὑπάρχουν εἰς τὸν Τουρκικὸν στρατόν.

ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ

ΑΡΤΑ, 4 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — Δυτικῶς τῆς Μπιζάνης, ἔνθα εὑρίσκεται συγκεντρωμένος ὁλόκληρος ὁ Τουρκικὸς στρατὸς καὶ πρὸ τοῦ ὀχυρώματος Ἁγ. Νικολάου ὑψοῦται μεμονωμένον ὀροπέδιον, ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁποίου κεῖται τὸ χωρίον Μανωλιάσα.

Τὸ ὑπὸ τὸν κ. Κ. Μάνον Κρητικὸν σῶμα, βοηθούμενον καὶ ὑπὸ εἰκοσάδος ἀνδρῶν ὑπὸ τὸν ὁπλαρχηγὸν Γρανίτσαν, ἐβάδισεν ἐκ Ζώριτσας καὶ ἔφθασε πρὸς τὸ ἑσπέρας ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς ταύτης, ἀφοῦ καθ' ὁδὸν ἐξώντωσε συμμορίαν Τσάμηδων.

Εἰς τὴν Μανωλιάσαν οἱ Κρῆτες εὗρον τὸν ἱερέα μόνον καὶ 10 χωρικοὺς, οἵτινες ἔντρομοι τοῖς ἀφηγήθησαν ὅτι τὴν ἐπομένην οἱ Τοῦρκοι θὰ ἤρχοντο, ὡς τοὺς εἶχον εἰδοποιήσει, διὰ νὰ λάβουν διάφορα λύτρα, ἀπογυμνοῦντες τὸ χωρίον. Οἱ Κρῆτες ἔσπευσαν τότε νὰ ἑτοιμασθοῦν. Ἀποστείλαντες διπλοσκοποὺς πρὸς τὸ μέρος ὁπόθεν θὰ ἤρχοντο οἱ Τοῦρκοι, διέταξαν αὐτοὺς νὰ τοὺς ἀφήσουν νὰ περάσουν, ὅταν θὰ ἤρχοντο τὴν ἐπομένην.

Πράγματι τὴν πρωΐαν τῆς ἐπομένης οἱ Τοῦρκοι, ἀνερχόμενοι εἰς 50, ἔφθασαν ἀνύποπτοι μέχρι τῆς εἰσόδου τοῦ χωρίου, ὅτε αἴφνης πυκνὸν πῦρ τοὺς ὑποδέχεται πανταχόθεν. Ἀδύνατον νὰ περιγραφῇ τί συνέβη τότε. Ἐκ τῶν 50 Τούρκων οἱ 9 μόνον ἐσώθησαν, τραπέντες εἰς φυγὴν, ἐνῷ τῶν ἄλλων τὰ σώματα χρησιμεύουν ὡς βορρὰ εἰς τὰ ὄρνεα.

Ἡ θέσις ὅμως τῶν ἀτρομήτων Κρητῶν δὲν ἔπαυε νὰ εἶνε σοβαρωτάτη. Καθόσον τὸ Μανωλιάσα εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ κέντρον τῆς ἀμυντικῆς γραμμῆς τῶν Ἰωαννίνων, μίαν μόνον ὥραν ἀπέχον ἐκ Μπιζάνης καὶ ἡμίσειαν ἐξ Ἁγίου Νικολάου. Ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου φαίνεται ὁλόκληρος ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἰωαννίνων μετὰ τῆς λίμνης, οἱ δὲ Κρῆτες μὲ παλμοὺς χαρᾶς ἠτένισαν πρὸς αὐτήν. Οἱ ἀνταλλαγέντες λοιπὸν πυροβολισμοί, γενόμενοι ἀντιληπτοὶ ἀπὸ τὰς Τουρκικὰς προφυλακὰς, ἐξήγειραν τὴν προσοχὴν αὐτῶν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τὸ πῦρ ἐγενικεύετο καθ' ὅλην τὴν γραμμὴν, τῶν Τούρκων πιστευσάντων ὅτι ὁλόκληρος ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς στρατὸς προήλαυνε. Οἱ Κρῆτες συνῆλθον εἰς σύσκεψιν. Ἀντελήφθησαν ὅτι τὸ τόλμημά των ἦτο ριψοκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνωφελὲς συνάμα, ἐφ' ὅσον δὲν ἦτο ποτὲ δυνατὸν μόνοι καὶ ἄνευ πολεμεφοδίων ν' ἀνθέξουν καθ' ὁλοκλήρου τοῦ Τουρκικοῦ στρατεύματος.

— Ἂν μέναμε θ' ἀναγκαζώμεθα νὰ χορεύσωμε τὸν χορὸ τοῦ Ζαλόγγου, μοὶ εἶπεν εἷς τῶν Κρητῶν, τὸν ὁποῖον συνήντησα ἐλθόντα σήμερον ἐνταῦθα.

Καὶ ἀπεφασίσθη ἡ ὑποχώρησις μεθ' ὅλων ἐννοεῖται τῶν γυναικοπαίδων καὶ κατοίκων τοῦ χωρίου, καθ' ὅσον ἦτο βέβαιον ὅτι οἱ Τοῦρκοι ἐπανερχόμενοι θὰ ἐξεδικοῦντο τρομερῶς κατὰ τῶν ἀόπλων καὶ ἀνυπερασπίστων.

Ἡ ὑποχώρησις ἐγένετο ἄνευ οὐδενὸς ἀπευκταίου. Χάριν τῆς ἱστορίας δύναται νὰ προστεθῇ ὅτι τινὲς τῶν ὁπλαρχηγῶν ἔφθασαν καὶ μέχρι τῆς αὐτοθυσίας νὰ προτείνουν νὰ μείνουν καὶ ὑπερασπίσουν τὴν θέσιν. Τοῦτο ὅμως θὰ ἦτο βέβαιος ὅσον καὶ ἀνωφελὴς θάνατος, ἐφ' ᾧ καὶ ἡ φρόνησις ὑπερίσχυσε.

Παρομοίους ἡρωϊσμοὺς θὰ ἔχῃ νὰ ἐπιδείξῃ πολλοὺς ἡ παροῦσα ἐποποιΐα, εἶνε βέβαιον δὲ ὅτι εἰς τὰς δέλτους τῆς ἱστορίας πολλὰ ὀνόματα νεωτέρων Τουρκομάχων θὰ ἀναγραφῶσιν.

Καὶ μόνον οἱ γνωρίζοντες τὸ ὀρεινὸν τῆς χώρας, ἥτις ἄγει πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα τῆς Κυρὰ Φροσύνης, κατανοοῦν ὁποία δόσις γενναιότητος, ὁποῖον ψυχικὸν σθένος καὶ περιφρόνησις πρὸς τὸν θάνατον ἐχρειάσθησαν διὰ νὰ φθάσωμεν ἐκεῖ ἔνθα εὑρισκόμεθα σήμερον καὶ ὅπου ἀσφαλῶς θὰ εὑρεθῶμεν αὔριον, συνεχίζοντες τὰς παραδόσεις τῆς φυλῆς μας.

Ν. Χ. ΛΑΣΚΑΡΗΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΔΟΧΟΥ
ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΝ ΡΟΔΟΥ

Ἡ Α.Β. Ὑψηλότης ὁ Διάδοχος ἀπήντησεν ὡς ἑξῆς εἰς τὸ συγχαρητήριον τηλεγράφημα τοῦ Δημάρχου Ρόδου κ. Σάββα Παυλίδου.

Σάββαν Παυλίδην, Δήμαρχον.

Εὐχαριστῶ ἐγκαρδίως.

Κωνσταντῖνος

ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΤΜΗΜΑ
ΕΝΩΣΕΩΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΔΩΝ

Ἐπιτροπὴ ἰατρικῆς περιθάλψεως ὑπὲρ τῶν οἰκογενειῶν τῶν ἐφέδρων.

Πρόεδρος Ἑλένη Χ. Γ. Γρίβα. Ἀντιπρόεδροι Μαρία Ν. Δραγούμη, Λουΐζα Ριανκούρ. Ἔφοροι Αἰμιλία Μαρσὰν, Ἑλένη Λαμπρυνίδου. Γραμματεὺς Βιργινία Σιμοπούλου.

Ἐνορίαι : 1) Μητρόπολις καὶ Μεταμόρφωσις Πλάκας Κα Λεμπέση, Νίκης 38, Κα Δημητρακοπούλου Φιλελλήνων 21. 2) Χρυσοσπηλαιώτισσα Κα Ἑλ. Λάμπρου Σατωβριάνδου 16, Κα Ἀθανασιάδου Ἀθηνᾶς 48. 3) Ἁγία Εἰρήνη Κα Νικολοπούλου Σκουφᾶ 34Α, Κα Εὐστρατίου Μέγα Ξενοδοχ. 4) Ἅγιος Γεώργιος Καρύτση Κα Ἀβέρωφ Λυκαβητοῦ 12, Κα Μαμούνη Νίκης 34. 5) Ρόμβη Κα Ρεδιάδη Βουλῆς—Ἑρμοῦ. 6) Καπνικαρέα Δ)νὶς Ἀργ. Ζυμβρακάκη. 7) Μοναστηράκι Δὶς Ἀργ. Ζυμβρακάκη Ἀδριανοῦ 27, 8) Ἁγία Αἰκατερίνη Δὶς Ἑλ. Καλλιφρονᾶ Βουλῆς—Νικοδήμου. 9) Ἅγιος Νικόλαος καὶ Ἅγιος Δημήτριος Πλάκας Κα Μαρ. Δραγούμη, Λ. Ἀμαλίας 26, Κα Κ. Δεμερτζῆ Ἀκαδημίας. 10) Ἅγιος Παντελεήμων Ἰλισσοῦ καὶ Μεταμόρφωσις (Συγγροῦ) Κα Καρ. Φιξ, Λεωφόρος Συγγροῦ. 11) Ἅγιος Δημήτριος καὶ Ἅγιοι Ἀνάργυροι Ψυρρῆ Κα Ἑλ. Ὀθωναίου, Ξεν. «Σπλέντιτ», Κα Ἀκριβοῦ Ξενοφῶντος 23. 12) Ἁγία Μαρίνα Δὶς Ναυπλιώτου Ἀσωμάτων 1. 13) Ἅγιος Ἀθανάσιος Θησείου Κα Ἀδαμ. Τσαμπηρᾶ ὁδ. Ἀποστόλου Παύλου 61. 14) Ταξιάρχαι Παλαιᾶς Ἀγορᾶς Κα Ἠπίτου, Σκούφου 12, Κα Βάρναλη Βουλῆς 49α. 15) Ἁγία Φωτεινὴ Κα Ἑλ. Δημητρακοπούλου, Μέγα Ξενοδοχεῖον, 16) Ἅγιος Διονύσιος Κα Ζούζουλα Καπλανῶν 11, καὶ Κα Δαργέντα Σκουφᾶ—Ἡρακλείτου. 17) Ζωοδόχος Πηγὴ Κα Λαμπρυνίδου Μαυρομιχάλη 8, Κα Ἀγγελοπούλου, Ζ. Πηγῆς, Κα Χατζηλαζάρου Προαστείου 26, Κα Μανούση Ἡροδότου 8 καὶ Κα Κρανιώτου, Κατακουζηνοῦ 4. 18) Προφήτης Ἠλίας Δὶς Πανταζίδου Σύνταγμα, Οἰκία Καλλιγᾶ, 19) Ἅγιος Σπυρίδων Βατραχονῆσι Κα Ν. Ζωχιοῦ Ἡσιόδου 2, Κα Βλαχοπούλου Λ. Ἀμαλίας. 20) Ἅγιος Νικόλαος Πευκάκια Κα Μομφεράτου Καπλανῶν 12, Κα Βασιλείου Μασσαλίας 3. 21) Ἁγία Τριὰς Κα Μιταυτσῆ, Πανεπιτημίου 36, ΚαΜόστραΣκουφᾶ 53. 22) Προφήτης Δανιὴλ Κα Μαρσὰν, Μενάνδρου 48, Κα Οἰκονομοπούλου Μενάνδρου 48, 23) Ἅγιος Παντελεήμων Ἀχαρνῶν Κα Φοντάνα Λιβανίου 8, Εὐγ. Καστριώτη Μακεδονίας 8. 24) Ἅγιος Παῦλος Κα Ζήκου, Πουκεβὶλ 17. 25) Ἅγιοι Ἀσώματοι ὁδ. Κολοκυνθοῦς Κα Βελουδίου Νικίου 15, Κα Τσιλιμήγκρα Εὐριπίδου 4, 26) Γέννησις Χριστοῦ Χριστοκοπίδου Κα Ἑλένη Βακαρόζα, ὁδὸς Μέτωνος 4 πάροδος Πειραιῶς. 27) Τρεῖς Ἱεράρχαι Πετράλωνα Κα Παλαμᾶ Ἀσκληπιοῦ 3. 28) Ἅγιοι Θεόδωροι Κα Μίνα Ραζῆ Λυκαβητοῦ 21, Κα Ἑλ. Λάμπρου Σατωβριάνδου 16. 29) Ἅγιος Κωνσταντῖνος Κα Γιαννούλη Γ' Σεπτεμβρίου 2, Κα Βάλβη Χαλκοκονδύλη 33. 30) Ἅγιος Γεώργιος Κυψέλης Κα Κρεστενίτου Σταθμὸς Λεβίδου, Κα Μελισσινοῦ ὁδὸς Κ. Σταυροπούλου, Δὶς Λέλη ὁδ. Θήρας 8. 31) Ἁγία Ζώνη Κα Τζαβέλλα, ὁδ. Λήμνου, Κα Ἀγαπητοῦ Πατησίων καὶ Στουρνάρα. 32) Ναὸς Ταξιαρχῶν Πολυγώνου Κα Μοσχοβάκη Μαυροκορδάτου 13. 33) Ἅγιοι Ἀπόστολοι Κα Θεοδωροπούλου καὶ Κα Θεώνη Δρακοπούλου Πειραιῶς 14. 34) Κοίμ. Θεοτόκου καὶ Ἅγιος Κωνσταντῖνος (Κολοκυν.) Δὶς Ἑλ. Δουρούτη Μ. Ἀλεξάνδρου 37, Κα Κυριακοῦ Ἠπείρου 38. 35) Ἅγιος Μελέτιος Δὶς Ἑλ. Δουρούτη, Μεγάλου Ἀλεξάνδρου 37, 36) Ἅγιος Λουκᾶς Κα Εὐαγ. Βάλβη, Χαλκοκονδύλη 33. 37) Ἅγιος Φίλιππος Βλασσαροῦ Κα Μίχου, Πτολεμαίου 4, Κα Παρ. Ἀπέργη, Πτολεμαίου 23. 38) Ἅγ. Ἰωάννης Γαργαρέτας ΚαΤζίνη, Γ' Σεπτεμβρίου 1, Κα Μαλτσινιώτου, Λεωφ.Συγγροῦ. 39) Ἅγιος Ἰωάννης Βουλιαγμένης Κα Γεωργαντῆ, Κανάρη 20.

Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἱματιοθήκης ἡ Κυρία Αἰκατερίνη Λύδερς. Δέχεται 11—12 π. μ. καὶ 6—7,30' μ. μ. Ὁδὸς Ὄθωνος 4.

Ἡ Κυρία Πρόεδρος καὶ ἡ Γραμματεύς. Δέχονται καθ' ἑκάστην, ὁδὸς Ὄθωνος 4, 6—8 μ. μ.

ΟΙ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΟΙ ΟΡΟΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗΝ

Ἡ τουρκικὴ ἐφημερὶς «Φελὰχ» πληροφορεῖται ὅτι ἡ τουρκικὴ Κυβέρνησις, ὅπως μὴ ἀργότερον παρουσιασθῶσι δυσχέρειαι εἰς τὰς διαπραγματεύσεις μεταξὺ τῶν ἐμπολέμων, καθώρισεν ἐκ τῶν προτέρων μερικὰ σημεῖα, ἅτινα ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει δὲν τῆς εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ ἀποδεχθῇ. Οὕτω λέγεται ὅτι ἡ Τουρκία θὰ ἐδέχετο ὡς μέλλοντα σύνορα αὐτῆς τὸν ποταμὸν Ἔβρον, μὲ τὴν ὑποχρέωσιν ὅπως ἡ Θεσσαλονίκη μείνῃ ἐλεύθερος λιμήν.

Ἐν τούτοις κατ' ἀρχὴν ἡ Πύλη ἔχει ὑπ' ὄψιν της τοὺς ἑξῆς τρεῖς ὅρους, ὑπὸ τοὺς ὁποίους θὰ προχωρήσουν αἱ διαπραγματεύσεις.

α') Θὰ συναφθῇ ἀπ' εὐθείας ἀνακωχὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ ὀθωμανικοῦ κράτους καὶ τῶν ἐμπολέμων κρατῶν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἀνακωχὴ αὕτη θὰ περιλαμβάνῃ καί τινας ὅρους τῆς εἰρήνης.

β') Μετὰ τὴν σύναψιν τῆς ἀνακωχῆς θὰ συναφθῇ ἀπ' εὐθείας πάλιν εἰρήνη μεταξὺ τῆς ὀθωμανικῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ τῶν ἐμπολέμων κρατῶν.

γ') Ἅμα γνωσθοῦν οἱ ὅροι τῆς εἰρήνης ὑπὸ τῶν εὐρωπαϊκῶν κρατῶν, θὰ ἐκφέρουν καὶ αὐτὰ τὴν ἰδικήν των γνώμην. Κατὰ πᾶσαν πιθανότητα τὸ ζήτημα τοῦτο θὰ παραπεμφθῇ εἰς Εὐρωπαϊκὴν συνδιάσκεψιν.

ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ
ΣΥΜΜΑΧΩΝ ΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ
ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΝ

Χθὲς τὴν ἑσπέραν ἐδόθη πρὸς δημοσίευσιν τὸ κάτωθι τηλεγράφημα ἐκ Θεσσαλονίκης:

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ 7 Ν)βρίου.—Χθὲς τὴν ἑσπέραν ὁ Σέρβος λοχαγὸς Πίστιτς μετ' ἄλλων Σέρβων ὁπλαρχηγῶν, εἰσελθόντες εἴς τι καφενεῖον ἐχαιρετίσθησαν ὑπὸ Βουλγάρων ἀξιωματικῶν διὰ ζητωκραυγῶν. Ταυτοχρόνως Ἕλληνες ἀξιωματικοὶ παρευρισκόμενοι ἐζητωκραύγασαν ὑπὲρ τῆς Βαλκανικῆς συμμαχίας. Ἐπηκολούθησε θερμὴ καὶ αὐθόρμητος συναδέλφωσις. Ἐκ τῶν ἡμετέρων ὁ ἀξιωματικὸς κ. Σακόρραφος δι' ὀλίγων ἀπεικόνισε τὸ παρελθὸν ἐπὶ Τουρκοκρατείας, ἐν μέσῳ νέων ἐπευφημιῶν καὶ προπόσεων ὑπὲρ τῆς Βαλκανικῆς Συμμαχίας. Σήμερον ὁμὰς Βουλγάρων καὶ Ἑλλήνων ἀξιωματικῶν παρεκάθησεν εἰς πρόγευμα πρὸς πανηγυρισμὸν τῶν συμμαχικῶν ὅπλων.

(Γραφεῖον Τύπου)

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ ΤΩΝ „ΤΑΪΜΣ"
ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

Οἱ «Ταῖμς» ἐν μακρῷ ἄρθρῳ αὐτῶν γράφουσι τὰ ἑξῆς περὶ τοῦ νέου Γεν. Διοικητοῦ τῆς Κρήτης, ὑπὸ τὸν τίτλον «Ὁ νέος κυβερνήτης τῆς Κρήτης, πρώην πρωθυπουργὸς καὶ ὑπουργὸς ἐπὶ τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν»·

«Δηλώσας ὅτι «οὐδέποτε θὰ ἐπανήρχετο» ὁ κ. Δραγούμης, ἐπανῆλθεν ἐπ' ἐσχάτων πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆ ςπολιτικῆς σκηνῆς, ἡ δὲ ἐπάνοδος αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν ἐπίσημον κόσμον μετὰ ἐλαχίστην ἀπουσίαν ἐτῶν τινων ὑπῆρξεν ἀξιοσημείωτος διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως διὰ τὴν Κρήτην. Ἐλάχιστοι εἶνε οἱ διασημότεροι καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐκτιμώμενος μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ Βασιλείῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, κατάγεται δὲ ἐκ Μακεδονίας καὶ εἶνε εἷς ἐκ τῶν πλέον διακεκριμένων συγχρόνων ἀνδρῶν τοῦ Βασιλείου. Κατὰ Μάρτιον τοῦ 1905 ἐξελέγη βουλευτὴς ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τοῦ συνδυασμοῦ Ἀττικῆς, γενόμενος πρωθυπουργὸς καὶ ὑπουργὸς ἐπὶ τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν τὸν Ἰανουάριον τοῦ 1910, παραιτηθεὶς τὸν Ὀκτώβριον τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους. Τὸ πρόγραμμα τοῦ κ. Δραγούμη ὑπῆρξεν ὁ συμβιβασμὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ, δηλαδὴ τοῦ μὴ ὑφισταμένου πλέον Στρατιωτικοῦ Συνδέσμου καὶ τῆς Βασιλικῆς Οἰκογενείας, καὶ ἔτεινεν εἰς συνδιαλλαγὴν τῶν διαφόρων πολιτικῶν κομμάτων. Τὸ δὲ εἰρηνικὸν ἔργον, ὅπερ ἤρχισεν ὁ κ. Δραγούμης, ἐξηκολουθήθη καὶ ἐξετελέσθη καὶ ἐξόχως συνεπληρώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ διαδόχου αὐτοῦ κ. Βενιζέλου, σήμερον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔτι ὁ στρατὸς εὑρίσκεται εἰς ἀρίστην κατάστασιν, ἐνῷ συγχρόνως ἡ ἐμπιστοσύνη, ἣν ἀμφότεροι, ὁ κ. Δραγούμης καὶ ὁ κ. Βενιζέλος, ἔθετον ἐπὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ἀρετῶν καὶ τῆς διοικητικῆς ἱκανότητος τοῦ Διαδόχου Κωνσταντίνου, ἐδικαιώθη πληρέστατα κατὰ τὴν τελευταίαν αὐτοῦ ἀρχηγίαν τῶν ἑλληνικῶν στρατευμάτων.

Ὁ κ. Δραγούμης πάντοτε ἐπεζήτησε γενικὰς μεταρρυθμίσεις καὶ ἀναθεώρησιν τοῦ πολιτεύματος. Ἐπὶ τοῦ πεδίου τούτου εἶδε τὰς προσπαθείας αὐτοῦ ἐκπληρουμένας παρὰ τοῦ διαδόχου του κ. Βενιζέλου, ὅστις ἀνεθεώρησε τὸ σύνολον τοῦ πολιτεύματος, ἀνέθεσε τὴν δαπάνην τῆς στοιχειώδους ἐκπαιδεύσεως εἰς τὸ Κράτος, ἣν μέχρι τοῦδε ἐποιοῦντο αἱ ἀνεπαρκεῖς καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τοπικαὶ ἀρχαί. Ὁ κ. Βενιζέλος ἵδρυσεν ἐπὶ πλέον τὸ συμβούλιον τῆς Ἐπικρατείας, ἔχον διπλῆν ἀποστολήν, τοῦτο μὲ ὅπως χρησιμεύῃ ὡς συμβουλευτικὸν σῶμα, τοῦτο δὲ ὡς σῶμα καλούμενον ὅπως προπαρασκευάζῃ τὰ νομοσχέδια, ἅτινα παρουσιάζονται εἰς τὴν Βουλήν, καὶ συνεπλήρωσεν ὁλόκληρον κατάλογον ἐπικαίρων καὶ χρησίμων μέτρων, εὐκολύνων συγχρόνως μέλλουσαν ἀναθεώρησιν τῶν μὴ θεμελιωδῶν διατάξεων τοῦ Συντάγματος μετὰ παρέλευσιν δέκα ἐτῶν.

Εἰς τὸν κ. Δραγούμην ὀφείλεται ἡ πρωτοβουλία τῶν περισσοτέρων τούτων ἴσως μέτρων, διότι αὐτὸς κατώρθωσε νὰ σχηματίσῃ κοινοβούλιον ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ διπλοῦ ἀριθμοῦ βουλευτῶν. Κατὰ τὸ 1907—1908 ὁ κ. Δραγούμης, ἁπλοῦς βουλευτὴς καὶ ἀνεξάρτητος πάσης πολιτικῆς ἀποχρώσεως, κατώρθωσεν ὅπως δημιουργήσῃ ἀγροτικοὺς συνοικισμούς, ἐντὸς τῶν ὁποίων εὗρον ἄσυλον πολλαὶ πτωχαί, ἀλλ' ἐπιμελεῖς οἰκογένειαι, λαβοῦσαι γαίας πρὸς καλλιέργειαν, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων εὑρίσκονται καὶ πρόσφυγες ἐκ Βουλγαρίας, οἵτινες κατέφυγον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα μετὰ τὰ λυπηρὰ γεγονότα τοῦ 1905, τὰ λαβόντα χώραν ἐν Βουλγαρίᾳ καὶ Ἀνατολικῇ Ρωμυλίᾳ.

Ὁ κ. Δραγούμης εἶχεν ἀποσυρθῇ «ὁριστικῶς» ἐκ τῆς πολιτικῆς σκηνῆς καὶ ἐσκόπει ὅπως ἀφοσιωθῇ εἰς φιλολογικὰ ἔργα. Ἀλλ' ἡ παράκλησις τοῦ φίλου καὶ θαυμαστοῦ του κ. Βενιζέλου, ὅστις ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ αὐτοῦ ἀντιλήψει ἠθέλησε νὰ χρησιμοποιήσῃ πάσας τὰς διοικητικὰς ἱκανότητας, ἃς κέκτηται ἡ χώρα, ἀνεξαρτήτως πολιτικῶν καὶ ἀποχρώσεων, εὗρε τὸν κ. Δραγούμην ἕτοιμον ὅπως ἐγκαταλείψῃ τὴν ἄνεσιν καὶ τὸν ἥσυχον ἰδιωτικὸν βίον, ἵνα ἐκ νέου ἀναλάβῃ τὰς ἡνίας Κυβερνήσεως, ἡ δὲ ἀποστολή, ἣν ἀπεδέχθη, εἶνε δυσχερεστάτη, ἀπαιτοῦσα ὑπομονὴν καὶ ἀπόφασιν. Οἱ Κρῆτες, ἀγαθὸς καὶ γενναῖος λαός, εἶνε ἐν τούτοις σκληροτράχηλοι. Ἡ ἀποστολὴ τοῦ κ. Δραγούμη προώρισται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ πόσον δυσχερὴς καὶ πλήρης βαρῶν ὑπῆρξεν αὕτη καὶ διὰ τοὺς προκατόχους τοῦ κ. Δραγούμη, τὸν πρίγκηπα Γεώργιον, ὅστις ὑπῆρξεν ὁ πρῶτος ἁρμοστὴς τῆς Κρήτης ἀπὸ τοῦ 1898—1906, καὶ τὸν κ. Ἀλέξανδρον Ζαΐμην, ὅστις διεκρίθη ἐν ταύτῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔτους 1906—1908.

Ἐὰν αἱ προστάτιδες Δυνάμεις θελήσωσι νὰ συναινέσωσιν ὅπως εἰς τὸ μέλλον οἱ Κρῆτες ἀποφασίζωσι μόνοι των περὶ τῶν ἰδίων των ὑποθέσεων, ὑπὸ τὴν δεξιὰν διοίκησιν τοῦ νέου αὐτῶν Κυβερνήτου, τὰ πάντα θὰ βαδίσωσι καλῶς. Ἀλλὰ θὰ θελήσωσι νὰ συναινέσωσι ;»

ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ
ΟΙ ΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ‚ΑΡΕΤΑΙΕΙΟΥ'

— Πῶς ἔδρασαν τ' ἀνταρτικὰ σώματα. — Παράδειγμα ἡρωϊσμοῦ. — Δεήμερος μάχη, ὀκτὼ τραυματίαι. — Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάδα μας. — Ἀδελφικαὶ περιποιήσεις. — Ἡ δρᾶσις τῆς Ἀγλαΐας.

Τὸ λευκὸν κτίριον, τὸ ὁποῖον ρεκλαμάρεται ἀκουσίως εἰς τὰς πινακίδας τῶν τραμ τῆς γραμμῆς τῶν Ἀμπελοκήπων, τὸ «Ἀραιτέειον», ἕνα ἀπὸ τὰ κομψότερα Ἀθηναϊκὰ Νοσοκομεῖα, παράρτημα δὲ τῆς Ἰατρικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, φιλοξενεῖ καὶ ἰατρεύει ἀπὸ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου δεκάδας τραυματιῶν. Τέσσαρες μεγάλαι αἴθουσαι τοῦ πρώτου πατώματος εἰς τὸ βάθος τοῦ κεντρικοῦ διαδρόμου, αἱ αἴθουσαι «Ἑλένης», «Θεοδώρου», «Πανεπιστημίου» καὶ «Ἐλευθερίας», εἶναι γεμᾶται ἀπὸ τραυματίας, ἐξηπλωμένους εἰς τὰ κομψὰ ἄσπρα κρεββάτια.

Εἰσερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν τῆς «Ἑλένης» ἀκροποδητεί, φοβούμενοι μήπως ταράξωμεν τὴν γαλήνην καὶ τὴν ἡσυχίαν, ἡ ὁποία ἐπικρατεῖ.

Ἕνας χωρικός, πατέρας προφανῶς, ἔχει πλησιάσει μίαν κλίνην καὶ ἐρωτᾷ διὰ τὸ Σύνταγμα τῆς Τριπόλεως.

—Μὴν εἶν' ἐδῶ κανένας ἀπ' αὐτὸ τὸ Σύνταγμα;

—Ὄχι, μπάρμπα, ἀπαντᾷ ὁ τραυματίας. Νὰ πᾷς σὲ ἄλλα νοσοκομεῖα. Ἔχεις κανένα παιδί;

—Ναὶ, μωρὲ παιδί μου. Μοῦ 'παν πῶς εἶνε τραυματισμένο καὶ ψάχνω, ψάχνω σ' ὅλα τὰ Σοκομεῖα καὶ δὲν μπορῶ νὰ τὄβρω. Γειά σας, παιδιά μου, καλὴ γιατρειά.

—Στὸ καλό, μπάρμπα.

— Ἡ δρᾶσις τῶν ἀνταρτικῶν σωμάτων

Ἀπὸ τὸν πρῶτον τραυματίαν τὸν ὁποῖον πλησιάζομεν, μανθάνομεν μερικὰ διὰ τὴν θαυμασίαν δρᾶσιν τῶν ἀνταρτικῶν σωμάτων εἰς τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν Χερσόνησον.

Ὀνομάζεται Παν. Σκαμπαρδώνης, ἀπὸ τὴν Φθιώτιδα, ἦτο δὲ λοχίας ὑπὸ ἀρχηγὸν τὸν ἀνθυπολοχαγὸν Παπακώσταν. Σχετικῶς μὲ τὰς πολεμικὰς των ἐνεργείας διηγεῖται τὰ ἑξῆς.

—Ἐμεῖς, καμμιὰ ἑκατοστὴ τὸν ἀριθμό, ἀπεβιβάσθημεν εἰς τὴν Ἱερισσὰ ποῦ εἶνε ἡ χερσόνησος τοῦ Ἁγίου Ὄρους. Εὐθὺς μόλις βγήκαμε μᾶς ὑποδέχθηκαν μὲ ἐνθουσιασμὸ ὅλοι οἱ κάτοικοι. Ἕλληνες ὅλοι, οἱ ὁποῖοι καὶ ἐπανεστάτησαν. Ὡπλίσαμε ἕως 1000 ἀπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀφοῦ διηρεθήκαμε σὲ πολλὰ μικρὰ τμήματα, προχωρήσαμε πρὸς τὸ ἐσωτερικόν. Εἰς ὅλα σχεδὸν τὰ χωριὰ ποῦ ἐπερνούσαμε ἐδίναμε μάχας μὲ Τούρκους στρατιώτας καὶ χωροφύλακας. Παντοῦ τοὺς ἐνικήσαμε. Ἐπίσης παντοῦ κατελύσαμε τὰς τουρκικὰς ἀρχάς, τὴν δὲ διοίκησιν ἀνεθέσαμεν εἰς ἐντοπίους προκρίτους Ἕλληνας, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐσχημάτισαν μικρὰς ἐπιτροπάς, εἶδος κοινότητος. Ἐγὼ ἐτραυματίσθην εἰς τὸ πόδι μὲ σφαῖραν εἰς μίαν μάχην ἄνωθεν τοῦ Πολυγύρου. Δὲν μπόρεσα, βλέπετε, νὰ μπῶ καὶ ἐγὼ στὴ Σαλονίκη μὲ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ παιδιά.

Εἰς τὴν παρακειμένην κλίνην νοσηλεύεται ὁ λοχίας τοῦ Ἱππικοῦ Γερασ. Φωκᾶς, ἐκ Κεφαλληνίας, τραυματισμένος δι' ὀβίδος εἰς τὸ πόδι.

—Ἡ ἴλη, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἀνῆκον, μᾶς λέγει, ὑπὸ τὸν ἴλαρχον κ. Χαραλ. Λούζην, διετάχθη νὰ ἐνισχύσῃ τὴν 5ην Μεραρχίαν τοῦ κ. Ματθιοπούλου. Ἐπήγαμε ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὸ Σόροβιτς καὶ ἐκεῖ ἐκάναμε τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν τοῦ ἐχθροῦ ἀπὸ τὴν Μπάνιτσα. Οἱ Τοῦρκοι θὰ ἦσαν ἕως 22 χιλιάδες. Κατὰ τὰ χαράγματα μᾶς ἐπετέθησαν. Ἐμεῖς πολὺ λιγώτεροι ὑποχωρήσαμε κανονικά. Μέσα σὲ μιὰ χαράδρα, καθὼς κατεβαίναμε, μᾶς εἶδαν καλὰ καὶ ἄρχισαν πυκνὸν πυροβολισμόν. Ἐκεῖ ἐπληγώθηκα καὶ ἐγὼ εἰς τὸ πόδι.

Ὁ τραυματίας τῆς μάχης τοῦ Σαραντοπόρου Κωνστ. Δαμασιώτης, ἐκ Λαρίσσης, διηγούμενος τὰ γνωστὰ περὶ τῆς μεγάλης αὐτῆς μάχης, προσθέτει, ὅτι παραπλεύρως του ἕνας στρατιώτης, ἀφοῦ ἐτραυματίσθη θανασίμως, δὲν ἔπεσεν οὔτε ἐστάθη, ἀλλὰ ἐντείνων τὰς ὀλίγας δυνάμεις του ἐπροχώρησε πυροβολῶν καὶ φωνάζων μέχρις ὅτου ἔπεσε νεκρός.

— Αἱ μάχαι τῆς Ἠπείρου

Εἰς μίαν σειρὰν κλινῶν μέσα εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν αἴθουσαν νοσηλεύονται τραυματίαι τῶν μαχῶν τῆς Ἠπείρου.

Ὁ ἐκ Καλαμῶν Νικόλαος Λιαπουνᾶκος, ἀνήκων εἰς τὸ 15ον Σύνταγμα, μᾶς διηγεῖται καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς σχετικὰ μὲ τὴν μάχην τοῦ Γριμπόβου, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἐτραυματίσθη.

—Τὸ βράδυ κατὰ τὰς ὀκτὼ εἴχαμε βγῆ περιπολία. Ἀπαντηθήκαμε σὲ λιγάκι μὲ τουρκικὴ περιπολία, ἀρχίσαμε ἀμέσως τὸ τουφεκίδι καὶ τοὺς σκοτώσαμε ὅλους. Ὁ Συνταγματάρχης μας κ. Πολυμενᾶκος ἄκουσε τὶς φωνὲς καὶ τοὺς πυροβολισμοὺς καὶ διέταξε «παύσατε πῦρ». Συγχρόνως καὶ οἱ Τοῦρκοι ἐσάλπισαν μὲ Ἑλληνικὸ σάλπισμα «παύσατε πῦρ». Ἀργότερα ἐμεῖς πιάσαμε καλὲς θέσεις καὶ ἄρχισε ἡ μάχη. Στὰς 12 τὴ νύχτα ἐτραυματίσθηκα στὰ δύο πόδια μου.

Ἄλλος τραυματίας ὁ ἐκ Κερκύρας Κων. Καντερέλης ἀνήκων εἰς τὸ 10ον εὐζωνικὸν τάγμα, προσθέτει.

—Ἐμεῖς ἐπολεμούσαμε εἰς τὰ Πέντε Πηγάδια ἀπὸ τὸ Σάββατο τὸ ἀπόγευμα ἕως τὴ Δευτέρα τὸ βράδυ. Ἐμεῖς εἴμαστε ἕως 1000 μόνον καὶ οἱ Τοῦρκοι 5000 καὶ μόνον ὀκτὼ ἐτραυματίσθησαν ἀπὸ τοὺς δικούς μας, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν ὥρα ποῦ ἔβγαζα σφαῖρες ἀπὸ τὸ σακκίδιο.

Ὁ ἐκ Μεσολογγίου Παναγ. Τσιλιπᾶνος, ἀνήκων εἰς τὸ 15ον σύνταγμα, ἐτραυματίσθη τὴν ὥραν ποῦ ἔπερνε συσσίτιον εἰς τὰ ὑψώματα τῆς Κιάφας.

Ἐπίσης ἐκεῖ ἐτραυματίσθη καὶ ὁ παρακείμενός του δεκανεὺς Δημ. Παπᾶς τοῦ 7ου εὐζωνικοῦ τάγματος.

— «Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάδα μας»

Τελευταῖος ὁ Δημ. Τοῦγκος, ἀπὸ τὸ Μεσολόγγιον, διηγεῖται τὰ ἑξῆς διὰ τὴν μάχην τοῦ Γριμπόβου.

—Εἴμαστε μονάχα ἕνας λόχος καὶ εἴχαμε ὀχυρωθῆ στὰ ὑψώματα τοῦ Γριμπόβου. Ἀπέναντί μας ἦσαν τρεῖς χιλιάδες Τοῦρκοι στρατιῶται καὶ 500 ἀντάρται. Ἐφί-

χτηκαν σὰν σκυλιὰ ἐπάνω μας, ἀλλὰ τὸ πῦρ τὸ δικό μας, πυκνὸ καὶ ἀσφαλὲς τοὺς ἐθέριζε. Στὸ τέλος ἔπαθαν τέτοιο δεκατισμὸ ποῦ ἀναγκάστηκαν νὰ ἐγκαταλείψουν τὰς θέσεις των καὶ νὰ φύγουν. Τότε ἐμεῖς τοὺς βάλαμε στὸ κυνῆγι. Ἐκεῖ ἐδέχθηκα δύο σφαῖρες, μιὰ στὸ χέρι καὶ ἄλλη στὸ πόδι. Πρὶν νὰ πληγωθῶ ὅμως εἶδα τὸ ἔξῆς ἡρωϊκὸ πρᾶγμα. Ἕνα παιδὶ δικό μας, ποῦ ἐπολέμησε σὰν λυσσασμένο στὰ ἀνοιχτὰ χωρὶς νὰ λογαριάζῃ τὶς σφαῖρες, ἔφαγε στὸ τέλος μιὰ στὸ μέτωπο καὶ ἔπεσε κάτω νεκρό. Πρὶν ξεψυχήσῃ ὅμως, τὴν ὥρα ποῦ ἔπεφτε, ἐκίνησε τὸ ὅπλο του πρὸς τοὺς Τούρκους καὶ ἐφώναξε δυνατά.

—Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάδα μας!

Ἕνα ρῖγος ἐνθουσιασμοῦ μᾶς ἔπιασε ὅλους. Ὁ λοχαγός μας —σκοτώθηκε ὕστερα κι' αὐτός— Ροδόπουλος ἐτράβηξε τὸ σπαθί, μπῆκε μπροστὰ καὶ ἐφώναξε.

—Ἐμπρός, παιδιὰ, καὶ τοὺς φάγαμε....

Ποτέ μου δὲν θὰ ξεχάσω ἐκεῖνες τὶς στιγμὲς τοῦ ἐνθουσιασμοῦ.

— Ὅλοι κατενθουσιασμένοι

Οἱ τραυματίαι εἶνε ὅλοι κατενθουσιασμένοι μὲ τὴν περιποίησιν ποῦ τοὺς κάμουν μέσα εἰς τὸ Νοσοκομεῖον. Ἐκτὸς τῶν τακτικῶν ἰατρῶν κ.κ. Λοβέρδου καὶ Φωκᾶ καὶ τῶν τακτικῶν νοσοκόμων, οἱ ὁποῖοι καὶ αἱ ὁποῖαι καταβάλλουν κάθε φροντίδα τελειοτέρας περιθάλψεως τῶν τραυματιῶν, ὑπηρετοῦν αὐτοὺς μὲ ἀδελφικὴν στοργὴν καὶ αἱ ἐθελονταὶ νοσοκόμοι Δες Χασιώτη, Ἀγαπητοῦ, Δεληγεώργη καὶ Ἀθανασάκη. Ὅλοι οἱ τραυματίαι δὲν εὑρίσκουν λέξεις, ὅπως ἐκφράσουν τὸν ἐνθουσιασμόν των διὰ τὰς εὐγενεῖς δεσποινίδας, αἱ ὁποῖαι, ἐκτὸς τῶν περιποιήσεων, δὲν παύουν νὰ προσφέρουν εἰς τοὺς τραυματίας διάφορα πράγματα. Σιγάρα ἄφθονα, καραμέλες, γαλέτες, γλυκά, πάστες κλπ. δὲν λείπουν ποτὲ ἀπὸ τὸ μικρὸ τραπεζάκι ποῦ εἶνε ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὸ κρεββάτι των.

Παρ' ὀλίγον νὰ λησμονήσωμεν καὶ τὴν Ἀγλαΐαν. Εἶνε ἡ προσφιστέρα διὰ τοὺς τραυματίας νοσοκόμος, Παντοζάνου τὸ ἐπώνυμον. Γυρίζει διαρκῶς ἀπὸ κρεββάτι σὲ κρεββάτι, πηγαίνει νερό, τοὺς διευθετεῖ τὰ σκεπάσματα, τοὺς δίδει τὰ σπίρτα καὶ, πρὸ παντὸς, τοὺς φέρνει τὸ φαΐ.

—Ἀγλαΐα, ὀκτὼ ἡ ὥρα, δὲν θὰ φᾶμε;

—Δὲν εἶνε καιρὸς ἀκόμη. Κάτι πολὺ γρήγορα πείνασες κατεργάρη!

—Σάματι ἔχω καὶ ἄλλη δουλειὰ νὰ κάνω; Φαΐ καὶ ὕπνο.

Ο ΡΕΠΟΡΤΕΡ

ΕΙΣΦΟΡΑΙ

Ἀποσταλεῖσαι εἰς τὸν κ. Πρόεδρον τῆς Κυβερνήσεως ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀναγκῶν τοῦ πολέμου. Δελτίον Γον.

1) Ἡ ἐν Χαρτούμ Κεντρικὴ Ἐπιτροπὴ ἐξ ἐράνων τῶν ἑπομένων ἑλληνικῶν παροικιῶν ἐν Σουδὰν ὡς πρώτην δόσιν· Παροικία Ἐλοβέϊδ φρ. 1573, παροικία Δουέμ φρ. 650, παροικία Κασσάλα φρ. 2236, παροικία Μαλακὰλ φρ. 1040, παροικία Μπάχρ - Ἐλ - Γκαζὲλ φρ. 5876, παροικία Χαρτούμ φρ. 8625, ἐν ὅλῳ φρ. 20,000.

2) Ἡ πόλις καὶ ἡ ἐπαρχία Πάφου τῆς Κύπρου διὰ τοῦ Ἐπισκόπου της κ. Ἰακώβου, πρώτην εἰσφορὰν, ἐπιταγὴν λιρῶν 700, δρ. 17,500.

3) Ἡ ἐν Ν. Ὑόρκῃ Λημνιακὴ Ἀδελφότης ὁ «Ἥφαιστος» τρεῖς ὁμολογίας χρηματικῶν καταθέσεων παρὰ τῇ Ἐθνικῇ Τραπέζῃ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐκ λιρῶν Ἀγγλίας περίπου 650, δρ. 16,250. 4) Οἱ ἐν Λευκωσίᾳ τῆς Κύπρου Ἕλληνες τρίτην εἰσφορὰν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἐρυθροῦ Σταυροῦ διὰ τοῦ Ἐπισκόπου Κύπρου κ. Κυρίλλου ἐπιταγὴν τῆς Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν ἐκ λιρῶν 500, δρ. 12,500. 5) Ὁ ἐν Σικάγῳ Ἑλληνικὸς Σύλλογος «Τανίας» ἐπιταγὴν ἐκ λιρῶν Ἀγγλίας 400, δρ. 10,000. 6) Οἱ ἐν Δέλτα Μπαράζ τῆς Αἰγύπτου Ἕλληνες ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 8,700. 7) Τὸ κυβερνητικὸν Ζέμστβο τοῦ Κιέβου διὰ τῆς Ἰονικῆς Τραπέζης δρ. 6,615. 8) Ἀνώνυμοι Ἀδελφοὶ ἐπιταγὴν Τραπέζης Λυωνικῆς Πίστεως δρ. 6,000. 9) Ὁ ἐν Μαγχεστρίᾳ κ. Γρ. Ζλατᾶνος ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 5,000. 10) Ἡ Κοινότης Τρικώμου τῆς Κύπρου λίρας 70, καὶ ὁ ἐκεῖ Α. Κωνσταντινίδης ἑτέρας λίρας 80, ἐν ὅλῳ ἐπιταγὴν λιρῶν 150 Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν, ἤτοι δρ. 3,750. 11) Τὸ χωρίον Λευκώνοικον τῆς Κύπρου ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἐρυθροῦ Σταυροῦ ἐπιταγὴν Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν ἐκ λιρῶν 100, δρ. 2,500. 12) Ὁ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ κ. Ν. Α. Παρασκευᾶς ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 2,000. 13) Οἱ ἐν Κουάκρου τῆς Γαλλικῆς Γουϊνέας Ἕλληνες ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 2000. 14) Οἱ ἐν Τερξακάνα-Τεξᾶς Ἕλληνες ἐπιταγὴν λιρ. 68, δρ. 1,700. 15) Οἱ ἐν Νεμζενίᾳ τῆς Βασσαραβίας Ἕλληνες διὰ τοῦ κ. Χ. Καραβία ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 1,650.75. 16) Ἡ ἐν Σπρίγκφιελδ ὀρθόδοξος ἑλληνικὴ ἐκκλησία Ἅγιος Γεώργιος ἐπιταγὴν λιρ. 61.12.1, δρ. 1,540. 17) Οἱ ἐν Καΐρῳ Ἕλληνες ἐπιταγὴν λιρ. 54, δρ. 1350. 18) Ὁ ἐν Πεκίνῳ κ. Κ. Δ. Ὀρφανίδης ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 1000.56. 19) Ἡ κωμόπολις Λαπήθου τῆς Κύπρου διὰ τοῦ κ. Ὑριτσαβουλάκη ἐπιταγὴν Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν λίρ. 45.12, δρ. 1140. 20) Οἱ ἐν Σουὲζ καὶ Πὸρτ-Τεβφὶκ Ἕλληνες πρώτην προσφορὰν διὰ τοῦ κ. Γ. Μαύρου ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 940.50. 21) Οἱ ἐν Πὸρτ Πιρὶ τῆς Αὐστραλίας Ἕλληνες διὰ τοῦ κ. Γ. Ἐλευθερίου ἐπιταγὴν λιρ. 35, δρ. 875. 22) Οἱ ἐν Σακραμέντῳ Κάλιφ Ἕλληνες ἐπιταγὴν λιρ. 31.10 καὶ χαρτονόμισμα δολλάρια 5, δρ. 810. 23) Ὁ ἐν Τατσινοκάγια κ. Χ. Ροῦσος ἐπιταγὴν δρ. 600. 24) Οἱ ἐν Ὄβων Σοὺδ ἀδελφ. Β. καὶ Χ. Γεώργα δρ. 500. 25) Ὁ ἐν Ἀρβανιτοκεράσι Σύλλ. «Ἡ Μανθυρέα» δρ. 500. 26) Ἡ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ Σαμιακὴ Ἀδελφότης δρ. 500. 27) Κυβερνήτης καὶ 6' μηχανικὸς ἀτμοπλοίου δρ. 300. 28) Ὁ ἐν Πὸρτ-Σουδὰν κ. Στέφ. Μοσχονᾶς ἐπιταγὴν λιρ. 10, δρ. 250. 29) Ὁ ἐν Ρωσσίᾳ κ. Βλαχάκης ἐπιταγὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἀνικάνων δρ. 150. 30) Ὁ ἐν Λύνν-Μὰς Ι. Ἀλυφερόπουλος μηνιαίως δρ. 50.

Ι. Δ. ΤΣΑΜΗΣ

Ὁ μόνος ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὑποδηματοποιὸς δι' ὑποδήματα πολυτελείας ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν.

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ ΑΠΑΡΑΜΙΛΛΟΣ

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟΝ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΟΝ

Η ΠΡΟΕΛΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΡΒΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΟΝ

Ἐνδιαφέρουσαι δηλώσεις τοῦ Σέρβου Πρεσβευτοῦ εἰς τὸν «Νέον Ἐλεύθερον Τύπον»

Ὁ ἐν Βιέννῃ Σέρβος Πρεσβευτὴς κ. Σίμιτς ἔδωσε τὴν ἑξῆς συνέντευξιν πρὸς συντάκτην τοῦ «Νέου Ἐλευθέρου Τύπου» περὶ τῆς παρούσης καταστάσεως σχετικῶς μὲ τὴν Αὐστροσερβικὴν ρῆξιν.

—Μέχρι τοῦδε, εἶπεν ὁ κ. Σίμιτς, εἰς τὸ ζήτημα τοῦ λιμένος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀδριατικῆς ἔγιναν δύο παράλληλα διαβήματα· ὁ Πρεσβευτὴς τῆς Αὐστροουγγαρίας εἰς τὸ Βελιγράδιον κ. φ. Οὔγρον ὑπέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Σερβικὴν Κυβέρνησιν τὰς ἀξιώσεις τῆς μοναρχίας, ἐγὼ δὲ καθώρισα πρὸς τὴν Αὐστριακὴν Κυβέρνησιν τὴν στάσιν τῆς Σερβίας. Ἀλλ' ἕως τὴν στιγμὴν ταύτην δὲν ἔχω ν' ἀνακοινώσω τίποτε ἐπὶ τῶν διαβημάτων τούτων.

— Τὸ Δυρράχιον θὰ καταληφθῇ πρὸ πάσης διπλωματικῆς ἐπεμβάσεως

Περὶ τῆς Σερβικῆς προελάσεως κατὰ τοῦ Δυρραχίου καὶ περὶ τῆς πιθανότητος συνεννοήσεως ἑκατέρωθεν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ, ὁ κ. Σίμιτς ἐξεφράσθη οὕτω.

—Δύναμαι νὰ φαντασθῶ κατὰ ποῖον τρόπον θὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ προχωρήσῃ ὁ στρατὸς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Τσίβκοβιτς. Δὲν νομίζω, ὅτι ὑπάρχει διαρκὴς τηλεγραφικὴ ἐπικοινωνία μεταξὺ τοῦ στρατηγείου καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τούτου. Ὡς ἐκ τούτου εἶνε εὐκολώτατον, ὅτι ὁ Σερβικὸς στρατὸς θὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ ἐκπληρώσῃ τὸν σκοπόν του πρὸ πάσης διπλωματικῆς ἐπεμβάσεως.

Ἡ δήλωσις αὕτη εἶνε κατὰ τοσοῦτον σημαντικωτέρα, καθ' ὅσον ἐξ αὐτῆς προκύπτει ἀναμφισβήτητον τὸ γεγονὸς, ὅτι ἡ προέλασις τῶν Σέρβων κατὰ τῆς Ἀδριατικῆς γίνεται ἤδη.

— Ἡ Σερβία δὲν θέλει πολεμικὸν λιμένα εἰς τὴν Ἀδριατικὴν

Κατόπιν ὁ κ. Σίμιτς ἐξέφρασε τὴν ἐλπίδα, ὅτι θὰ ἐπέλθῃ συμφωνία μεταξὺ Σερβίας καὶ Αὐστρίας καὶ θὰ κατορθωθῇ ἡ ἀποσόβησις παγκοσμίου πολέμου ἢ Αὐστροσερβικῆς ρήξεως. Ὁ Πρεσβευτὴς εἶπεν.

—Εἶνε γενικὴ πλάνη νὰ παραδεχθῇ κανείς, ὅτι ἡ Σερβία θέλει *πολεμικὸν λιμένα* εἰς τὴν Ἀδριατικὴν, ὁ ὁποῖος τῆς παρέχει τὸ δυνατὸν νὰ πραγματοποιήσῃ τὴν ἐξαγωγήν της ἀνεξάρτητον ἀπὸ ὅλους τοὺς ξένους παράγοντας ὑπὸ εὐνοϊκὰς περιστάσεις.

Ἐλπίζω μετὰ πεποιθήσεως, ὅτι θὰ ἐξευρεθῇ διέξοδος μεταξὺ τῆς γνώμης τῆς Σερβίας καὶ τῆς Αὐστροουγγρικῆς μοναρχίας. Καλὴ θέλησις δὲν λείπει ἑκατέρωθεν. Ὁ Σερβικὸς λαὸς εἶδε μὲ βαθεῖαν ἱκανοποίησιν πόσον φιλικῶς καὶ ἀντικειμενικῶς ἐδείχθη πρὸς ἡμᾶς μέχρι τοῦδε ἡ Αὐστροουγγαρία. Ὑπῆρχον ἀρκετοὶ παρ' ἡμῖν, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπίστευον, ὅτι ἡ Αὐστροουγγαρία θὰ ἐπενέβαινε τὴν στιγμὴν, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ εἰσήρχετο εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ Νοβιπαζὰρ ὁ πρῶτος Σέρβος στρατιώτης. Τοῦτο δὲν συνέβη, ἡ Αὐστροουγγαρία παρηκολούθησεν ἠρέμως τὴν ἐξέλιξιν τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τοῦτο ἐκλαμβάνομεν ὡς καλὴν ἔνδειξιν.

— Λιμὴν εἰς τὴν Ἀδριατικὴν χωρὶς ἐδαφικὴν παραχώρησιν μέχρι Σερβίας ἀδύνατον!

Ἐννοεῖται, ὅτι ἐπρόβαλεν ἡ ἰδέα νὰ μᾶς παραχωρηθῇ λιμὴν εἰς τὴν Ἀλβανικὴν ἀκτὴν ὑπὸ τὴν διατήρησιν τῆς αὐτονομίας τῆς Ἀλβανίας. Ἀλλὰ δὲν νομίζω, ὅτι θὰ ἦδύνατο νὰ μᾶς ἱκανοποιήσῃ αὐτὸ τὸ σχέδιον, ἂν δὲν λάβωμεν περιοχὴν Ἀλβανικῆς χώρας ἀπὸ τὸν λιμένα τοῦτον μέχρι τῆς Σερβίας. Ὁ γνωρίζων τοὺς Ἀλβανοὺς, δὲν δύναται ν' ἀποβάλῃ τὴν πεποίθησιν, ὅτι διαφορετικὰ θὰ ἦτο ἀδύνατος τακτικὴ σιδηροδρομικὴ συγκοινωνία ἐπιβατῶν καὶ ἐμπορευμάτων. Καὶ ἡμεῖς δὲν θέλομεν προσωρινὴν διευθέτησιν τοῦ ζητήματος, ἀλλ' ὁριστικὴν ἀποκατάστασιν πραγμάτων.

Ἀλλ' ὅπως εἶπον ἐλπίζω, ὅτι θὰ ἐπέλθῃ συμφωνία. Ὁ Σερβικὸς λαὸς δύναται ν' ἀποκλίνῃ περισσότερον πρὸς παραφορὰς καὶ αἰσθηματικὰς συγκινήσεις ἀπὸ ἐγκρατεῖς ἀναλογισμούς, ἀλλ' εἶνε λαὸς ἱκανὸς βαθυτάτης εὐγνωμοσύνης καὶ πᾶσα συγκατάβασις ἐκ μέρους τῆς Αὐστροουγγαρίας θὰ προξενήσῃ αἴσθημα βαθείας εὐγνωμοσύνης εἰς τὸν Σερβικὸν λαόν.

Η ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΛΒΑΝΙΑΝ

— Τί λέγει ὁ βέης Σουρέϋα Φλόρα

Συμπληρωματικῶς πρὸς τὰ ὅσα ἐδημοσιεύσαμεν χθὲς περὶ τῶν δηλώσεων τοῦ Ἀλβανοῦ βέη Σουρέϋα Φλόρα εἰς τὴν συνέντευξίν του πρὸς τὸν «Νέον Ἐλεύθερον Τύπον», οὗτος εἶπεν ἀκόμη καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς.

—Αἱ σχέσεις Μαυροβουνίων καὶ Μαλισσόρων.

— Πόθεν προέρχεται ὅτι οἱ Μαλισσόροι κατ' ἀρχὰς συνηνώθησαν μὲ τοὺς Μαυροβουνίους καὶ κατόπιν ἀπεχωρίσθησαν ἐν μέρει ἐξ αὐτῶν ;

— Πρὸ τῆς ἐνάρξεως τοῦ πολέμου μετέβησαν ἐξ ἀρχηγοὶ φυλῶν πρὸς τὸν Βασιλέα τοῦ Μαυροβουνίου Νικόλαον, ὁ ὁποῖος τοὺς ὑπεσχέθη ὅτι θὰ ἐβοήθει τὰς φυλὰς πρὸς αὐτονομίαν. Μ' ὅλα ταῦτα κατόπιν διετάχθη ὅτι ὅλη ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν Μαυροβουνίων κατακτηθεῖσα χώρα θὰ μείνῃ μαυροβουνιωτική. Οἱ ἀρχηγοὶ τῶν φυλῶν παρεπονέθησαν καὶ ἐνεθύμισαν τὰς ὑποσχέσεις. Καὶ ἔλαβον τὴν ἀπάντησιν ὅτι αἱ φυλαὶ θὰ ἐλάμβανον τὴν αὐτονομίαν, ἀλλὰ κάθε οἶκος ἔπρεπε νὰ στείλῃ ἕνα ἄνδρα διὰ τὴν ἐκστρατείαν κατὰ τοῦ Ἰπὲκ. Οἱ Μαλισσόροι ἐδήλωσαν ὅτι δὲν τοὺς ἐνδιέφερε διόλου τὸ Ἰπὲκ καὶ ἐπέστρεψαν καὶ τότε ἀνενεώθη ἡ ὑπόσχεσις τῆς αὐτονομίας πρὸς τὰς φυλάς.

Ὁ Σουρέϋα βέης διηγεῖται κατόπιν ὅτι εἰς τὴν Σκόδραν εἶχε διαδοθῇ ἡ φήμη ὅτι ἡ Αὐστροουγγαρία εὑρίσκεται μὲ τὸ μέρος τοῦ Μαυροβουνίου. Ἀφορμὴν πρὸς τοῦτο παρέσχε τὸ ὅτι ὁ Αὐστριακὸς στρατιωτικὸς ἀκόλουθος ἦτο ἐκεῖνος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπέδωσε πρὸς τοὺς προξένους τὴν γνωστὴν ἀγγελίαν τοῦ βασιλέως Νικολάου.

—Οἱ ἐνθουσιασμοὶ φυλάττουν τὴν Ἀλβανέαν, ἀλλ' ὑπάρχει ἔλλειψις ὅπλων.

— Πῶς θὰ διατηρηθῇ τώρα ἡ τάξις εἰς τὰς ἀλβανικὰς πόλεις ;

— Εἰς τὴν Αὐλῶνα, Δυρράχιον καὶ Ἐλμπασσὰν κατηρτίσαμεν στρατὸν ἐξ ἐντοπίων ἐθνοφρουρῶν, ὁ ὁποῖος μεριμνᾷ πρὸς τήρησιν τῆς τάξεως. Διοικοῦνται ἐπίσης ὑπὸ ἐντοπίων ἀνωτέρων. Δυστυχῶς ἕνεκα τοῦ ἀφοπλισμοῦ οἱ Ἀλβανοὶ ἔχουν ἐλάχιστα ὅπλα· οἱ περισσότεροι Ἀλβανοὶ, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐξεκίνησαν τώρα κατὰ τοῦ ἐχθροῦ, ἦσαν ἄοπλοι.

—Ὑπολογίζουν εἰς τὴν ὑποστήριξιν τῆς Αὐστρίας.

Εἰς τὸ τέλος ἐδήλωσεν ὁ βέης Σωρέϋα Φλόρα μίαν φορὰν ἀκόμη ὅτι οἱ μορφωμένοι κύκλοι εἰς τὴν Ἀλβανίαν ἐγνώριζον πολὺ καλὰ ὅτι ἠδύναντο νὰ ὑπολογίσουν εἰς τὴν Αὐστροουγγαρίαν διὰ τὴν ἐπίτευξιν τῆς ἀνεξαρτησίας.

ΟΙ ΟΡΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗΣ

Εἰς τὴν «Βερολιναΐαν Ἐθνικὴν Ἐφημερίδα» δημοσιεύεται εἴδησις ἐκ Σόφιας, ὅτι οἱ Βούλγαροι προβάλλουν τοὺς ἑξῆς ὅρους περὶ ἀνακωχῆς καὶ τῆς κατόπιν εἰρήνης.

Ἐκκένωσιν τῆς ὑπολοίπου γραμμῆς τῆς Τσατάλτζας καὶ ἡ συνθηκολόγησιν τοῦ στρατοῦ τῆς Τσατάλτζας ἢ ἀποχώρησιν ὑπὸ φρουράν.

Ἐκκένωσιν τῆς Ἀδριανουπόλεως, τῆς Σκόδρας, τῶν Ἰωαννίνων.

Παραχώρησιν τῶν κατακτηθεισῶν περιφερειῶν.

Ἐκτὸς τούτου ἐλευθεροπλοΐαν τῶν Δαρδανελλίων καὶ τέλος πολεμικὴν ἀποζημίωσιν.

ΔΗΘΕΝ ΣΧΕΔΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΛΚΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΥ

Ὁ χθὲς κομισθεὶς «Λοκὰλ-Ἀντσάϊγκερ» δημοσιεύει τὸ ἑξῆς τηλεγράφημα ἐκ Παρισίων.

Τὸ Παρισινὸν Νομισματοκοπεῖον λέγεται ὅτι ἐνετάλη ὑπὸ τοῦ Βαλκανοσυνδέσμου νὰ κόψῃ ὄχι μόνον ἀναμνηστικὰ μετάλλια δι' ὅλους τοὺς συμμετασχόντας εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀργυρᾶ καὶ χρυσᾶ νομίσματα, τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ τεθοῦν εἰς κυκλοφορίαν μὲ τὴν κυκλικὴν ἐπιγραφὴν «Confédération Balcanique».

Εἰς τὰ Σκόπια μέλλει νὰ ἱδρυθῇ τὸ Ἀνάκτορον τοῦ Συνδέσμου. Εἰς τοῦτο θὰ συνέρχωνται κατ' ἔτος οἱ ἀντιπρόσωποι τῶν τεσσάρων συμμαχικῶν Κρατῶν καὶ θὰ συζητοῦν περὶ τῶν κοινῶν ὑποθέσεων. Διὰ τὴν ἀνέγερσιν τοῦ Ἀνακτόρου τούτου θὰ προκηρυχθῇ διεθνὴς διαγωνισμός.

ΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΡΒΙΚΩΝ ΑΞΙΩΣΕΩΝ

Ὁ ἐν Σόφιᾳ εἰδικὸς ἀπεσταλμένος τῆς «Βερολιναίας Ἡμερησίας» κ. Παῦλος Μπλὸκ τηλεγραφεῖ ὅτι μεγίστην ἐνέχει σημασίαν τὸ ζήτημα τῶν Σερβικῶν ἀξιώσεων περὶ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἀδριατικῇ Σερβικοῦ λιμένος. Βούλγαρος πολιτικὸς, διακεκριμένον μέλος τοῦ Προοδευτικοῦ κόμματος τῆς Σοβράνιε, φέρεται εἰπὼν τὰ ἑξῆς: «Δὲν ἐννοῶ διατί ἀνθίσταται ἡ Αὐστρία κατὰ τῆς ἰδέας ταύτης, τῆς ὁποίας ἡ πραγματοποίησις ἀκριβῶς θὰ ὠφέλει τὴν Αὐστρίαν οἰκονομικῶς. Τὸ ζήτημα εἶνε τὸ Ἀλέσσιον ἢ τὸ Δυρράχιον. Σερβικὸς λιμὴν εἰς μίαν ἀπὸ αὐτὰς τὰς πόλεις θὰ εἶχε σημασίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν Βουλγαρίαν.

— Δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ δοθῇ ὡς ἀνταμοιβὴ διὰ τὴν ἀπαίτησιν ταύτην εἰς λιμὴν εἰς τὸ Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος;

— Ποῖος; ἀπήντησεν ὁ Βούλγαρος πολιτικός. Σᾶς εἶπα ἤδη ὅτι ἡ Θεσσαλονίκη τὸ Δεδεαγάτς καὶ ἡ Καβάλλα θὰ εἶνε ἰδικά μας καὶ ἄλλος λιμὴν εἰς τὸ Αἰγαῖον δὲν δύναται νὰ ληφθῇ ὑπ' ὄψιν.

Ο ΕΝΒΕΡ ΠΑΡΗΤΗΘΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

Κατὰ πληροφορίας τῆς χθεσινῆς «Ἐφημερίδος τῆς Κολωνίας», ὁ Ἐνβὲρ βέης ἀπηύθυνεν ἔγγραφον δήλωσιν εἰς τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν, δι' ἧς δηλοῖ ὅτι δὲν ἀναγνωρίζει πλέον τὴν τουρκικὴν κυβέρνησιν καὶ ἡ Τρίπολις θὰ διοικηθῇ δι' ἄλλην κυβέρνησιν. Συγχρόνως ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι παραιτεῖται τοῦ τουρκικοῦ στρατοῦ. Τὸ παράδειγμά του ἠκολούθησαν ὁ διοικητὴς τῆς Βεγγάζης καὶ οἱ πλεῖστοι ἀξιωματικοί.

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΕΥΣΙΝ

Γεύματα καὶ προγεύματα ἀλλὰ μενοὺτ, μαγειρικὴ πρώτης τάξεως, ψωμὶ ἔξοχον, παρασκευασμένον ἐκ καθαροῦ σίτου Βάρης, ζυμωμένον μὲ ζῦθον συστήματος Γερμανικοῦ. Αἴθουσα διὰ γάμους, βαπτίσια καὶ ἀρραβῶνας· δίδονται γεύματα ἐπὶ παραγγελίᾳ. Κῆπος ἀπέραντος, ζῦθος ἔξοχος καὶ ὅλα αὐτὰ **εἰς τὸ Ζυθοπωλεῖον τὰ Ἡλύσια** Λεωφόρος Κηφισσίας ἐναντι στρατιωτικῶν λουτρῶν.

331 ἀριθμὸς τηλεφώνου 331

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΥΛΗΣ

ΧΑΡ. ΛΗΤΟΥ

Σταδίου 17 Τηλ. 506

Μουρουνέλαιον Νορβηγίας γνήσιον καὶ πρόσφατον ἡ ὀκᾶ Δρ. 5,80, ἡ φιάλη Δρ. 2. Εὔγευστον **Γαλάκτωμα Μουρουνελαίου** ἡ ὀκᾶ Δρ. 7,20.
Emulsion Scott. Solution Kepler. Hafeline Snow.
Οἶνος Κολὰ καὶ **Κίνας** au Malaga.
Ἀλοιφαὶ διὰ τὰς **πανάδες** τοῦ προσώπου.

ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΑ
ΟΥΡΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΑ, ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΑ, ΔΕΡΜΑΤΙΚΑ

Ὁ ἰατρὸς κ. **Γεώρ. Ἐμμανουὴλ** ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἐν Εὐρώπῃ ἐκπαιδευθεὶς καὶ ἐν Παρισίοις διευθύνας ἰδιωτικὴν κλινικὴν, δέχεται τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἀνωτέρω νοσημάτων πάσχοντας. Ἐφαρμόζει ἐπιτυχῶς τὸ 606.

13 ὁδὸς Ἁγίου Κωνσταντίνου 13

Δέχεται 8—12 π. μ. καὶ 3—6 μ. μ.

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΑ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΗΣ "ΝΕΑΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ,,

ΕΝΩ Η ΑΥΣΤΡΟΣΕΡΒΙΚΗ διαφορὰ ἐθεωρεῖτο λήξασα, αἴφνης ἀγγέλλεται, ὅτι αὕτη λαμβάνει σοβαρὰς διαστάσεις καὶ πάλιν λόγῳ τῆς μὴ λήψεως ἀπαντήσεως ἐκ μέρους τοῦ ἐν Πρισρένῃ προξένου τῆς Αὐστρίας, παρὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ κυβέρνησις τῆς Βιέννης ἐζήτησε νὰ μάθῃ ἂν ὄντως ὑπέστη προσβολὴν ἐκ μέρους τῶν Σερβικῶν ἀρχῶν.

Προστίθεται ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου ἡ πληροφορία, ὅτι κατὰ τὴν κρατοῦσαν ἐν Βιέννῃ γνώμην ἡ Αὐστρία θὰ ἐπιδώσῃ, πιθανῶς προφορικὸν, τελεσίγραφον πρὸς τὴν Σερβίαν, ζητοῦσα ὅπως ἐντὸς 24 ὡρῶν τεθῇ εἰς ἐπικοινωνίαν μετὰ τοῦ Προξένου της, τὸ Αὐστριακὸν δὲ τοῦτο διάβημα θέλει ὑποστηριχθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς Γερμανίας καὶ Ἰταλίας.

Εἰς τὴν Τσατάλτζαν ἡ μάχη ἐξηκολούθησε καὶ χθὲς πεισματωδεστάτη, αἱ εἰδήσεις δ' αἵτινες ἐλήφθησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου συμφωνοῦν εἰς τὸ ὅτι ὁ Βουλγαρικὸς στρατὸς εὑρίσκει ἰσχυροτάτην ἀντίστασιν, λόγῳ τῆς ὁποίας δὲν κατώρθωσε νὰ προχωρήσῃ κατὰ τὴν χθεσινὴν ἡμέραν. Κατά τινα μάλιστα πληροφορίαν, οἱ Τοῦρκοι προελάσαντες, κατέλαβον τὸ χωρίον Παπᾶ-Βουργᾶς, τὸ ὁποῖον ἠναγκάσθησαν οἱ Βούλγαροι νὰ ἐκκενώσουν.

Ἡ κατάληψις τοῦ Ἀλεσίου καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἰωάννου τῆς Μεδούης ἀνεκοινώθη ἐπισήμως ὑπὸ τῆς Σερβικῆς Κυβερνήσεως.

Ὁ Εὐρωπαϊκὸς Τύπος καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς Εὐρωπαϊκαῖς πρωτευούσαις διπλωματικοὶ κύκλοι παρακολουθοῦν ἤδη μετ' ἐξαιρετικοῦ ἐνδιαφέροντος τὴν νέαν ἐξέλιξιν, τὴν ὁποίαν ἀρχίζει νὰ λαμβάνῃ ὁ Βαλκανοτουρκικὸς πόλεμος, ἀφ' ἧς στιγμῆς ἡ Τουρκία ζητεῖ καὶ ἐπιτυγχάνει τὴν ἄμεσον μετὰ τῶν Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν συνεννόησιν. Ἡ Εὐρωπαϊκὴ μεσολάβησις ἀπεκλείσθη πλέον κατόπιν τῆς προσφυγῆς τοῦ Κιαμὶλ πασσᾶ εἰς τὸν Βασιλέα Φερδινάνδον.

Τὸ σχέδιον τῆς κοινῆς ἀπαντήσεως τῶν συμμάχων πρὸς τὴν Πύλην διὰ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς ἀνακωχῆς καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης κατηρτίσθη ἐν Σόφιᾳ καὶ ἐκοινοποιήθη τηλεγραφικῶς εἰς Ἀθήνας, Κεττίγνην καὶ Βελιγράδιον, τυχὸν τῆς ἐγκρίσεως τῶν τριῶν συμμάχων Κρατῶν. Ἤδη τὰς διαπραγματεύσεις θὰ διεξαγάγῃ ἡ Βουλγαρικὴ Κυβέρνησις ἀπὸ συμφώνου μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν συμμάχων Κυβερνήσεων ὡς ἀνήγγειλαν τὰ χθεσινὰ τηλεγραφήματά μας καὶ ὡς βεβαιοῖ καὶ τὸ κατωτέρω δημοσιευόμενον.

ΠΩΣ ΘΑ ΔΙΕΞΑΧΘΗ
Η ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΩΝ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὴν συζήτησιν τῶν ὅρων τῆς ἀνακωχῆς καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης μεταξὺ τῶν τεσσάρων Συμμάχων Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν καὶ τῆς Τουρκίας δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς μεταδώσω τὰς ἀκολούθους ἀσφαλεῖς πληροφορίας. Ἐπὶ τῶν Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν ἐδόθη, ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου, πληρεξουσιότης εἰς τὴν Βουλγαρίαν νὰ διεξαγάγῃ αὐτὴ τὰς διαπραγματεύσεις ἐκ λεπτότητος ἀπέναντί της λόγῳ τοῦ ὅτι αὐτὴ διεξάγει ἤδη τὴν ἐπιπονωτέραν καὶ αἱματηροτέραν μάχην εἰς τὴν Τσατάλτζαν, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ Κράτη σ χ ε δ ὸ ν ἔλαβον ὅ,τι ἐζήτουν. Ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων συνεζήτησαν καὶ συνεφώνησαν προηγουμένως τὰ τέσσαρα Κράτη, τὰ δὲ τρία ἅτινα δὲν διαπραγματεύονται ἐδήλωσαν εἰς τὴν Βουλγαρίαν ὅτι θὰ δεχθοῦν τὴν ἀνακωχὴν ἂν αὐτὴ νομίσῃ ὅτι δέον νὰ γείνῃ δεκτὴ, ἐν ἢ δὲ περιπτώσει δὲν κατορθωθῇ νὰ ἐπέλθῃ συνεννόησις μετὰ τῆς Τουρκίας, ἡ Ἑλλὰς, ἡ Σερβία καὶ τὸ Μαυροβούνιον θ' ἀποστείλουν τοὺς στρατούς των ὅπως συμπράξουν μετὰ τοῦ Βουλγαρικοῦ, ἐνισχύοντες ἐν ἀνάγκῃ αὐτὸν καὶ εἰς Τσατάλτζαν.**

Η „ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΣ"
ΑΓΓΕΛΛΕΙ ΑΠΟΒΑΣΙΝ ΕΙΣ ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΟΝ

ΡΩΜΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Ἡ «Ἐφημερὶς τῆς Ἰταλίας» πληροφορεῖται ὅτι εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Ἰωάννην τῆς Μεδούης εὑρίσκονται τρία Ἑλληνικὰ ἀτμόπλοια φέροντα τροφὰς καὶ πολεμοφύδια, ἅτινα ἀναμένουν διαταγὴν ὅπως πλεύσουν εἰς Δυρράχιον καὶ ἐφοδιάσουν Ἑλληνικὰ ἀγήματα μέλλοντα ν' ἀποβιβασθῶσιν ἐκεῖ.**

ΙΤΑΛΙΚΑΙ ΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ
ΔΙΑ ΤΑΣ ΔΙΑΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΥΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗΣ

ΡΩΜΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Ἡ ἀναγγελία ὅτι ἡ Βουλγαρία ἀπὸ συμφώνου μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν τριῶν συμμάχων Κρατῶν ἀνέλαβε νὰ διεξαγάγῃ τὰς μετὰ τῆς Τουρκίας διαπραγματεύσεις διὰ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς ἀνακωχῆς καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐπροξένησεν ἐνταῦθα ἀρίστην ἐντύπωσιν. Ἡ εἴδησις—ἐρχομένη ὅπως ἐπικυρώσῃ τὴν πληροφορίαν ἣν ἀπὸ ἡμερῶν σᾶς ἀνήγγειλα περὶ ἐλπίδων ταχείας ἀνακωχῆς—σχολιάζεται εὐοιώνως καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφημερίδων, αἵτινες ἐκφράζουν τὴν ἐλπίδα ὅτι θέλει ἐξευρεθῇ τρόπος ὅπως διακανονισθοῦν ἅπαντα τὰ ἐκκρεμῆ ζητήματα.**

Ο ΝΟΡΑΔΟΥΓΚΙΑΝ
ΕΛΠΙΖΕΙ ΕΝΤΙΜΟΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΝ

ΡΩΜΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Ἡ «Ἐφημερὶς τῆς Ἰταλίας» δημοσιεύει συνέντευξιν τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ της μετὰ τοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν Τούρκου ὑπουργοῦ Νοραδουγκιὰν ἐφένδη, ὅστις ἐξέφερε τὴν ἐλπίδα ὅτι ἡ Τουρκία θέλει συνάψει ταχέως ἔντιμον εἰρήνην μετὰ τῶν Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν.**

ΑΠΟΚΥΗΜΑΤΑ ΦΑΝΤΑΣΙΑΣ

ΡΩΜΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐπισήμων κύκλων θεωροῦνται ὡς καθαρὰ ἀποκυήματα φαντασίας τὰ γραφόμενα περὶ δῆθεν Ἀνατολικῆς Ὁμοσπονδίας εἰς ἣν πρόκειται νὰ συμμετάσχῃ καὶ ἡ Τουρκία, προκαλεῖ δὲ τὴν ἀπορίαν τὸ ὅτι ἔκαμε λόγον δι' αὐτὰ καὶ ἐφημερίς τις τῶν Ἀθηνῶν.**

Η ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΣ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ
ΑΠΟΔΟΚΙΜΑΖΕΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΤΥΠΟΝ

ΡΩΜΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Ἡ «Ἐφημερὶς τῆς Ἰταλίας» ἐπικρίνει αὐστηρῶς τὸ Ἰταλικὸν διάβημα τὸ γενόμενον ἐν Βελιγραδίῳ ἀπὸ κοινοῦ μετὰ τῆς Γερμανίας πρὸς ὑποστήριξιν τῶν Αὐστριακῶν σχεδίων. Ἡ ἰδία ἐφημερὶς συμβουλεύει τὴν Ἰταλικὴν Κυβέρνησιν νὰ συντελέσῃ διὰ τῆς ἐπιρροῆς της ὅπως μὴ ληφθοῦν στρατιωτικὰ μέτρα ἐναντίον τῆς Σερβίας, καθόσον ἐν τοιαύτῃ περιπτώσει θὰ προεκαλεῖτο πανευρωπαϊκὴ σύραξις, ν' ἀποφύγῃ δ' ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει αὐτὴ, ἡ Ἰταλία, τὴν λῆψιν τοιούτων μέτρων.**

Αἱ ἐπικρίσεις αὗται τῆς «Ἐφημερίδος τῆς Ἰταλίας» εἶνε ἐν μέρει μόνον ὀρθαὶ, καθόσον, ὡς ἤδη σᾶς ἐτηλεγράφησα, ἡ Ἰταλία δὲν ἔχει σκοπὸν νὰ προβῇ εἰς τὴν λῆψιν στρατιωτικῶν μέτρων, ἀλλὰ μόνον προσπαθεῖ ὅπως συντελέσῃ εἰς τὸ νὰ λυθῇ ἡ διαφορὰ συνδιαλλακτικῶς.

ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΨΙΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΟΥ

ΡΩΜΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Τὸ διάβημα τὸ γενόμενον εἰς Βελιγράδιον ὑπὸ τῶν πρεσβευτῶν τῶν Δυνάμεων τῆς Τριπλῆς Συμμαχίας ἔτεινεν εἰς τὸ νὰ καθορίσῃ ὅτι ἡ κατοχὴ τοῦ λιμένος τοῦ Δυρραχίου δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ θεωρηθῇ ὁριστικὴ, καθόσον τὸ ζήτημα τοῦτο θὰ λυθῇ μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον.**

Η ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ
ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΧΩΡΟΦΥΛΑΚΗΣ

ΧΑΝΙΑ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Μεθαύριον Σάββατον ἀναχωρεῖ ἐντεῦθεν διὰ Θεσσαλονίκην ἡ μουσικὴ μπάντα τῆς Κρητικῆς χωροφυλακῆς.**

ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑΚΟΝ ΤΕΛΕΣΙΓΡΑΦΟΝ
ΠΡΟΒΛΕΠΕΤΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΣ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Ἀσφαλεῖς πληροφορίαι βεβαιοῦν ὅτι ὑπὸ τῆς Αὐστριακῆς Κυβερνήσεως ἑτοιμάζεται τελεσίγραφον ἐναντίον τῆς Σερβίας ἕνεκα τῆς ἐξαφανίσεως τοῦ Αὐστριακοῦ προξένου Πριζρένης Μπρυχάσκα.**

Ὁ «Νέος Ἑλ. Τύπος» προβλέπων ὡς πιθανὸν τὸν Αὐστροσερβικὸν πόλεμον κατήρτισεν ἤδη τὸ προσωπικὸν τῶν πολεμικῶν αὐτοῦ ἀνταποκριτῶν.

ΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΙ ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΨΙΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΝΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ

ΒΕΛΙΓΡΑΔΙΟΝ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Ἀθην. Πρακτορεῖον.) — **Ἡ ἐπίσημος ἀναγγελία τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σερβικοῦ στρατοῦ καταλήψεως τοῦ Μοναστηρίου ἔφθασεν ἐνταῦθα τὴν νύκτα τῆς Ὅης τρέχ. Αἱ μάχαι διήρκεσαν ἐπὶ τέσσαρας ἡμέρας, ἤρχισε δὲ τὴν Παρασκευὴν ὁπότε οἱ Σέρβοι κατέλαβον τὰς πρώτας Τουρκικὰς θέσεις. Ὁ Σερβικὸς στρατὸς εὑρίσκετο εἰς θέσιν πᾶν ἄλλο ἢ εὐνοϊκὴν, ἐπὶ ἐδάφους χθαμαλοῦ καὶ πλημμυρισμένου ἐκ τῶν βροχῶν. Κατὰ τὴν πρώτην ἡμέραν τῆς μάχης οἱ Σέρβοι κατώρθωσαν νὰ ἐκτοπίσουν τὰ Τουρκικὰ στρατεύματα ἀπὸ πέντε θέσεις, τὰς σημαντικωτέρας, καθόσον εὑρίσκοντο εἰς ὑψώματα φθάνοντα εἰς τινα σημεῖα μέχρι 1200 μέτρων. Εἰκοσακισχίλιοι Τοῦρκοι ἐτήρουν τὰς θέσεις ταύτας ἐνῷ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον τῆς Τουρκικῆς στρατιᾶς εὑρίσκετο εἰς Μοναστήριον. Τὸ Σάββατον τὰ Σερβικὰ στρατεύματα ἤρχισαν γενικὴν ἔφοδον ὑπὸ συνθήκας εὐνοϊκωτέρας· ὅταν ὅμως ἤρχισεν ἡ προέλασις παρουσιάσθησαν νέαι σοβαραὶ δυσχέρειαι διότι οἱ στρατιῶται ἦσαν ἠναγκασμένοι νὰ προχωροῦν καὶ νὰ πολεμοῦν συνάμα βυθισμένοι κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ. Διὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἐδυσχεραίνετο μεγάλως καὶ ἡ δρᾶσις τοῦ πυροβολικοῦ. Τὴν Κυριακὴν ἡ μάχη ἐξηκολούθησε περισσότερον ἀκόμη πεισματώδης τῶν Σέρβων προελαυνόντων διαρκῶς. Τὸ κέντρον τῆς Τουρκικῆς στρατιᾶς ἤρχισεν ὑποχωροῦν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τοῦ Μοναστηρίου. Τὸ Σερβικὸν ἱππικὸν κατέλαβε τὴν γέφυραν τῆς Τσέρνας τὴν ὁποίαν καὶ διῆλθεν ἐνῷ ἡ Μεραρχία τῆς Μοράβας ἐξηνάγκαζε τὸ ἐκ Καφαΐνας βάλλον Τουρκικὸν πυροβολικὸν νὰ σιγήσῃ. Ἡ Μεραρχία αὕτη ἐκυρίευσεν ὁλόκληρον Τουρκικὴν ὀρεινὴν πυροβολαρχίαν. Οἱ Τοῦρκοι ἐτράπησαν εἰς φυγὴν πρὸς τὴν Ὀχρίδα ἐνῷ οἱ Σέρβοι ἐξηκολούθησαν προελαύνοντες πρὸς τὸ Μοναστήριον, πλησιέστατα τοῦ ὁποίου εὑρέθησαν τὸ ἑσπέρας τῆς ἰδίας ἡμέρας. Ἡ μάχη ἐπανελήφθη τὴν ἐπομένην καὶ ἐξηκολούθησε μέχρι τῆς μεταμεσημβρίας τῆς Δευτέρας, ὁπότε ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἠναγκάσθη νὰ παραδοθῇ.**

ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΟΙ ΠΛΗΡΕΞΟΥΣΙΟΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗΝ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Τηλεγραφήματα ἐκ Σόφιας ἀγγέλλουσιν ὅτι ἡ Βουλγαρικὴ Κυβέρνησις διεμήνυσεν εἰς τὴν Πύλην ὅτι διώρισεν ἤδη τοὺς πληρεξουσίους αὐτῆς διὰ τὰς διαπραγματεύσεις περὶ ἀνακωχῆς μετὰ τοῦ Τούρκου ἀρχιστράτηγου.**

Ο ΔΙΑΔΟΧΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΟΝ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Ἀγγέλλεται ὅτι ὁ Διάδοχος τῆς Αὐστρίας ἀρχιδοὺξ Φραγκίσκος Φερδινάνδος ἀναχωρεῖ μεθαύριον μεταβαίνων εἰς Βερολῖνον.**

Ο ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΜΟΝΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ
ΤΑ ΛΑΦΥΡΑ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — **Τηλεγραφοῦσιν ἐκ Βελιγραδίου ὅτι ὁ Βασιλεὺς Πέτρος θὰ εἰσέλθῃ πανηγυρικῶς εἰς τὸ Μοναστήριον.**

Κατὰ τὰς αὐτὰς εἰδήσεις, ἡ ἀξία τῶν ληφθέντων ἐν Μοναστηρίῳ λαφύρων ὑπὸ τῶν Σέρβων ἀνέρχεται εἰς πεντήκοντα ἑκατομμύρια φράγκων.

ΦΡΟΥΡΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΑ
ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΛΛΙΠΟΛΙΝ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Κατὰ τηλεγραφήματα ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως Ρωσσικὰ ἀγήματα φρουροῦσι τὰ Πατριαρχεῖα.**

Οἱ Τοῦρκοι συγκεντρώνουν στρατὸν εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Στέφανον σκοπεύοντες ν' ἀποστείλουν αὐτὸν διὰ θαλάσσης εἰς τὴν Καλλίπολιν, ὅπως ἀποκρούσωσιν ἐνδεχομένην ἀπόβασιν Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατοῦ εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ Ξηροῦ πρὸς κατάληψιν τῆς Χερσονήσου.

ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΑ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΘΕΩΡΗΣΙΣ

ΤΟ ΜΕΓΕΘΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΝΙΚΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΒΑΛΚΑΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΡΑΤΩΝ.-Η ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΑ ΥΠΟΚΥΠΤΕΙ ΘΑΥΜΑΖΟΥΣΑ.-Ο ΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ. ΤΟ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΣΤΕΝΩΝ.-Η ΑΥΣΤΡΟΣΕΡΒΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ.-Η ΑΛΒΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΙΑ.

(ΤΟΥ ΕΝ ΡΩΜΗ ΙΤΑΛΟΥ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΤΗΣ "Ν. ΗΜΕΡΑΣ,,)

Ρώμη, Νοέμβριος.

Ὡς θὰ παρετήρησαν ἤδη οἱ ἀναγνῶσται τῆς «Νέας Ἡμέρας» ἡ καθημερινὴ ἐκ Ρώμης τηλεγραφικὴ ὑπηρεσία εἶνε τόσον εὐρεῖα, ὥστε ὄχι μόνον ν' ἀπαλλάττῃ τὸν ἀνταποκριτήν σας ἀπὸ τοῦ κόπου ταχυδρομικῶν ἀνταποκρίσεων, ἀλλὰ καὶ νὰ τὸν θέτῃ εἰς ἀμηχανίαν τὰς ὀλίγας ἐκείνας φορὰς, κατὰ τὰς ὁποίας ἀποφασίζει νὰ γράψῃ τοιαύτας. Χάρις εἰς τὰ μέσα, ἅτινα ἐθέσατε εἰς τὴν διάθεσίν μου, δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς τηλεγραφῶ ὄχι μόνον τὰς ἰδιαιτέρας μου πληροφορίας, τὰς ὁποίας ἀρύομαι παρ' ἀσφαλεστάτης διπλωματικῆς πηγῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ περιλήψεις ἀνταποκρίσεων καὶ ἄρθρων τῶν Ἰταλικῶν ἐφημερίδων, ὡς καὶ κρίσεις διαπρεπῶν Ἰταλῶν ἐπὶ ζητημάτων ἐνδιαφερόντων τὴν Ἐγγὺς Ἀνατολὴν ἐν γένει καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἰδιαιτέρως.

Θὰ προσπαθήσω ἑπομένως εἰς τὴν σημερινήν μου ἀνταπόκρισιν νὰ δώσω ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν πιστοτέραν περίληψιν τῶν τελευταίων πολιτικῶν γεγονότων, παραθέτων ἰδίᾳ λεπτομερείας, τὰς ὁποίας δὲν ἐνόμισα ἐπάναγκες ἢ δὲν ἠδυνήθην νὰ τηλεγραφήσω, λόγῳ τῆς ἐξασκουμένης ἐνταῦθα κυβερνητικῆς λογοκρισίας.

Ὡς δικαίως παρετήρησεν ὁ «Ἑσπερινὸς Ταχυδρόμος» ὁ πεπολιτισμένος κόσμος παρίσταται τὰς ἡμέρας αὐτὰς εἰς ἱστορικὸν γεγονὸς, τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ σημασία δύναται νὰ συγκριθῇ μόνον μὲ τὸν σχηματισμὸν τῆς Γερμανικῆς Αὐτοκρατορίας ἀπὸ τοῦ 1866 μέχρι τοῦ 1870. Ἰσχυροποιούμενα ἀπὸ τὸ αἷμα μυριάδων γενναίων μαχητῶν, ἐν μέσῳ μαχῶν, τῶν ὁποίων τὸ μέγεθος εἶνε τοσοῦτον ὅσον θὰ εἶνε καὶ τὸ τῶν καρπῶν τῆς νίκης, τίθενται τὰ θεμέλια νέας Δυνάμεως, ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ θὰ εἶνε δύσκολον ν' ἀναγνωρίσῃ τις αὔριον τὰ διχογνωμοῦντα πρὸς ἄλληλα συντρίμματα, ἅτινα ἀπετέλουν τὰ Βαλκανικὰ Κράτη, τίθενται τὰ θεμέλια Δυνάμεως μεγάλης εἰς ἔκτασιν καὶ ἰσχυρᾶς εἰς στρατὸν, ὡθουμένης ἀκατασχέτως πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρὸς ἐκ τῆς εὐτυχοῦς ἐκβάσεως τοῦ πολέμου, ἀποκτησάσης πεῖραν ἐκ τῶν γεγονότων τῶν ἡμερῶν τούτων, κατανοούσης δὲ τὴν μεγίστην σημασίαν, ἣν ἔχει διὰ τὸ μέλλον της ἡ ὁμοσπονδιακὴ ἰδέα πρὸς τὴν ὁποίαν τόσον ταχέως φέρεται. Καθίσταται πραγματικότης ἡ Βαλκαγικὴ Ὁμοσπονδία, διὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐξεφράζοντο εὐχαὶ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον χρόνον καὶ ἡ μανία τῆς προσωρινότητος, ἡ χαρακτηρίζουσα τὴν νεωτέραν διπλωματίαν, πνίγεται ἀπὸ τὴν βροντὴν τῶν ὅπλων καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς ὀρθανοίκτους ἐκ τῆς καταπλήξεως ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅλων τῶν διπλωματῶν, γράφει νέαν ἱστορικὴν σελίδα, μέλλουσαν νὰ ἐπιδράσῃ ἐπὶ τῶν τυχῶν τῆς Εὐρώπης.

Πλησιάζει εἰς τὸ τέλος του τὸ καταθλιπτικὸν Ἀνατολικὸν ζήτημα, τὸ τόσας βασάνους δημιουργῆσαν, καὶ τὸ τέλος αὐτὸ θὰ ἐπέλθῃ —ὅπως εἶνε μοιραῖον δι' ὅλα τὰ μεγάλα ζητήματα— μακρὰν τῆς ἀργοπορούσης διπλωματικῆς ἐνεργείας, εἰς τὰ πεδία τῶν μαχῶν, ὅπου κυριαρχοῦν τὸ πῦρ καὶ ὁ σίδηρος.

Πρόκειται περὶ πληγῆς, ἡ ὁποία δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν παρὰ νὰ θεραπευθῇ, διότι κόπτονται τὰ σεσηπότα κρέατα καὶ καυτηριάζεται τὸ ὑπόλοιπον, ἐνῷ μέχρι τοῦδε ἐγίνετο χρῆσις φαρμάκων ἀνωφελῶν καὶ χωρὶς καμμίαν δραστικότητα.

Τὸ τέλος δύναται νὰ ἐπέλθῃ διὰ τῆς εἰσόδου τῶν Βουλγάρων εἰς Κωνσταντινούπολιν, μὲ τὴν πρόθυμον καὶ ὀλίγον ταπεινωτικὴν συγκατάθεσιν τῶν Δυνάμεων. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἂν ἐπρόκειτο νὰ προκληθῶσι νέαι μεγαλείτεραι περιπλοκαὶ καὶ νὰ ἐπέλθῃ ποιά τις σύγχυσις εἰς τὴν κατ' εὐθεῖαν γραμμὴν αἱματηρὰν προέλασιν διὰ τῆς Βαλκανικῆς χερσονήσου μέχρι τῆς ἑτοιμορρόπου πρωτευούσης τῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς Αὐτοκρατορίας, πάλιν εἶνε βέβαιον, ὅτι ἡ ἱστορικὴ αὕτη περίοδος δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ τελειώσῃ ἄλλως πως εἰμὴ διὰ ριζικῆς λύσεως τοῦ Ἀνατολικοῦ ζητήματος. Ὅλαι αἱ μικροδιαφοραὶ, αἵτινες δυνατὸν εἶνε νὰ γεννηθοῦν, οὐδεμίαν θὰ ἔχουν σημασίαν ἢ θὰ ἔχουν τοιαύτην δευτερεύουσαν πρὸ τῶν δύο θαυμαστῶν γεγονότων, ἅτινα πρόκειται νὰ συντελεσθῶσι καὶ τὰ ὁποῖα εἶνε: Τὸ τέλος τῆς ἐξωτικῆς καὶ βαρβάρου Τουρκίας κατόπιν ἀνηκούστων βιαιοτήτων πέντε ὁλοκλήρων αἰώνων καὶ ἡ διανομὴ τῆς Βαλκανικῆς Χερσονήσου εἰς τοὺς Βαλκανικοὺς λαούς.

Η ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΑ ΥΠΟΚΥΠΤΕΙ

Ἡ ἰδία ἐκείνη διπλωματία ἡ ὁποία ἐπὶ αἰῶνας κατεγίνετο εἰς τὴν ἐξεύρεσιν μέσων ὅρων χωρὶς νὰ κατορθώνῃ νὰ τοὺς ἐξεύρῃ ὑποκύπτει σήμερον πρὸ τῆς μεγάλης μεταβολῆς τῆς γενομένης διὰ τῶν ὅπλων εἰς διάστημα μικρότερον τοῦ μηνός.

Ἅμα τῇ ἐνάρξει τῶν ἐχθροπραξιῶν ἡ Εὐρώπη, δύσπιστος καὶ δυσηρεστημένη, ἐνόμισεν ὅτι τῆς ἔμενεν ἀκόμη ἱκανὴ ἐνεργητικότης διὰ νὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ ἐπιβάλῃ τὴν θέλησίν της καὶ εἰλόμην νὰ διαταραχθῇ τὸ Βαλκανικὸν καθεστώς.» Ταχέως ὅμως ἠναγκάσθη ν' ἀλλάξῃ ὕφος καὶ κανὲν Εὐρωπαϊκὸν Ἀνακτοβούλιον δὲν ἔσχε τὸ θάρρος νὰ ἐπιμείνῃ εἰς τὴν ἀρχικῶς ἐκφρασθεῖσαν ἀπόφασιν. Ἡ Γαλλία ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΜΟΥΣΟΥΛΜ[illegible]ΚΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ (!!!) ἔσπευσε νὰ ὑποβάλῃ εἰς τὰς λοιπὰς Δυνάμεις τὴν ἀκόλουθον πρότασιν:

1) Αἱ Δυνάμεις ἀναγνωρίζουν τὰς ἐδαφικὰς μεταβολὰς τὰς ἐπελθούσας ἐκ τοῦ Βαλκανικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τὴν πολιτικὴν καὶ διοικητικὴν διάταξιν τὴν εἰσαχθεῖσαν εἰς τὰς κατακτηθείσας χώρας ὑπὸ τῶν Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν.

2) Αἱ Δυνάμεις ἀναγνωρίζουν τὴν κυριαρχίαν τοῦ Σουλτάνου ἐπὶ τῆς Κων)πόλεως καὶ τῶν περιχώρων.

3) Διὰ νὰ ληφθῶσιν ὁριστικαὶ ἀποφάσεις ἐπὶ τῶν διαμφισβητουμένων σημείων, θὰ συγκληθῇ Εὐρωπαϊκὴ συνδιάσκεψις εἰς ἣν θὰ συμμετάσχωσι καὶ τὰ Βαλκανικὰ Κράτη.

Ἡ Γαλλικὴ πρότασις ἥτις ἀναμφιβόλως θὰ ἔχῃ προσοχὴ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν σημαίνει διπλωματικῶς τὸ τέλος τῆς Τουρκίας. Τοιουτοτρόπως λαμβάνει τέλος καὶ ὁ θρῦλος τοῦ ΑΙΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ, ἀφοῦ ἐσήμανε πλέον ἡ ὥρα τοῦ θανάτου του.

ΤΟ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΣΤΕΝΩΝ

Οἱ Βούλγαροι εἶνε καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ ἴδιοι πεπεισμένοι περὶ τοῦ ἐπικινδύνου τῆς εἰσόδου ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν τῆς Κων)πόλεως. Ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει ἡ εἴσοδος εἰς Κων)πολιν τῆς νικηφόρου στρατιᾶς δὲν θὰ ἐσήμαινε καὶ ὁριστικὴν κατάληψιν, ὅπως ΙΣΩΣ ἡ εἴσοδος εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατοῦ δὲν ἔπεται ὅτι σημαίνει ἄρνησιν τῆς Τετραπλῆς εἰς ἐνδεχομένην διεθνοποίησιν τῆς πόλεως ταύτης. (Σ. Σ. Αὐτὸ δὲν θὰ γίνῃ οὐδέποτε.) Μεταξὺ δὲ Θεσσαλονίκης καὶ Κων)πόλεως ὑφίσταται διαφορὰ ὄχι εὐκαταφρόνητος.

Ἐπὶ τῇ εὐκαιρίᾳ ταύτῃ δέον νὰ τονισθῇ ὅτι περιοριζομένης τῆς κυριαρχίας τοῦ Σουλτάνου εἰς στενὴν ἀκτῖνα πέριξ τῆς Κων)πόλεως ἐπέρχεται πλήρης ἡ κατάπτωσις τῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς κυριαρχίας ἐφ' ὁλοκλήρου σχεδὸν τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς Τουρκίας.

Ἄλλως τε οἱ διπλωματικοὶ ὅροι εἶνε τοσοῦτον ἐλαστικοὶ, ὥστε παρ' ὅλην τὴν Σουλτανικὴν κυριαρχίαν δὲν θὰ καταστῇ δύσκολον ν' ἀποκτήσῃ ἡ Κων)πολις εἰδικὴν διοίκησιν ἥτις, χωρὶς νὰ μειώσῃ τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ Σουλτάνου, θὰ λύσῃ τὸ ζήτημα τῶν στενῶν διὰ τῆς ἐξουδετερώσεως τούτων.

Ἡ πρότασις, πράγματι, περὶ περιορισμοῦ τῆς Σουλτανικῆς κυριαρχίας εἰς τὴν περὶ τὴν Κων)πολιν ἀκτῖνα σημαίνει ὅτι δὲν Ὰ συμπεριληφθῇ εἰς τὴν ἀκτῖνα ταύτην ἡ ἀκτὴ τῆς θαλάσσης τοῦ Μαρμαρᾶ καὶ τῆς χερσονήσου τῆς Καλλιπόλεως. Ἂν ἤδη ἡ κατοχὴ αὕτη ἀφεθῇ εἰς τὴν Τετραπλῆν θὰ παραστῇ ἀνάγκη νὰ ἐξουδετερωθοῦν τὰ Στενὰ ἀπαγορευομένου εἰς τὸ Κράτος τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ εἶνε κυρίαρχον τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς ἀκτῆς μέχρι τῶν ὁρίων τῆς περιοχῆς τῆς Κων)πόλεως καὶ εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν—ἥτις θὰ εἶνε κυρία τῆς Ἀσιατικῆς ἀκτῆς—νὰ κατασκευάσωσι φρούρια. Ἐν τοιαύτῃ περιπτώσει ἡ Κων)πολις θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ εἰδικὴν διοίκησιν.

Ἐκ τῶν πληροφοριῶν ἃς ἔχω ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου δύναταί τις νὰ συμπεράνῃ ἀσφαλῶς ὅτι τοιαύτη τις λύσις θεωρεῖται ὡς λίαν πιθανὴ ὑπό τινων διπλωματικῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν κύκλων.

Ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει ἡ διατύπωσις τῆς προτάσεως Πουανκαρὲ (διατήρησις τῆς Τουρκικῆς κυριαρχίας ἐπὶ τῆς Κων)πόλεως καὶ τῆς περὶ αὐτὴν περιοχῆς) ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ἡ Εὐρωπαϊκὴ διπλωματία δὲν θέλει ν' ἀποφανθῇ ἐκ τῶν προτέρων ἐπὶ τοῦ ζητήματος τῶν στενῶν τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ συζητηθῇ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρωπαϊκὴν Συνδιάσκεψιν τὴν προταθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Πουανκαρὲ καὶ ἥτις θὰ παραστῇ ἀνάγκη—πρᾶγμα ὄχι καὶ τόσῳ εὔκολον—νὰ λύσῃ ὅλα τὰ ζητήματα τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ προκύψουν ἐκ τοῦ νικηφόρου πολέμου τῶν Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν.

Η ΑΥΣΤΡΟΣΕΡΒΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΝΕΞΙΣ

Τὸ ζήτημα εἶνε σοβαρὸν καὶ ἐνδιαφέρον.

Μέχρι τοῦδε τὰ διαμαχόμενα μέρη εἶνε δύο: Αὐστρία καὶ Σερβία. Ἡ πολιτικὴ τῶν Αὐστρο-Οὐγγρικῶν παραδόσεων, ἥτις δύναται νὰ ἐκφρασθῇ συντόμως διὰ τῆς τυπικῆς φράσεως drang nach osten (ἡ πορεία πρὸς τὴν Ἀνατολὴν), ἐνεπνέετο ὑπὸ τῶν ζωτικῶν συμφερόντων τῆς Αὐτοκρατορίας, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀπαιτοῦν διέξοδον πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολικὰς θαλάσσας χάριν τῶν ἐμπορικῶν καὶ βιομηχανικῶν ἀναγκῶν της. Λόγῳ τῶν συμφερόντων τούτων ἡ Μοναρχία δὲν κατέστη δυνατὸν νὰ ἐπιτρέψῃ τὴν ἕνωσιν τῶν δύο Κρατῶν Σερβίας καὶ Μαυροβουνίου διὰ τοῦ σαντζακίου τοῦ Νοβιπαζὰρ, οὔτε καὶ διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἀγούσης ἐκ τοῦ σαντζακίου εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην. Σήμερον ἡ ἔκρηξις τοῦ Βαλκανικοῦ πολέμου, αἱ νικηφόροι κατακτήσεις τῶν συμμάχων καὶ — τὸ κυριώτερον — ἡ εἰσβολὴ τῶν Σέρβων καὶ τῶν Μαυροβουνίων εἰς τὸ σαντζάκιον, ἡ ἐκ μέρους τῶν Μαυροβουνίων κατάληψις τῶν λιμένων τοῦ Ἀλεσίου καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἰωάννου τῆς Μεδούης καὶ ἡ ἐκ μέρους τῶν Σέρβων κατάληψις τῶν κατὰ μῆκος τῆς γραμμῆς Μητροβίτσης—Σκοπίων—Κοπουλοῦ—Θεσσαλονίκης μερῶν, ἐξαναγκάζουν τὴν Μοναρχίαν νὰ τροποποιήσῃ τὰς βλέψεις της, ἀλλ' ὄχι καὶ νὰ παραμελήσῃ τελείως τὰ συμφέροντά της. Διὰ τοῦτο ἡ Αὐστρο-Οὐγγαρία δὲν θὰ δυσκολευθῇ νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ τὰ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων συντελεσθέντα γεγονότα, ἀρκεῖ νὰ εἰσέλθῃ μετ' αὐτῆς ἡ Σερβία εἰς διαπραγματεύσεις, αἵτινες θὰ ὁδηγήσουν εἰς τὴν διευκρίνισιν καὶ ὁριστικὴν διακανόνισιν τῶν Αὐστριακῶν συμφερόντων.

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΛΥΣΙΝ;

Σᾶς ἔγραψα ἤδη περὶ τοῦ σχεδίου τῆς λύσεως τὴν ὁποίαν προτείνει ἡ Αὐστρία καὶ ἥτις συνίσταται εἰς τὴν διὰ τοῦ σαντζακίου ἕνωσιν Σερβίας καὶ Μαυροβουνίου, ὁπότε ἡ Σερβία θὰ ἔχῃ τὴν διέξοδόν της εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Ἰωάννην τῆς Μεδούης, ἀντὶ τούτου δὲ ἐζήτει διάφορα ἀνταλλάγματα, σπουδαιότερα τῶν ὁποίων ἦσαν ἡ Αὐστρο-Σερβικὴ τελωνιακὴ ἕνωσις καὶ ἡ αὐτονομία τῆς Ἀλβανίας. Ἡ σταθερὰ ὅμως καὶ ἀποφασιστικὴ στάσις τῆς Σερβίας καὶ αἱ προσπάθειαι τῶν Δυνάμεων, ἴσως δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Βαλκανικῶν Κρατῶν — τὰ ὁποῖα ὅσον καὶ ἂν εἶνε εἰλικρινῶς καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἡνωμένα δὲν δύνανται νὰ ἔχουν συμφέρον νὰ εὐνοήσουν Αὐστρο-Σερβικὰς περιπλοκὰς—ἐμετρίασαν τὴν Αὐστριακὴν ἀγερωχίαν καὶ συνετέλεσαν εἰς τὸ ν' ἀποφασίσῃ ἡ Αὐστρία νὰ ἔλθῃ εἰς συνεννόησιν. Ἐν τούτοις ἴσως ἡ διαφορὰ ὑφίσταται εἰσέτι τὴν στιγμὴν κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν γράφω καὶ μάλιστα προστίθεται καὶ βεβαιοῦται ἐπισήμως ὅτι ἡ Αὐστρία παρητήθη τῆς ἰδέας τῆς τελωνιακῆς ἑνώσεως μετὰ τῆς Σερβίας καὶ τοῦ Μαυροβουνίου. Ὁπωσδήποτε, ἐὰν δὲν ἐπέλθουν νέαι περιπλοκαὶ, δύναται νὰ θεωρηθῇ ὡς ἀποσοβηθεὶς ὁ κίνδυνος τοὐλάχιστον νέου σοβαρῶν γεγονότων.

ΤΟ ΜΕΛΑΝΟΝ ΣΗΜΕΙΟΝ

Παρὰ τὰς ἐλπίδας ὅμως περὶ τοῦ δυνατοῦ τῆς συνεννοήσεως, ἡ διαφορὰ τῶν Αὐστρο-Σερβικῶν βλέψεων καθίσταται ἀκόμη μεγαλειτέρα ἐκ τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ἡ Σερβία ἐλαχίστας μόνον προνομιακὰς παραχωρήσεις φαίνεται διατεθειμένη νὰ παράσχῃ, ἐνῷ τοὐναντίον ἡ διπλῆ Μοναρχία ἐπιδιώκει προνόμια τοιαῦτα, ὥστε νὰ ἔχῃ αὐτὴ τὴν πρώτην θέσιν εἰς τὴν ἐμπορικὴν γραμμὴν τὴν ἄγουσαν εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην. Παραμένει ἐκτὸς τούτου ἐπὶ τάπητος πάντοτε τὸ ζήτημα τῆς Ἀλβανικῆς αὐτονομίας, ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ Σερβία σκέπτεται ὡς ἑξῆς: συνθῆκαι ἱστορικαὶ, φυλετικαὶ, ὡς καὶ τοιαῦται πολιτικῆς ἀγωγῆς, συντελοῦν εἰς τὸ νὰ προκαλῇ ἀνησυχίας ἡ σκέψις ὅτι προτείνεται ἡ αὐτονομία τοῦ Ἀλβανικοῦ λαοῦ, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἔχει τόσον βαθέως εἰσδύσει τὸ ἐπαναστατικὸν πνεῦμα καὶ ὅστις διασπᾶται ἀπὸ τρεῖς τόσον διαφορετικὰς θρησκείας.

Ἡ ἀναγνώρισις τῆς Ἀλβανικῆς αὐτονομίας θὰ ἰσοδυνάμει μὲ παγίωσιν τῆς ἀταξίας εἰς τὰ μέρη ἐκεῖνα. Αὐτόνομος Ἀλβανία θὰ ἐσήμαινε: τόπος συνεχῶν ἐπαναστάσεων καὶ ταραχῶν. Ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ πολιτικαὶ συνθῆκαι τῆς Ἀλβανίας δὲν εἶνε τοιαῦται ὥστε νὰ ἐξασφαλίζουν τὸ μέλλον τῆς χώρας ὅταν θὰ χειραφετηθῇ αὕτη τελείως.

Ἡ Σερβία ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι εἶνε εἰς θέσιν νὰ δώσῃ εἰς τὸν λαόν της καὶ τὸν λαὸν ἐν γένει τὸν ὁποῖον θὰ ἀνελάμβανε νὰ διοικήσῃ, πολίτευμα ἐκπολιτιστικὸν καὶ τελείως φιλελεύθερον. Θὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ δώσῃ καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἀλβανίαν τὰ σχολεῖα τὰ ὁποῖα τῆς λείπουν. Οὕτω σκεπτομένη, ἡ Σερβία, βασίζεται ἐπὶ ὑψίστων συμφερόντων τῆς ὑπάρξεώς της καὶ ἐπὶ ἱστορικῶν λόγων ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων ἀποδεικνύεται ὅτι τὸ Δυρράχιον καὶ τὸ Ἀλέσιον ὑπῆρξαν Σερβικοὶ λιμένες τῆς Ἀδριατικῆς.

Πῶς κρίνει ἡ Ἰταλία τὸ ζήτημα σᾶς ἐξέθεσα ἤδη, θὰ ἐκθέσω δὲ καὶ πλέον ἐκτεταμένως εἰς ἀνταπόκρισιν τὴν ὁποίαν σᾶς στέλλω αὔριον.

R. B.

Αἱ μεγάλαι νῖκαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων
ΟΦΕΙΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΥΠΟΔΗΜΑΤΑ
ΓΕΩΡΓΑΤΟΥ

Τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον «ΠΤΕΡΩΤΗ» τῆς Ἑταιρίας Παγασητικοῦ ἀναχωρεῖ ἑκάστην Τρίτην, Πέμπτην καὶ Σάββατον ἐκ Χαλκίδος διὰ Βόλον ὥραν 10 1)2 π. μ. δηλ. μετὰ τὴν ἄφιξιν εἰς Χαλκίδα τῆς ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν πρωϊνῆς ἀμαξοστοιχίας.

Ο ΟΦΘΑΛΜΙΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Β. ΑΒΔΑΛΗΣ

Θεραπεύει πάντα τὰ νοσήματα τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, τὰ δὲ τραχώματα ἐντὸς ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν καὶ ριζικῶς.

Δέχεται ἐν Ἀθήναις πλατεῖα Μοναστηρακίου 9—11 π. μ. καθ' ἑκάστην. Ἐν Πειραιεῖ ὁδὸς Φιλελλήνων καὶ Κολοκοτρώνη 26 3—6 μ. μ. καθ' ἑκάστην.

Πλήρης διδασκαλία Κλειδοκυμβάλου. Μαθήματα δι' ἀρχαρίους καὶ προκεχωρημένους παρὰ τῆς Μαρίας Χίννερ.

Μέθοδος Ὠδείου Παρισίων.

Τὰ κατ' οἶκόν της μαθήματα εἰς λίαν συμφερούσας τιμάς.

68 ὁδὸς Ἀριστοτέλους 68. 2 — 3 μ. μ.

Η ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΖΕΜΣΤΒΟ

Ὁ κ. Βενιζέλος, ἀπαντῶν εἰς τὸ τηλεγράφημα τῶν Ζέμστβος τῆς Πετρουπόλεως, ἐτηλεγράφησεν ὡς ἑξῆς.

Ἰακῶβλεφ, Πρόεδρον τῶν Ζέμστβος
Πετρούπολιν.

Ἡ φωνὴ τῶν Ζέμσβος τῆς Πετρουπόλεως ἀντήχησεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι μετὰ τόνου γλυκύτητος ἀδελφικῆς καὶ διπλασιάζει τὸ θάρρος ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀγῶνι, ὃν ἀνελάβομεν μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων ν' ἀποδώσωμεν εἰς τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἡμῶν τ' ἀνθρώπινα δικαιώματα, ἅτινα ἀπὸ αἰώνων τοῖς εἶχε στερήσει μυσαρὰ τυραννία. Ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας εὐχαριστοῦμεν διὰ τὰ συγχαρητήρια ἐπὶ ταῖς νίκαις καὶ διὰ τὰς εὐχὰς ὑπὲρ τῆς πλήρους τῶν πόθων ἡμῶν πραγματώσεως.

Βενιζέλος.

Η ΣΑΜΟΣ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΝ

Ἀφίκοντο χθὲς χίλιοι περίπου Σάμιοι ἐθελονταί, οἵτινες ὡς καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ γράφομεν, ἐτέθησαν ὑπὸ τὰς διαταγὰς τοῦ κ. Σοφούλη. Εἰς τὸν κ. Σοφούλην ἐστάλησαν μέχρι τοῦδε ἐκ Σάμου ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀναγκῶν τοῦ πολέμου περὶ τὰς 100 χιλιάδας δραχμῶν, αἵτινες καὶ κατετέθησαν δεόντως.

ΤΑ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΩΝ

Πρωϊνὴ ἐφημερὶς ἠδίκησε τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν, τὴν ἀσχολουμένην μὲ τὴν ταξινόμησιν καὶ δημοσίευσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν τραυματισθέντων ἀξιωματικῶν καὶ στρατιωτῶν. Ἡ συνάδελφος ἐπιρρίπτει τὴν εὐθύνην τῆς κακογραφίας τῶν ὀνομάτων εἰς τὴν στρατιωτικὴν ὑπηρεσίαν, ἐνῷ ἀληθὲς εἶνε ὅτι ἡ εὐθύνη βαρύνει τοὺς τηλεγραφικοὺς ὑπαλλήλους, ἐκείνους τῶν ὁποίων ἡ κακογραφία παραμορφώνει τὰ ὀνόματα.

Ο ΕΡΑΝΟΣ
ΤΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΜΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ

Δημοσιεύομεν τὸν πρῶτον πίνακα τοῦ μεταξὺ τῶν οἰκονομικῶν τοῦ Κράτους ὑπαλλήλων ἐράνου, οἵτινες παρ' ὅλας τὰς ὑφισταμένας καὶ ἐκ τῆς καταστάσεως πολλαπλασιασθείσας ἀνάγκας των, προθύμως ἔσπευσαν νὰ εἰσφέρουν ὑπὲρ εὐγενοῦς σκοποῦ, τὴν πρωτοβουλίαν τοῦ ὁποίου ἔσχεν ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν κ. Α. Διομήδης.

Ὁ πρῶτος οὗτος πίναξ περιλαμβάνει τὰς εἰσφορὰς τοῦ ταμιακοῦ ἐν γένει κλάδου, ἔχει δὲ ὡς ἑξῆς:

Οἱ ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ Πειραιεῖ ταμιακοὶ ὑπάλληλοι δραχ. 735.

Ταμεῖα: Α' Πύργου δρ. 45, Κορινθίας 115, Λακεδαίμονος 132, Μαντινείας 100, Φθιώτιδος 82, Σύρου 35, Κερκύρας 25, Κεφαλληνίας 150, Ζακύνθου 75, Λαρίσσης 90, Α' Βόλου 60, Πειραιῶς 10, Β' Πατρῶν 90, Β' Ἠλείας 100, Ναυπλίας 551, Καλαμῶν 50, Θηβῶν 50, Λεβαδείας 56, Παρνασσίδος 95, Χαλκίδος 50, Μεσολογγίου 80, Γόρτυνος 25, Καλαβρύτων 40, Τριφυλλίας 115, Πυλίας 120, Ἐπιδαύρου Λιμηρᾶς 331, Λοκρίδος 110, Μεσσήνης 30, Τρικκάλων 60, Καρδίτσης 150, Εὐρυτανίας 50, Τριχωνίας 30, Βονίτσης 25, Δωρίδος 37, Μεγαλοπόλεως 75, Θήρας 30, Αἰγιαλείας 70, Καρυστίας 150, Νάξου 35, Σπετσῶν 50, Ὕδρας 20, Μεγαρίδος 50, Σκοπέλου 40, Ναυπακτίας 25, Μήλου 40, Κέας 45, Γυθείου 14, Βάλτου 20, Ἄργους 30, Ξηροχωρίου 15, Λευκάδος 100, Ἰθάκης 50, Κυθήρων 383.35, Φαρσάλων 108, Καλαμπάκας 20, Ἁλμυροῦ 55, Παξῶν 15, Ἄνδρου 40, Τήνου 50, Εἰσπράκτορες Καπνοκοπτηρίου Ἀθηνῶν 30. Ἐν συνόλῳ δραχ. 4,744.35.

ΕΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΟΝ ΣΩΜΑ ΠΑΝΤΑΧΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝ

Μετὰ θαυμασμοῦ ἐκφράζονται ὅλοι ἀνεξαιρέτως οἱ παρακολουθοῦντες τὸν Σερβικὸν στρατὸν πολεμικοὶ ἀνταποκριταὶ διὰ τὸν ἡρωϊσμὸν τοῦ ἀνεξαρτήτου Συντάγματος Ἱππικοῦ τῆς Μεραρχίας τοῦ Δουνάβεως. Μετὰ τὴν ἥττταν τῶν Τούρκων εἰς Κουμάνοβον τὸ Σύνταγμα τοῦτο τοὺς κατεδίωξε, διασχίσαν τὴν Μακεδονίαν, καὶ ἔφθασε μέχρι τοῦ Δεμὶρ Καποῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀξιοῦ, ἔνθα κατέστρεψε τελείως τουρκικὸν ἀπόσπασμα ἐξ ἑξακισχιλίων ἀνδρῶν ὑπὸ ἑπτὰ ἀξιωματικούς. Ἐξηκολούθησε τὴν πορείαν του, συνέλαβεν 136 στρατιώτας αἰχμαλώτους, μεθ' ὃ διῃρέθη εἰς δύο τμήματα. Ἐξ αὐτῶν τὸ ἓν ἐβάδισε πρὸς τὴν Γευγελῆν, ἔνθα ἠχμαλώτισεν ἐννέα Τούρκους ἀξιωματικοὺς καὶ 300 στρατιώτας, τὸ ἕτερον κατέλαβε τὴν Δοριγιὰν, μὴ παραλεῖψαν, ἐνῷ διήρχετο τοῦ Κιλινδὶρ, νὰ καταστρέψῃ τὴν σιδηροδρομικὴν γραμμὴν Θεσσαλονκής—Κωνσταντινουπόλεως. Τὰ δύο τμήματα ἑνωθέντα, ἔφθασαν κατόπιν ἔξωθεν τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης, ὅπου ἐτέθησαν ὑπὸ τὰς διαταγὰς τοῦ Ἕλληνος Διαδόχου—Ἀρχιστρατήγου. Μετὰ ὀλιγόωρον ἀνάπαυσιν ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ ἀνεχώρησε διὰ Περλεπὲ καὶ ἐκεῖθεν διὰ Μοναστήριον, ὅπου ἔλαβεν ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὴν τετραήμερον μάχην.

Η ΕΠΕΤΕΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΚΑΔΙΟΥ

Ἡ σημερινὴ ἐπέτειος τῆς ὁλοκαυτώσεως τῆς ἱερᾶς μονῆς τοῦ Ἀρκαδίου, ἑνὸς ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων ὑποδειγμάτων τῆς αὐθουσίας ἅτινα ἔχει νὰ ἐπιδείξῃ ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς εὑρίσκει καὶ πάλιν προθύμως πανόπλους τοὺς Κρῆτας εἰς τὰ πεδία τῶν μαχῶν.

Τὴν ἐπέτειον ταύτην ἀπὸ τετραετίας ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Κρητικὴ Ἀδελφότης ἐτέλει μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἐν τῷ ναῷ τῆς Μητροπόλεως καὶ ἐξαιρετικῶς ἀναβάλλει αὐτὴν ἐφέτος ὡς ἐκ τῆς ἀπουσίας ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν πλείστων μελῶν αὐτῆς, λίαν δὲ ἀξιεπαίνως ἀπεφασίσθη ὅπως τὸ κατ' ἔτος πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον διατιθέμενον ποσὸν δοθῇ εἰς τὰς οἰκογενείας τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ εὑρισκομένων ἀπόρων ἐκ τῶν μελῶν αὐτῆς.

ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΙΕΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ

ΤΟ ΝΥΚΤΕΡΙΝΟΝ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΙΚΟΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ

Εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν συνῆλθεν ἀργὰ τὴν νύκτα Ὑπουργικὸν Συμβούλιον, ὅπερ παρετάθη μέχρι τῆς πρώτης μεταμεσονυκτίου ὥρας. Φαίνεται ὅτι ἠσχολήθη μὲ τὸ ζήτημα τῶν ὅρων τῆς ἀνακωχῆς καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης.

ΟΙ ΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΟΡΟΒΙΤΣ

Ἐκ Σόροβιτς

Ὑπουργ. Στρατιωτικῶν Ἀθήνας

Ὀνομαστικὸς κατάλογος τῶν τραυματισθέντων κατὰ τὴν μάχην τοῦ Σόροβιτς.

— Ἐκ τοῦ πεζικοῦ συντάγματος (Τριπόλεως)

Πασσαλῆς Κωνστ. ὑπολοχαγός.

Στρατιῶται: Κοσμόπουλος Βασ., Πολορόζος Βασ., Λυμπερόπουλος Κωνστ., Κοντογεωργάκης Ἰω., Γιαννακόπουλος Ἰω., Καραλιᾶς Θεόδ., Ἀναγνωστόπουλος Σπυρ., Κουτελᾶς Ἀρ., Παπαγιάννης Ἀνδρ., Τζόριος Χρ. (ἀπεβίωσε), Τουλούμης Βασ., Γεωργακόπουλος Στ., Θεοδωρακόπουλος Κωνστ., Ἀποστολόπουλος Μιχαηλ, Κανελλόπουλος Κωνστ., Καπετάνιος Ἀναστ., Μπαλάσης Παναγ., Χαρίτος Γεώργ., Γιαννακόπουλος Παντελῆς, Γκόβας Ἰω., Γιαννακόπουλος Δημ., Μακόγαμβρος Ἠλ., Καραλέκας Ἀθ., Καποτᾶς Χρ., Μιανίλας Νικόλ., Κοκκανὸς Χρ., Κυριακόπουλος Ἰω., Κομνηνὸς Παναγ., Μπουζαλᾶς Σπυρ., Τσικαλᾶς Παν., Δαρζάνος Παν., Αὐγερὸς Ἀθ., Σπάλας Παναγ., Κουρνιώτης Θεόδ., Παπαπέτρου Χαρ. (ἀπεβίωσεν).

— Ἐκ τῆς μοίρας ὀρειβ. πυροβολ.

Στρατ. Στριμπάκος Βασίλ., Γεωργακόπουλος Σταῦρος.

Η ΣΤΡΑΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΔΟΧΟΥ

Μέχρι βαθείας νυκτὸς οὐδεμία νεωτέρα εἴδησις ἐλήφθη ἐκ Μακεδονίας περὶ τῆς πορείας τῆς στρατιᾶς τῆς ὑπὸ τὴν Α. Υ. τὸν Διάδοχον.

Ἐπίσης οὐδὲν νεώτερον ὑπάρχει διὰ τὸν στρατὸν τῆς Ἠπείρου.

Ο ΜΠΕΚΗΡ ΑΓΑΣ
ΕΓΚΑΤΕΛΕΙΨΕ ΤΑ ΓΡΕΒΕΝΑ

ΔΙΕΤΑΧΘΗ Η ΚΑΤΑΔΙΩΞΙΣ ΤΟΥ

Ἐπίσημοι πληροφορίαι βεβαιοῦν τὴν εἴδησιν ὅτι ὁ Μπεκὴρ ἀγᾶς ἐπωφεληθεὶς τῆς πρὸς τὰ πρόσω πορείας τοῦ Ἑλλην. στρατοῦ ἐπετέθη κατὰ τῶν Γρεβενῶν ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς ἀτάκτων σωμάτων Τουρκαλβανῶν, λεηλατήσας καὶ πυρπολήσας μερικὰς οἰκίας.

Νεώτεραι ἐπίσημοι πληροφορίαι ἀναφέρουσιν ὅτι ὁ Μπεκὴρ ἀγᾶς μετὰ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ἀτάκτων ἠναγκάσθη ἤδη ν' ἀποσυρθῇ. Τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν διέταξε τὴν καταδίωξίν του.

Η ΑΝΕΛΚΥΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ „ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑΣ"

Ἐπίσημοι τηλεγραφικαὶ πληροφορίαι ἀναφέρουν ὅτι τὸ Τουρκικὸν τορπιλλικὸν «Ἀττάλεια», τὸ ὁποῖον εἶχον καταβυθίσει οἱ Τοῦρκοι πρὸ τῆς παραδόσεως τῆς Πρεβέζης, ἀνειλκύσθη ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυαγοσωστικοῦ τῆς ἑταιρίας «Γρέκ».

ΕΝΑΣ ΦΟΒΕΡΟΣ ΜΙΣΕΛΛΗΝ
ΕΙΝΕ ΑΝΕΨΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΠΑΣΗ

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ. (Τηλεγραφικῶς). — Συνελήφθη ὁ ἀνεψιὸς τοῦ Κοπάση, διευθυντὴς τῶν πολιτικῶν ὑποθέσεων τοῦ βιλαετίου Θεσσαλονίκης, φανατικὸς Νεότουρκος καὶ φοβερὸς μισέλλην Κ. Καραμπιπέρης. Ἡ σύλληψίς του ἐγένετο ὡς ἑξῆς: Ἕλλην ἀξιωματικὸς μετέβη εἰς τὸ Σπλέντιτ ὅπου ἔτρωγεν ὁ Καραμπιπέρης καὶ τὸν παρεκάλεσε νὰ τῷ ὑποδείξῃ τὸ μέρος εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἔχει τὸ αὐτοκίνητόν του ὁ τέως Τοῦρκος διοικητής. Ὁ Καραμπιπέρης ἔσπευσε νὰ τῷ ὑποδείξῃ τὸ μέρος, ἀλλ' ὁ ἀξιωματικὸς τῷ ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι προτιμᾷ νὰ μεταβῶσιν ἐπὶ τόπου. Ὁ Καραμπιπέρης δὲν ἔφερεν ἀντίρρησιν καὶ μετ' ὀλίγην ὥραν τὸ αὐτοκίνητον τοῦ Βαλῆ ἔφθανεν εἰς τὸ Διοικητήριον φέρον τὸν Ἕλληνα ἀξιωματικὸν καὶ τὸν ἀντάξιον ἀνεψιὸν τοῦ Κοπάση, τοῦ ὁποίου διετάχθη ἡ κράτησις.

Α. ΦΩΤΗΣ

ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΝ

Ὁ αἰχμάλωτος στρατηγός. — Ἡ μεταφορὰ τῶν ἄλλων αἰχμαλώτων. — Τὰ μέτρα διὰ τὴν τάξιν.

Διὰ πρώτην φορὰν ἀπὸ τῆς παραδόσεως τῆς πόλεως εἰς τὸν στρατόν μας ἐξῆλθε χθὲς τὸ ἀπόγευμα τῆς οἰκίας, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν εἶχε κλεισθῇ ὁ παραδοθεὶς ἀρχηγὸς τοῦ τουρκικοῦ στρατοῦ Χασὰν Ταχσὶν πασσᾶς.

Ἐπιβαίνων ἁμάξης ὁ πασσᾶς διῆλθεν ἀπὸ τὴν πλημμυρισμένην ἀπὸ στρατὸν προκυμαίαν καὶ ἐπροχώρησε πρὸς τὴν βίλλαν Ἀλλατίνη. Κατηφὴς, μὲ σκυμμένην τὴν κεφαλὴν, ἀπαρατήρητος ἀπὸ τὸν πανηγυρίζοντα τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν ὁποίαν τοῦ ἐδώρησαν τὰ νικηφόρα στρατεύματά μας κόσμον, ἐξηκολούθησεν ἐπὶ πολλὴν ὥραν τὸν περίπατόν του.

—Οἱ ἄλλοι αἰχμάλωτοι.

Δύο ἀτμόπλοια πλήρη αἰχμαλώτων ἀπῆλθον ἤδη διὰ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ ἐκεῖθεν δι' ὁρισθησόμενον ὑπὸ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως μέρος. Οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι στρατιῶται θὰ μεταφερθῶσιν ὅλοι ἐκ Θεσσαλονίκης καὶ θὰ παραμείνωσιν εἰς τινα νῆσον πιθανῶς μέχρι τῆς ὑπογραφῆς τῆς εἰρήνης.

Ἐξ ἄλλου ἀπὸ τῆς χθὲς ἤρχισαν ἀναχωροῦντες οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι ἀξιωματικοὶ διὰ τὰς πατρίδας των. Ὡς γνωστὸν οἱ ἀξιωματικοὶ, δώσαντες τὸν λόγον τῆς τιμῆς των ὅτι δὲν θὰ λάβουν μέρος εἰς τὸν παρόντα πόλεμον, ἀφέθησαν ἐλεύθεροι ὅπως μεταβῶσι ὅπου θέλουν.

—Ἡ ἀνατέναξις τῆς πυριτιδαποθήκης.

Τὰ γραφέντα εἰς τὰς ἐγχωρίους ἐφημερίδας καὶ μεταδοθέντα πιθανῶς καὶ εἰς τὰς Ἀθηναϊκὰς συναδέλφους περὶ τῆς ἀνατινάξεως τῆς πυριτιδαποθήκης τῶν στρατώνων Ζεϊτινλὶκ δὲν εἶνε ἀπολύτως ἀκριβῆ. Αἱ ἀρχαὶ ἐπελήφθησαν ἀνακρίσεων εὐθὺς ἀμέσως μετὰ τὴν ἀνατίναξιν, ἄγνωστον δὲ ποῖον ὑπῆρξε τὸ πόρισμα αὐτῶν. Σημειωτέον ὅτι κατὰ τὸ ἀνακοινωθὲν τῆς Νομαρχίας πρόκειται περὶ τυχαίου ἀτυχήματος.

Κατὰ τὴν ἀνατίναξιν κατεστράφησαν καὶ πυρομαχικὰ, τὰ ὁποῖα κατά τινα διάδοσιν μὴ ἐξακριβωθεῖσαν ἦσαν ἀπὸ τὰ κατασχεθέντα πρὸ τῆς κηρύξεως τοῦ πολέμου σερβικὰ ὑπὸ τῶν τουρκικῶν ἀρχῶν.

—Σέρβοι πολεμισταί.

Παρουσιάσθησαν χθὲς ἐνώπιον τοῦ πρίγκηπος Νικολάου ὁ λοχαγὸς τοῦ πυροβολικοῦ τοῦ σερβικοῦ στρατοῦ κ. Ρίστιτς, ἀρχηγὸς ἀνταρτικοῦ σώματος, καὶ ὁ ὑπαρχηγὸς αὐτοῦ κ. Γιάγκοβιτς καὶ ἐξέφρασαν τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ τοῖς ἐπιτραπῇ νὰ παρακολουθήσουν τὸν πόλεμον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ στρατοπέδου.

Ἡ Α. Υ. ὁ πρίγκηψ τοὺς ἐδέχθη εὐμενέστατα καὶ ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι προθύμως παρέχει εἰς αὐτοὺς τὴν ἄδειαν νὰ μεταβῶσιν εἰς τὰ πεδία τῶν μαχῶν.

—Ἓν ὡραῖον μέτρον.

Ἀπὸ τῆς χθὲς ἐτέθη εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν ἓν ὡραῖον μέτρον, ὑποδειχθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν μελῶν τοῦ γυμναστικοῦ Συλλόγου «Ἡρακλῆς», τὸ ὁποῖον ἀναμφισβητήτως θὰ προσφέρῃ μεγάλας ὑπηρεσίας εἰς τὴν ἐργαζομένην μετὰ πολλοῦ ζήλου διὰ τὴν ἐμπέδωσιν τῆς δημοσίας ἀσφαλείας ἀστυνομίαν.

Ὁ ἀνωτέρω Σύλλογος ὑπέδειξεν εἰς τὴν ἀστυνομίαν ὅτι εἶνε ἀπαραίτητον ἑκάστην περίπολον νὰ συνοδεύῃ τὴν νύκτα εἰς Θεσσαλονικεὺς ὁ ὁποῖος καὶ τὰ πρόσωπα καὶ τὰ πράγματα γνωρίζει. Ἡ γνώμη αὕτη ἐθεωρήθη ὀρθοτάτη καὶ ἀμέσως ἐπροθυμοποιήθησαν νὰ ἀναλάβωσι τὸ ἔργον τοῦ ὁδηγοῦ πολλοὶ νέοι ἐκ τῶν ἀρίστων τῆς πόλεως, ἀνήκοντες εἰς τὸν τραπεζιτικὸν καὶ τὸν ἐμπορικὸν κόσμον.

Οἱ ὁδηγοὶ ὑπηρετοῦσιν εἰς ὡρισμένας ὥρας ἐκ περιτροπῆς, πρὸς διάκρισιν δὲ φέρουσιν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀριστεροῦ βραχίονος λευκὴν ταινίαν μετὰ τοῦ Στέμματος καὶ τοῦ στοιχείου Χ κυανοχρόου.

— Ἡ Βασίλισσα καὶ οἱ πάσχοντες

Ἀφίκετο σήμερον ἡ Α. Υ. ἡ πριγκήπισσα Ἑλένη, τὴν ὁποίαν ὑπεδέχθησαν ὁ σύζυγος αὐτῆς πρίγκηψ Νικόλαος καὶ αἱ ἀρχαὶ τῆς πόλεως. Διαταγῇ τῆς Α. Μ. τῆς Βασιλίσσης, ἡ κ. Μπαλτατζῆ ἐκάλεσεν εἰς τὰ Ἀνάκτορα τὰς κυρίας Κ. Χατζηλαζάρου, Σ. Πεσμαζόγλου, Α. Μενεξὲ, Γ. Χρυσάφη, Ἀθαν. Ἀλφρέδου, Ἄμποτ, Μπενσουὰν καὶ Μισραλῆ, αἵτινες, συσκεφθεῖσαι μετὰ τῆς Ἀνάσσης, ἀπεφάσισαν νὰ λάβωσι διάφορα μέτρα πρὸς περίθαλψιν τῶν παθουσῶν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου οἰκογενειῶν τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης.

— Οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι.

Αὔριον διὰ τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐλλιμενισμένων πλοίων «Στενήμαχος» καὶ «Δελφὶν» θὰ μεταφερθῶσιν εἰς Πειραιᾶ καὶ ἐκεῖθεν πιθανῶς εἰς τινα τῶν νήσων μας δύο περίπου χιλιάδες αἰχμάλωτοι.

Κατὰ τὴν ληφθεῖσαν ἀπόφασιν, ὅλοι σχεδὸν οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης θὰ μεταφερθῶσιν ἀπὸ ἐδῶ εἰς διάφορα μέρη.

—Οἱ τραυματίαι μας.

Αὔριον θὰ μεταφερθῶσιν εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην οἱ τραυματίαι τῆς μάχης τοῦ Σόροβιτς. Μεταξὺ αὐτῶν εἶνε καὶ τινες ἀξιωματικοί.

—Ἄλλαι εἰδήσεις.

Ὁ Γενικὸς Διοικητὴς Θεσσαλονίκης, γνωσθέντος ὅτι εἰς τὴν Κων)πολιν ἐσημειώθησαν ὑποπτά τινα κρούσματα, ἐπέβαλε πενθήμερον κάθαρσιν εἰς τὰς ἐκεῖθεν προελεύσεις.

— Ἐπεσκέφθη ἐν τῷ Διοικητηρίῳ τὴν Α. Υ. τὸν πρίγκηπα Νικόλαον ὁ κυβερνήτης τοῦ ἐν τῷ λιμένι τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης ναυλοχοῦντος ρωσσικοῦ θωρηκτοῦ «Ὀλὲγ» μετὰ τοῦ προξένου κ. Μπελάγεφ καὶ συνεχάρησαν τὸν πρίγκηπα διὰ τὰ νέα του καθήκοντα.

Α. ΦΩΤΗΣ

(19) **ΑΝΑΤΟΛ ΦΡΑΝΣ**
ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ

ΟΙ ΘΕΟΙ ΔΙΨΟΥΝ

— Δυβοά, τῷ εἶπε, ἐὰν μὲ ξαναπῇς Μπαρμπαροῦ, θὰ σὲ ὀνομάσω καὶ ἐγὼ Βρισσότον. Εἶνε ἕνας ἀνθρωπάκος κοντόχοντρος καὶ γελοῖος, μὲ τὰ μαλλιὰ λαδωμένα καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον καὶ τὰς χεῖρας λιγδωμένα. Ὅλοι θὰ πιστεύσουν ὅτι εἶσαι ὁ ἄτιμος αὐτὸς Βρισότος, ὁ ἐχθρὸς τοῦ λαοῦ, καὶ οἱ δημοκρατικοί, καταλαμβανόμενοι εἰς τὴν θέαν σου ἀπὸ φρίκην καὶ ἀηδίαν, θὰ σὲ κρεμάσουν εἰς τὸ πρῶτον φανάρι ποῦ θὰ ἀπαντήσουν ἐμπρός των. Τὰ ἄκουσες αὐτά ;

Ὁ πολίτης Μπλὲζ, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶχεν ὑπάγει διὰ νὰ ποτίσῃ τὸν ἵππον του, ἐπιστρέψας εἶπεν ὅτι διώρθωσε τὴν ὑπόθεσιν, ἂν καὶ ἐφάνη εἰς ὅλους ὅτι ἡ ὑπόθεσις διωρθώθη μόνη της.

Ἀνῆλθον πάλιν εἰς τὴν ἅμαξαν καὶ ἐτράβηξαν τὸν δρόμον τους. Ὁ Δεσμαχὴς ἔκαμε γνωστὸν εἰς τὸν ἁμαξᾶν ὅτι εἰς τὴν πεδιάδα αὐτὴν τοῦ Λογγζουμὼ εἶνε ποῦ ἔπεσαν ἄλλοτε πολλοὶ κάτοικοι τῆς Σελήνης, οἱ ὁποῖοι κατὰ τὴν μορφὴν καὶ τὸ χρῶμα ὁμοίαζον μὲ βατράχους, ἀλλ' ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὸ ἀνάστημα πολὺ μεγαλείτεροι.

Ὁ Φίλιππος Δυβοὰ καὶ ὁ Καμελὲν ὡμίλουν διὰ τὴν τέχνην των. Ὁ Δυβοά, μαθητὴς τοῦ Ρεγνάλδου, εἶχεν ἐπισκεφθῆ τὴν Ρώμην. Εἶχεν ἰδεῖ τὰς τοιχογραφίας τοῦ Ραφαὴλ, τὰς ὁποίας κατέτασσεν ὑπὲρ ὅλα τ' ἀριστουργήματα. Ἐθαύμαζε τὸν χρωματισμὸν τῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Κορεγγίου, τὴν ἰδιορρυθμίαν τοῦ Ἀννίβα Καράσχη καὶ τὴν σχεδιαγραφίαν τοῦ Δομινικίνη, πλὴν ἐθεώρει ἀπαραμίλλους τὰς εἰκόνας τοῦ Πομπηΐου Βατόνη διὰ τὴν τέχνην του. Συνανεστράφη ἐν Ρώμῃ τὸν κ. Μεναζιῶτον καὶ τὴν κυρίαν Λεμπρούν, οἱ ὁποῖοι εἶχον κηρυχθῆ κατὰ τῆς Δημοκρατίας ἀμφότεροι.

Οὔτε ὡμίλει ὅμως περὶ Δημοκρατίας αὐτός. Ἀλλ' ἐξεθείαζε τὴν Ἀγγελικὴν Κάουφμαν, ἡ ὁποία εἶχε τὰ ἤθη ἁγνὰ καὶ ἐθαύμαζε τὰς ἀρχαιότητας.

Ὁ Καμελὲν ἐλυπεῖτο, διότι, ἐνῷ ἡ γαλλικὴ ζωγραφικὴ τέχνη εἶχε φθάσει εἰς τὸ ἀπόγειον σημεῖόν της, ἂν καὶ τόσον ὑστερήσασα, καθ' ὅσον δὲν ἐχρονολογεῖτο εἰμὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Λεσοπὰρ, τοῦ Κλαυδίου καὶ τοῦ Παυσίνη, καὶ ἀνταπεκρίνετο εἰς τὴν παρακμὴν τῶν ἰταλικῶν καὶ τῶν φλαμανδικῶν σχολῶν, ἐκ τοῦ ἀπογείου τούτου κατέπεσε τόσον βαθειὰ καὶ τόσον γρήγορα.

Ἀπέδιδε τὴν αἰτίαν εἰς τὰ δημόσια ἤθη καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν, ἡ ὁποία ἦτο ὁ διερμηνεύς των. Ἀλλ' ἡ Ἀκαδημία εὐτυχῶς κατηργήθη καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν ἐπίδρασιν τοῦ νέου καθεστῶτος ὁ Δαυὶδ καὶ ἡ σχολή του ἐδημιούργησαν νέαν ὅλως τέχνην, ἀξίαν λαοῦ ἐλευθέρου. Μεταξὺ τῶν νέων ζωγράφων ὁ Καμελὲν ἐθεώρει πρωτίστους τὸν Ἐνεκὶν καὶ τὸν Τοπῖνον Λεμπρούν.

Ὁ Φίλιππος Δυβοὰ ἐπροτίμα τὸν διδάσκαλόν του Ρεντὼ ἀπὸ τὸν Δαυὶδ καὶ ἐστήριζε τὰς διὰ τὸ μέλλον τῆς ζωγραφικῆς τέχνης ἐλπίδας του εἰς τὸν νεαρὸν Γεράνδον.

Ἡ Ἐλοδία ἐκολάκευε τὴν πολίτιδα Θεβενὶν διὰ τὸ ἐξ ἐρυθροῦ βελούδου πιλίδιόν της καὶ τὴν λευκήν της αἰσθῆτα. Καὶ ἡ κωμῳδὸς συνέχαιρεν ἀμφοτέρας τὰς συντρόφους της διὰ τὰς ἐνδυμασίας των καὶ τὰς συνεβούλευε πῶς τρόπῳ νὰ ἐνδύωνται ἀκόμη καλλίτερα. Κατὰ τὴν γνώμην της, ἔπρεπε νὰ μετριάσουν πῶν φορεμάτων των τὰ περικοσμήματα.

— Τίποτε δὲν εἶνε ὡραιότερον ἀπὸ τὸ ἁπλοῦν ἔνδυμα, ἔλεγε. Τοῦτο παρατηροῦμεν εἰς τὸ θέατρον, ὅπου τὸ φόρεμα πρέπει νὰ ἀφίνῃ νὰ φαίνωνται ὅλαι αἱ στάσεις τοῦ ἠθοποιοῦ. Εἰς αὐτὸ καὶ μόνον ἔγκειται ὅλη ἡ ὡραιότης του καὶ εἰς τίποτε ἄλλο.

— Ὡραῖα τὰ λέγεις, εὔμορφή μου κυρία, ἀπήντησεν ἡ Ἐλοδία, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἁπλουστέρα ἐνδυμασία εἶνε καὶ ἡ πλέον ἀκριβή. Καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ πρόσθετα κουρέλια, τὰ ὁποῖα ράπτομεν εἰς τὰ φορέματά μας, δὲν τὰ προσθέτομεν πάντοτε ἀπὸ φιλαρέσκειαν, ἀλλὰ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπὸ οἰκονομίαν.

Ὡμίλησαν ἀκόμη μὲ πολὺ ἐνδιαφέρον διὰ τοὺς τελευταίους χειμερινοὺς συρμούς, διὰ τὰ μονοκόμματα φορέματα καὶ διὰ τὰ κοντόμεσα.

— Πόσαι γυναῖκες εὔμορφες γίνονται ἄσχημες, διότι ἀκολουθοῦν τὸν συρμόν, εἶπεν ἡ Θεβενίν. Κάθε μία πρέπει νὰ ἐνδύεται σύμφωνα μὲ τὸ σῶμά της καὶ ὄχι μὲ τὸν συρμόν.

— Ὡραιότερον εἶνε νὰ περιτυλίσσῃ τὸ σῶμα καὶ νὰ ἐφαρμόζεται ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἀκριβῶς τὸ φόρεμα, εἶπεν ὁ Καμελέν. Τὸ κόψιμον καὶ τὸ ράψιμον, τὸ χαλᾷ, τὸ ἀσχημίζει φρικωδῶς.

Αἱ σκέψεις αὐταί, εὐκολώτερον δυνάμεναι νὰ διατυπωθῶσιν εἰς ἓν σύγγραμμα τοῦ Βίλγκεμαν, ἢ νὰ λεχθῶσιν ἀπὸ ἕνα ἄνδρα εἰς κυρίας, καὶ δὴ Παρισινὰς, ἐξηνέχθησαν μὲ ἔκφρασιν πληρεστάτης ἀηδίας καὶ ἀδιαφορίας.

— Τὰ χειμωνιάτικα ἐπανωφόρια, εἶπεν ἡ Ἐλοδία, εἶνε τοῦ συρμοῦ νὰ γίνωνται κατὰ τὸν λαπωνικὸν τρόπον, μὲ ὑφάσματα τῆς Φλωρεντίας ἢ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ, κατὰ τὸν Ζυλιμικὸν, μὲ μέσην ἀνοικτὴν καὶ ἀπὸ μέσα ἔν ἐσωκάρδιον κατὰ τὸν Τουρκικόν.

—Αὐτὰ τὰ ἐπανωφόρια θὰ μοιάζουν μὲ προσωπίδας, κάτωθεν τῶν ὁποίων θὰ κρύπεται ἡ κακομοιριά. Γιὰ ἀκοῦστε. Ἔχω μιὰ μικρὰ μοδιστροῦλα ποῦ ράπτει ἀγγελικὰ, καὶ εἶνε καὶ ἐφθηνή. Θὰ σοῦ τὴν στείλω, ἀγάπη μου, εἶπεν ἡ Θεβενὶν πρὸς τὴν Ἐλοδίαν.

Καὶ τὰ λόγια πετοῦσαν ἐλαφρὰ καὶ γρήγορα, ξεδιπλώνοντα, ἀπλόνοντα, ἐγείροντα τὰ λεπτότερα ὑφάσματα, τὰ γραμμωτὰ τῆς Φλωρεντίας, τὰ μονόχροα τοῦ Πεκίνου, τῆς Σικελίας, τῆς Ναγκάνης, τῆς Γάζης κλπ.

Καὶ ὁ γέρο-Βροτὼ, ἀκούων αὐτὰς, ἀνεμιμνήσκετο μὲ μελαγχολικὴν ἡδυπάθειαν τοὺς τοιούτους πέπλους, οἱ ὁποῖοι εἶνε χρήσιμοι διὰ νὰ καλύπτουν μόνον δι' ὡρισμένην ἐποχὴν τὰ ὡραῖα σώματα, τῶν ὁποίων ἡ διάρκεια εἶνε ἐπίσης ἐφήμερος, καὶ ἡ ὁποία κατ' ἔτος ἀνανεοῦται ὡς τὰ ἄνθη τοῦ ἀγροῦ. Καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοί του, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἀπὸ τὰς τρεῖς νεαρὰς γυναῖκας ἐπλανῶντο εἰς τοὺς κυάνους καὶ τοὺς μήκωνας τοῦ φράκτου ἐπληρώθησαν δακρύων.

Περὶ τὴν ἐννάτην ἔφθασαν εἰς Ὀρανζὶ καὶ κατῆλθον εἰς τὸ πανδοχεῖον τοῦ Κώδωνος, ὅπου οἱ σύζυγοι Ροατρίναι ὑπεδέχθησαν πεζοὺς τε καὶ ἱππεῖς.

Ὁ πολίτης Μπλὲζ, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶχε ξεσκονισθῆ καὶ συγυρισθῆ, ἔτεινε τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τοὺς πολίτας ξενοδόχους.

Ἀφοῦ διέταξαν τὸ γεῦμα διὰ τὴν μεσημβρίαν, ἀποστείλαντες πρῶτα τὰ κουτιὰ, τὰ δέματα, τὰ ἀλεξήλια καὶ τὰ ἐργαλεῖα τῆς ζωγραφικῆς, τὰ ὁποῖα ἔφερεν ὅλα ἕνας χωρικὸς προηγηθεὶς αὐτῶν, μετέβησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ πεζοὶ διὰ τῶν ἀγρῶν πρὸς τὴν συμβολὴν τῶν ποταμίων Ὄργου καὶ Ὑβέτη, εἰς ἐκείνας τὰς μαγικὰς τοποθεσίας, ἔνθα ἀπολαμβάνει τις τὴν διανθῆ καὶ καταπρασίνην πεδιάδα τοῦ Λογγζουμὼ καὶ ἔνθα διέρχεται ὁ Σηκουάνας καὶ τὸ δάσος τῆς Ἁγίας Γενεβιέβης.

Ὁ Ἰωάννης Μπλὲζ ὁ ὁποῖος ὡδήγει τὴν καλλιτεχνικὴν συντροφιὰν, ὡμίλει διὰ τὰ οἰκονομικὰ τοῦ κράτους. Ὁ Εὐάριστος κατελήφθη ἀπὸ αἰφνίδιον ἔρωτα πρὸς τὴν φύσιν, καὶ βλέπων τοὺς θεριστὰς νὰ δένουν τὰ δεμάτια των, τοῦ ἤρχοντο δάκρυα.

Γλυκὰ ὄνειρα καὶ πόθοι ὁμονοίας καὶ ἔρωτος συγχρόνως ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν καρδιάν του. Ὁ Δεσμαχὴς ἐγέμιζε τὰ μαλλιὰ τῶν πολιτίδων μὲ ἐλαφροὺς σπόρους ἀνθέων. Αὐταὶ δὲ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς κατελήφθησαν ἀπὸ τοιοῦτον τρελλὸν χωρικὸν ἔρωτα, ὥστε "ἐν ἐχόρταινον δρέπουσαι λευκάνθεμα καὶ παπαροῦνες καὶ ἄλλα ἄνθη ἄγρια, τὰ ὁποῖα ἔδενον εἰς ἀνθοδέσμας. Ἀλλ' ὡς εἶνε λεπτοφυῆ ἄνθη, αἱ ἐρυθραὶ ἀνεμῶναι, ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων ἐκράτει μίαν δέσμην ἡ Ἐλοδία, ἐμάδησαν ὅλαι καὶ τὰ φύλλα των ὡς βροχὴ ἔπεσαν εἰς τοὺς πόδας της.

— Πᾶνε κι' ὅλα τὰ λουλούδια μου, εἶπεν αὐτή.

Ὅλαι ἐτέθησαν εἰς ἔργον καὶ ἠννόουν νὰ παραστήσουν τὴν φύσιν, ὁποίαν τὴν ἀντελαμβάνοντο ἀληθῶς. Ἀλλ' ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἰδίᾳ τὴν ἀντελαμβάνετο διαφοροτρόπως.

Εἰς ἐλάχιστον διάστημα χρόνου ὁ μὲν Φίλιππος Δυβοὰ ἐσχεδίασε κατὰ τὸ σύστημα τοῦ Οὐβέρτου καὶ Ροβέρτου, μίαν ἔπαυλιν ἐγκαταλελειμμένην, δένδρα κομμένα καὶ ρύακα ξηρανθέντα. Ὁ Εὐάριστος Καμελὲν ἀνεκάλυψεν εἰς τὰς ὄχθας τοῦ Ὑβέτη τοπεῖα ὅμοια πρὸς τὰ τοῦ Πουσίνου, ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος Δεσμαχὴς εἰργάζετο ἐνώπιον ἑνὸς περιστερεῶνος, κατὰ τὴν μέθοδον τοῦ Καλότου καὶ τοῦ Δυπλεσῆ. Ὁ γέρο-Βροτὼ, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπεθύμει νὰ μιμηθῇ τοὺς Φλαμανδοὺς, ἐσχεδίαζε μετὰ προσοχῆς μίαν ἀγελάδα. Ἡ Ἐλοδία ἐσχεδίαζε μίαν ἀγροικίαν, καὶ ἡ φίλη της Ἰουλία, ἡ ὁποία ἦτο κόρη χρωματοπώλου, τῆς ἑτοίμαζε τοὺς χρωστῆράς της. Τὰ παιδιὰ τοῦ χωρίου τὴν περιεκύκλωσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκαμάρωνον ζωγραφίζουσαν. Ἡ Ἐλοδία τὰ ἔδιωχνε καὶ τὰ ὕβριζεν, ἀλλ' ἠπολῖτις Θεβενὶν τὰ ἐσυμμάζευε, τὰ φιλοῦσε ὅταν ἦσαν εὔμορφα καὶ τοὺς ἐγέμιζε τὰ μαλλιὰ μὲ ἄνθη, θωπεύουσα αὐτὰ μὲ γλυκύτητα. Ἡ καϋμένη, τ' ἀγαποῦσε διότι δὲν ἐδοκίμασε τὴν γλυκύτητα τῆς μητρότητος ποτέ της, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ νὰ δείξῃ ἀγαθὰ αἰσθήματα, ἀσκουμένη καὶ εἰς τέχνην της συνάμα τοῦ ὑποκρίνεσθαι.

(Ἀκολουθεῖ)

ΔΗΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ
ΤΟΥ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

Περὶ προσδιορισμοῦ τοῦ τόκου τῶν ἀπὸ 10 Νοεμβρίου 1912 ἐκδοθησομένων ἐντόκων γραμματίων τοῦ Δημοσίου.

Ἔχοντες ὑπ' ὄψει τὸ ἄρθρον 2 τοῦ ἀπὸ 3 Φεβρουαρίου 1864 ὑπὸ στοιχ. ΛΑ' Νόμου προσδιορίζομεν τὸν τόκον τῶν ἐκδοθησομένων ἐντόκων γραμματίων τοῦ Δημοσίου ἀπὸ τῆς 10ης Νοεμβρίου ἐ. ἔ. εἰς πέντε (5) τοῖς ἑκατὸν ἐτησίως.

Ὁ τόκος τῶν ἐκδιδομένων καὶ ἐκδοθησομένων ἐντόκων γραμματίων παύει ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιούσης τῆς λήξεως αὐτῶν.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 2 Νοεμβρίου 1912.

Ὁ Ὑπουργὸς
Α. ΔΙΟΜΗΔΗΣ

ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗ
ΚΑΙ ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

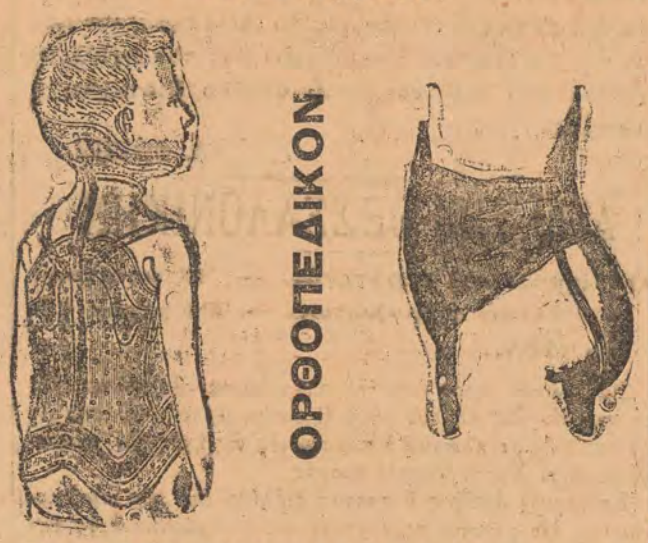
Τὰ μαθήματα τῆς **ἀπὸ 19 ἐτῶν ὑφισταμένης πλήρους ἐμπορικῆς σχολῆς** τῆς Ἀκαδημίας ἤρξαντο τακτικῶς ἀπὸ τῆς 15 Σεπτεμβρίου καὶ θὰ ἐξακολουθήσωσι καθ' ὅλον τὸ ἔτος, ὡς ἐγένετο τοῦτο καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦ 1897, ἐνῷ ἄλλαι ἐμπορικαὶ σχολαὶ ἔκλεισαν. Αἱ ἐγγραφαὶ ἐξακολουθοῦσι. Τὰ δίδακτρα ἠλαττώθησαν. Τὸ προσωπικὸν εἶνε πλῆρες.

Πλατεῖα Κάνιγγος ἐν Ἀθήναις
(Ἐκ τοῦ Γραφείου)

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ
ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ
ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ Γ. ΠΑΠΑΠΛΙΑΚΑ
ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ
8—Ὁδὸς Καποδιστρίου—8.

Τμῆμα 1ον. Διὰ τοὺς ὑποψηφίους τοῦ Πολυτεχνείου.
Τμῆμα 2ον. Διὰ τοὺς ὑποψηφίους τῆς Στρατιωτικῆς Σχολῆς τῶν Εὐελπίδων.
Τμῆμα 3ον. Διὰ τοὺς ὑποψηφίους τῆς Ναυτικῆς Σχολῆς τῶν Δοκίμων.
Τμῆμα 4ον. Διὰ τοὺς ὑποψηφίους τῆς Στρατιωτικῆς Σχολῆς τῶν Ὑπαξιωματικῶν.
Ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ τάξει τῶν ἀνωτέρω τμημάτων περιλαμβάνονται μαθηταὶ πλείονες τῶν 5.

ΟΡΘΟΠΕΔΙΚΟΝ ΕΡΓΟΣΤΑΣΙΟΝ
ΒΑΛΕΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΚΟΥΝΤΣ
Ὁδὸς Καραγεώργη τῆς Σερβίας ἀριθ. 8 Α (παρὰ τῇ πλατείᾳ Συντάγματος.)



ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΖΟΝΤΑΙ ἐν αὐτῷ τεχνηταὶ πόδες, χεῖρες, ρῖνες, ὦτα, κορσέδες, ζῶναι, κηλεπίδεσμοι. **Καὶ πάντα τὰ εἴδη τῶν ὀρθοπεδικῶν μηχανημάτων.**

ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ
Π. ΓΟΥΤΑΚΗ

Τὰ **πλουσιώτερον** κατηρτισμένα μὲ ὅλα τὰ **χειμερινὰ εἴδη** ἀπὸ πρώτας πηγάς. **Παλτὰ** Ἀνδρῶν-Κυριῶν, παίδων ἕτοιμα Βιέννης. **Ἐπανωφόρια** Ἀγγλικὰ **ἀδιάβροχα** ἠγγυημένα τέλεια. **Φανελλικὰ καλτσικὰ** μάλλινα καὶ βαμβακερὰ τὰ στερεώτερα καὶ καλλίτερα. Ὑποκάμισα, κολλάρα καὶ ἐν γένει ἀσπρόρρουχα. **Ὀμβρέλλαι** βροχῆς ἐκλεκταί. **Γαλόσσαι, παντόφλαι, γάντια** κάθε εἴδους. **Καπέλλα** ἀνδρῶν σκληρὰ καὶ μαλακὰ Borsalino **νουβωτὲ,** ὡς καὶ κούκους. **Γραβάται** ἀληθῶς ρεκὸρ chic **Λονδρέζικαι** καὶ **Παριζιάνικαι.**

Τμῆμα ραπτικῆς ἀνδρικῶν καὶ παιδικῶν ἐνδυμάτων, ὡς καὶ **κασμήρια Ἀγγλικά.** Ὅλα **ἐκλεκτὰ** μὲ εἰδικότητα καὶ τιμὰς **εἰλικρινῶς εὐθηνάς.**

Ἀγοράζετε μὲ πεποίθησιν, μὲ συντομίαν χρόνου καὶ **ἐκεῖνο ποῦ θέλετε.**

1ον ὁδὸς Αἰόλου 146 καὶ 2ον ὁδὸς Σταδίου 81β

Η ΕΠΙΛΗΨΙΑ ΕΚΜΗΔΕΝΙΣΘΕΙΣΑ
ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ ΘΑΥΜΑΤΟΥΡΓΩΝ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΩΝ

Καθ' ἑκάστην εἰς τὸ Ἠλεκτροθεραπευτήριον τοῦ ἰατροῦ **Πραποπούλου** τελοῦνται θαύματα θεραπειῶν τόσον τῶν Ἀρτηριοσκληρωτικῶν, Ἀρθριτικῶν κλπ. ὅσον καὶ τῶν **Ἐπιληπτικῶν.** Παιδίον ἐκ Λήμνου, Γ. Παρασκευᾶς, προσβαλλόμενον δεκάκις καὶ πλέον τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἤρχισε τὴν θεραπείαν ἀπηλλάγη ἐντελῶς καὶ ἀνεχώρησε τελείως θεραπευθέν.

Ἄλλη ἀσθενὴς ἐξ Ἰκαρίας, Ἑλένη Κατρᾶ, προσβαλλομένη καὶ αὕτη πολλάκις τῆς ἡμέρας, ἤδη εἶνε ἐν πλήρει ὑγείᾳ κλπ.

Ὅσοι λοιπὸν πάσχετε ἐξ Ἐπιληψίας (Σεληνιασμοῦ) μόνον εἰς τοῦ κ. **Πραποπούλου ὁδὸς Πειραιῶς 10** θὰ εὕρητε τὴν θεραπείαν σας. Τοῦτο δὲ καταφαίνεται ἀμέσως διότι ἅμα τῇ ἐνάρξει τῆς θεραπείας παύουν ὁσοιδήποτε παροξυσμοὶ καὶ ἂν συμβαίνουν. Οὐδεμία ἄλλη θεραπεία φέρει τοιαῦτα ἀποτελέσματα.

Ἡ συντελοῦσα εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν **Πραποπουλίνη** εἶνε ἐγκεκριμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ Βασιλικοῦ Ἰατροσυνεδρίου, ἀποστέλλεται δὲ ταχυδρομικῶς. Οἱ ἐκ τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν καὶ τοῦ ἐξωτερικοῦ ἀπευθύνεσθε ὡς ἑξῆς· **Χ. Πραπόπουλον ἰατρὸν τ. ὑφηγητὴν ὁδὸς Πειραιῶς 10 Ἀθήνας.**

Τὰ **Ὀφθαλμικὰ** νοσήματα
Θεραπεύονται ἐν τῇ τελείᾳ κλινικῇ τοῦ εἰδικοῦ ὀφθαλμολόγου
Σπήλιου Ι. Χαραμῆ
Τ. ὑφηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου κλπ. ἐν τῇ Ὀφθαλμολογικῇ Σχολῇ τῶν Παρισίων σπουδάσαντος κλπ.
20 Ὁδὸς Πειραιῶς 20
Ἀθῆναι, Τηλέφωνον 654.

ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΜΠΟΣΙΝΑΚΗΣ
ΟΔΟΝΤΟΪΑΤΡΟΣ

τῆς Α. Β. Υ. τοῦ Πρίγκηπος Γεωργίου τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Συγγραφεὺς τοῦ Ὀδοντοϊατρικοῦ Ἄτλαντος καὶ Μηνύτορος. Διπλωματοῦχος τῆς Γαλλικῆς Σχολῆς τῶν Παρισίων. Τέως βοηθὸς τοῦ καθηγητοῦ κ. Camile Casteaud Professeur de prothèse à l'Ecole Dentaire Française. Θεραπεύει ὅλας τὰς ἀσθενείας τοῦ στόματος καὶ τῶν ὀδόντων, ἐμφράσσει τοὺς τερηδονισμένους, κατασκευάζει τεχνητοὺς ἐκ χρυσοῦ καὶ ψευδοῦς ὁστοῦ ὁμοιοτάτους τῶν φυσικῶν καὶ ἐπιδιορθώνει τοὺς κακοὺς ἐφηρμοσμένους ὀδόντας καὶ ὀδοντοστοιχίας.

ΟΔΟΣ ΔΩΡΟΥ 10, ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑΣ, ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

ΝΕΑ ΗΜΕΡΑ
ΤΕΡΓΕΣΤΗΣ

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 8 ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ

Σελήνη 11 ἡμερῶν. Ἀν. ἡλ. ὥρ. 6 λ. 49. Δύσ. 4 λ. 43
Σύναξις Μιχαὴλ καὶ Ἀσωμάτων Δυνάμεων

ΑΣΤΕΡΟΣΚΟΠΕΙΟΝ

Ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὁ καιρὸς χθὲς ἦτο μὲ οὐρανὸν λίαν νεφελώδη, ὑγρασίαν μετρίαν καὶ θερμοκρασίαν περίπου κανονικήν. Οἱ ἄνεμοι ἦσαν μεταβλητοὶ-ἀσθενεῖς. Θάλασσα ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Μεσογείῳ ὀλίγον τεταραγμένη.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 8 π. μ. βαρόμ. 766,7, θερμοκρασία 12,3 χαμηλοτέρα τῆς καν. 13,3, ἡ μεγίστη 17,9 ἡ αὐτὴ περίπου τῇ καν. 17,5, ἡ ἐλαχίστη 11,4 ἡ αὐτὴ περίπου τῇ καν. 11,0 καὶ ἡ μέση ὑγρασία μετρία 55.

ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΟΝ

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ, 8 Νοεμβρίου. — Εἰς Εὐρώπην καὶ Ἀμερικὴν (Τζὼν) μεσημβρίαν. Εἰς Σμύρνην, Κων)πολιν καὶ Ρωσσίαν (Ρωσσικὸν) 10 π. μ.

ΑΝΕΠΙΔΟΤΑ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ

Φωτ. Φωτάκης, Κάνδης, Παπανδρέου, Δημ. Σαριετοπούλου, οἰκογ. Χορεράκη, Γεώρ. Πολινάκης, Παπαδόπουλος, Με P. 411, Galanos.

ΤΑ ΣΗΜΕΡΙΝΑ ΘΕΑΜΑΤΑ

ΑΤΤΙΚΟΝ.—Κινηματογράφος Πατέ.

ΕΤΟΑΛ.—«Ὁ Κουρεὺς τῆς Σεβίλλης» μὲ Φιγγαρὼ τὸν κ. Οἰκονόμου. Εἰς τὴν παράστασιν θὰ λάβῃ μέρος ἡ δεσποινὶς Ἀλίκη Παπαχρήστου.

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟΝ (Κινηματογράφος). — «Μεταξὺ οὐρανοῦ καὶ πυρός».

ΠΟΛΥΘΕΑΜΑ.—«Οἱ δολοφόνοι τῆς τιμῆς».

ΔΡΟΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ

ΑΘΗΝΩΝ—ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ : Τὸ πρῶτον τραῖνον διὰ Πειραιᾶ ἀναχωρεῖ ἐκ τοῦ σταθμοῦ τῆς Ὁμονοίας τὴν 5 1)2 πρωϊνήν. Τὸ τελευταῖον τὴν 1ην μετὰ τὸ μεσονύκτιον.

Τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ Πειραιῶς δι' Ἀθήνας ὥρα 5 π. μ. Τὸ τελευταῖον ὥρα 12 καὶ 40'. π. μ.

ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ—ΑΘΗΝΩΝ—ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ :Διὰ Ναύπλιον, Τρίπολιν, Κυπαρισσίαν, Καλάμας ἀναχώρησις ἐκ Πειραιῶς ὥρα 5 καὶ 40' π. μ., ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὥρα 6 καὶ 30' π. μ. Ἄφιξις ἐκ τῶν ἄνω μερῶν, εἰς Ἀθήνας ὥρα 8 καὶ 05' μ. μ., εἰς Πειραιᾶ ὥρα 8 καὶ 40' μ. μ.

Διὰ Ναύπλιον—Πάτρας (ταχεῖα) ἀναχώρησις ἐκ Πειραιῶς ὥρα 12 καὶ 10' π. μ., ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὥρα 1 μ. μ.

Ἄφιξις ἐκ τῶν ἄνω μερῶν (ταχεῖα) εἰς Ἀθήνας ὥρα 7.05' μ. μ., εἰς Πειραιᾶ ὥρα 7.40' μ. μ.

Διὰ Καλάβρυτα, Πάτρας, Κυλλήνην, Πύργον, Ὀλυμπίαν, ἀναχώρησις ἐκ Πειραιῶς ὥρα 6.45', ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὥρα 7.05' πρὸ μεσ.

Ἄφιξις ἐκ τῶν ἄνω μερῶν, εἰς Ἀθήνας ὥρα 4.40', εἰς Πειραιᾶ ὥρα 5.20' μ. μ.

ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ—ΛΑΡΙΣΣΗΣ—ΣΥΝΟΡΩΝ : Διὰ Λάρισσαν —(Σχηματάρι, Χαλκίδα, Λιανοκλάδι, Στυλίδα) Σύνορα, ἀναχώρησις ἐκ Πειραιῶς ὥρα 6.20' π. μ., ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὥρα 7 π.μ. ἀκριβῶς.

Ἄφιξις ἐκ τῶν ἄνω μερῶν, εἰς Ἀθήνας ὥρα 7.30' μ. μ., εἰς Πειραιᾶ ὥρα 8.05' μ. μ.

Διὰ Σχηματάρι, Χαλκίδα, Θήβας, Λεβάδειαν, ἀναχώρησις ἐκ Πειραιῶς ὥρα 2.10' μ. μ., ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὥρα 2.50' μ. μ.

Ἄφιξις ἐκ τῶν ἄνω μερῶν, εἰς Ἀθήνας ὥρα 10.35' π. μ. εἰς Πειραιᾶ ὥρα 11 καὶ 10' π. μ.

ΑΤΤΙΚΗΣ.—Π. μ. ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν 7.50 διὰ Λαύριον. Ἐκ Λαυρίου 7.45 δι' Ἀθήνας. Μ. μ. Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν 3.50 διὰ Λαύριον. Ἐκ Λαυρίου 4.15 δι' Ἀθήνας.

Διὰ Κηφισσιὰν, ἀναχωρήσεις ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, εἰς τὰς 5, 6, 7, (κατ' εὐθεῖαν), 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.10' (κατ' εὐθεῖαν) 12.30 (ταχεῖα) π. μ. Καὶ 3, 4, 4.30' (ταχεῖα), 5, 6.05' (κατ' εὐθεῖαν), 7.05' (κατ' εὐθεῖαν), 8.05', 9, 10 καὶ 11.30' μ. μ.

Ἐκ Κηφισσιᾶς ἀναχωρήσεις δι' Ἀθήνας εἰς τὰς 6.10', 7. 10', 8.10', 9.10', 10.10', 11.10' π. μ. Καὶ 1.10', 2.10' 3.10', 4.10', 5.10'' 6.10', 7.10', 8.10', 9.10', 10.45', 11.40' καὶ 12.30' μ. μ.

Τὰς Κυριακὰς καὶ τὰς ἑορτὰς προστίθενται ταχεῖα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν εἰς τὰς 5.30' μ. μ. καὶ ἐκ Κηφισσίας εἰς τὰς 7.50'.

Λαϊκαὶ τιμαὶ καθ' ἑκάστην καὶ τὰς Κυριακὰς ἀπὸ τῆς 7 μ. μ. Α' θέσις μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς λεπτὰ 80 καὶ Γ' θέσις λεπτὰ 50.

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΑ ΤΡΑΜ.—Τὸ πρῶτον τραμ διὰ Φάληρον ἀναχωρεῖ τὴν 6ην πρωϊνὴν καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον 12.45 τῆς νυκτός. Τὸ ἐκ Φαλήρου πρῶτόν ὥρα 6η πρωϊνὴ καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον 12.45 τῆς νυκτός.

Τὸ πρῶτον δι' Ἀμπελοκήπους ὥρα 5.55 π. μ., διὰ Πατήσια 5.30' καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον ἐκ Πατησίων δι' Ἀθήνας ὥρα 1 τῆς νυκτός.

ΑΞΙΟΘΕΑΤΑ

ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ. — Ἀνοικτὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνατολῆς μέχρι τῆς δύσεως τοῦ ἡλίου.

ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ.—Μέχρι τέλους Νοεμβρίου ἀνοικτὸν ἀπὸ 9—12 π. μ. καὶ 2 μ. μ. μέχρι τῆς δύσεως τοῦ ἡλίου.

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ.—Ἀνοικτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς 9—12 π. μ. καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς 3 μ. μ. μέχρι τῆς δύσεως τοῦ ἡλίου, καθ' ἑκάστην, πλὴν τῶν Κυριακῶν καὶ τῶν ἑορτῶν, ὅτε ἐπιτρέπεται ἡ εἴσοδος ἀπὸ τὰς 9—12 π. μ. μόνον.

ΓΕΩΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ καὶ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΝΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ Μουσεῖον Ἀκαδημίας. — Καθ' ἑκάστην 9—12 πλὴν τῆς Κυριακῆς.

ΟΡΥΚΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ.—Ἤδη κλειστόν. Ἀπὸ τῆς 1ης δὲ Ὀκτωβρίου ἀνοικτὸν ἀπὸ τὰς 2—4 μ. μ. καθ' ἑκάστην, πλὴν τοῦ Σαββάτου καὶ Κυριακῆς.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ. — Ἀνοικτὴ Τετάρτην καὶ Σάββατον ἀπὸ τῆς 9ης π.μ. μέχρι τῆς 12ης μεσημβρινῆς.

ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ (ἐντὸς τῆς Ἀκαδημίας). — Ἀνοικτὸν κατὰ Τετάρτην καὶ Σάββατον ἀπὸ τῆς 9ης πρωϊνῆς μέχρι τῆς 12ης μεσημβρινῆς.

(Εἰς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν εἶναι ἐπιτετραμμένη ἡ εἴσοδος καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἄλλας ἡμέρας, ὁσάκις πρόκειται περὶ ξένων).

ΖΩΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ (ὄπισθεν τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου). —Ἀνοικτὸν κατὰ Τετάρτην καὶ Σάββατον ἀπὸ τῆς 9ης πρωϊνῆς μέχρι τῆς 12ης μεσημβρινῆς.

ΕΘΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΝ (ἐντὸς τοῦ Πολυτεχνείου) — Ἀνοικτὸν καθ' ἑκάστην ἀπὸ τῆς 9ης π.μ. μέχρι τῆς 12ης.

ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ ΚΗΠΟΣ. — Κατὰ Τετάρτην καὶ Παρασκευὴν ἀπὸ τῆς 3ης μ.μ. ὥρας.

ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΒΙΒΛΟΘΗΚΗ.—Ἀνοικτὰ ἀπὸ τὰς 9—12 π. μ. καὶ 2—6 μ. μ. ἀμφότερα ἀναγνωστήρια.

ΘΗΣΕΙΟΝ. — Ἀνοικτὸν πάντοτε.

ΣΟΚΟΛΑΤΑΚΙΑ

Τυλιγμένα εἰς χρυσόχαρτα μὲ τὰ καλλίτερα γεμίσματα ἡ ὀκᾶ Δρ. 5,20. Ἀνάμικτα φοντὰν, φρουϊ γλασσὲ κλπ. Α' ποιότητος ἡ ὀκᾶ Δρ. 4,50, Β' ποιότητος ἡ ὀκᾶ Δρ. 4.

BAZAR **Στοὰ Ἀρσακείου**

Αἱ μεγάλαι νίκαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων

ΟΦΕΙΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΥΠΟΔΗΜΑΤΑ

ΓΕΩΡΓΑΤΟΥ

ΘΕΡΜΑΣΤΡΑΙ - ΘΕΡΜΑΣΤΡΑΙ

Εἰς μεγάλην συλλογὴν ὅλων τῶν συστημάτων ἐκομίσθησαν εἰς τὸ Σιδηροπωλεῖον τοῦ κ. **Ἰωάν. Γ. Μπουλουγουρᾶ.** Ὁμοίως καὶ Salamadr.

Ὁδὸς Αἰόλου 130—132. (Ἐναντι Φαρμακείου Κρίνου). Τιμαὶ ὡρισμέναι.

ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ 27 ΕΤΩΝ

ΥΓΡΟΝ ΑΝΤΙΒΛΕΝΟΡΡΟΙΑΚΟΝ

ΕΣΤΕΜΜΕΝΟΝ ΥΠΟ 147 ΧΙΛΙΑΔΩΝ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΩΝ

Τὸ θαυματουργὸν τοῦτο φάρμακον θεραπεύει ριζικῶς καὶ ἀσφαλῶς τὴν ὀξεῖαν καὶ χρονιωτάτην Βλενόρροιαν ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν καθὼς καὶ τὴν λευκόρροιαν εἰς 8 ἡμέρας.

ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ 100 ΤΟΙΣ 100

Εἰδικὸς ἰατρὸς καὶ ὁ ἐφευρέτης δέχονται δωρεὰν ἐν τῷ Φαρμακείῳ τοὺς πάσχοντας καὶ τὰς πασχούσας 8—12 π. μ. καὶ 3—9 μ. μ.

Ἡ φιάλη δρ. 5.50. Εἰς τὰς ἐπαρχίας στέλλεται μετὰ τῶν συναρτημάτων ἀντὶ δρ. 10 καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικὸν φρ. χρ. 15. Τὸ ἀντίτιμον προαποστέλλεται. Ἀποφεύγετε τὰς ἀπομιμήσεις.

ΜΕΓΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟΝ
Ν. ΒΑΚΤΑΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ
Γωνία Σόλωνος — Ἱπποκράτους

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟΝ Γ. ΡΕΒΕΛΑΚΗ

ΑΠΟΘΗΚΗ ΔΕΜΑΤΩΝ, ΧΕΙΡΟΥΡΓΙΚΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΩΝ & ΕΙΔΩΝ ΕΚ ΚΑΟΥΤΣΟΥΚ

Ὁδὸς Αἰόλου 66

Κλύσματα διάφορα, Ζῶναι κοιλίας, Ὀμφαλεπίδεσμοι, Εἴδη διάφορα ἐκ καουτσούκ, Μηχανήματα ζωχάδων, Γάντια Μασάζ, Capotas anglais, Πτυελίστραι ἀσθενῶν, Προσκεφ. ἐλαστικά, Ὀμματούαλια, Λορνιόν, Νεφρεπίδεσμοι, Βαρόμετρα, Ἠλεκτρικαὶ μηχαναί, Καθετῆρες διάφοροι Ὀφθαλμοὶ τεχνητοί, Ζυγοὶ διάφοροι, Θερμόμετρα διάφορα, Κάλτσαι ἐλαστικαί, Ξυράφια αὐτόματα, Οὐροδοχεῖα ἀκρατείας, Στηθόδεσμοι ὀρθοπεδικοί, Σουσπανσουὰρ, Μαστοὶ ἐκ καουτσούκ.

Πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοπροσώπως ἐξελέγησαν παρὰ τῶν μεγαλειτέρων ἐργοστασίων τῆς Εὐρώπης ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Γ. Ρεβελάκη.

ΑΙΟΛΟΥ 66 — Τηλέφ. 542.

ILION PALACE HOTEL

ΜΕΓΑ ΞΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ ΤΟ «ΙΛΙΟΝ»

ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ Θ. ΓΚΑΒΑ

Ὁδὸς Σταδίου—Πλατεῖα Κολοκοτρώνη

Ἡ Διεύθυνσις τοῦ μεγάλου Ξενοδοχείου τὸ **«ΙΛΙΟΝ»**, μὴ φεισθεῖσα κόπων καὶ δαπανῶν, ἵνα τὸ καταστήσῃ τέλειον καὶ μεγαλοπρεπὲς, ἔθεσεν ἀπὸ χθὲς εἰς ἐνέργειαν τὸ τελειοτάτου συστήματος Calorfer (θέρμανσις διὰ θερμοῦ ὕδατος), ὅπερ εἶνε τὸ μόνον ἐγκατεστημένον καὶ λειτουργοῦν ἐν Ἑλλάδι, τοῦ μεγάλου ἐν Marseille ἐργοστασίου Sauvaire ὅπερ λειτουργεῖ νυχθημερὸν εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ δωμάτια, αἰθούσας, διαδρόμους καὶ **Ἑστιατόρια.**

ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

ΠΑΡΙΣΙΩΝ

Μετοχαὶ Ἀθηνῶν 106, Ἀνατολῆς 122, Σιδ. Θεσσαλίας 152, Πελοποννήσου 101, Ἠλεκτρικῆς 94, Λαυρίου 50, Προνομιούχου 139, Οἴνων 135 1)2.

ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟΥ

Ράντα 75 1)4, 1881 60, 1884 59, 1887 53, 1889 46, 1890 59, 1903 83, 1907 97.

ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

(Τοῖς μετρητοῖς)

Μετοχαὶ Ἐθνικῆς 4390, Ἀθηνῶν 103, Ἀνατολῆς 123, Σιδ. Πελοπον. 100, Λαυρίου 49, Μεταλλείων 30, Οἴνων 136, Προνομιούχου 140.

ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ

Ὁ κ. Στάμος Ἐγγλέζος, ἔμπορος οἰκοδομησίμων ὑλῶν, δὲν ἑορτάζει σήμερον.

— Σήμερον ἑορτάζει ὁ τελειόφοιτος τῆς Ἐμπορικῆς Σχολῆς Ρουσοπούλου κ. Μιχαὴλ Σῶχος. Εὔχομαι ἔτη πολλά. M. K.

— Δὲν ἑορτάζει ὁ κ. Μιχ. Σερούνης, δικηγόρος.

— Σήμερον ἑορτάζει ἐν Πειραιεῖ ὁ κ. Μιχαὴλ Α. Βενιέρης, ὁδὸς Νοταρᾶ ἀριθ. 12. A. N. A.

Ἰατρικὴ βοήθεια.—Ὁ ἰατρὸς κ. Μαυρίκιος Γρύλλος δηλοῖ ὅτι, ὡς καὶ κατὰ τὸ 97, προσφέρει δωρεὰν πρὸς τὰς ἀπόρους οἰκογενείας τῶν ἐπιστράτων τὴν ἰατρικήν του βοήθειαν, ὅταν εἰδοποιηθῇ πρὸς τοῦτο ἐν τῇ κατοικίᾳ του, ὁδὸς Ἀριστοτέλους ἀριθ. 6.

ΤΟ ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΟΝ ΑΥΚΕΙΟΝ Θεμιστοκλέους Ταβουλάρη ἕνεκεν τοῦ πολέμου θὰ συνεχίσῃ ἐγγραφὰς ἐσωτερικῶν καὶ ἐξωτερικῶν μαθητῶν μέχρι τέλους Νοεμβρίου.

Μὴν ἀγοράζετέ τι χωρὶς νὰ ἐπισκεφθῆτε προηγουμένως

ΤΟ ΕΡΜΕΙΟΝ

Ὁδὸς Ἑρμοῦ ἀρ. 33

ΦΟΡΕΜΑΤΑ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΙΑ, Γαλλίδες ράπτριαι, τέλεια ἐργοστάσια, ὅλοι οἱ τελευταῖοι συρμοὶ τῶν Παρισίων. Ράπτης εἰδικὸς διὰ γυναικεῖα ταγιέρ.

ΦΟΡΕΜΑΤΑ ταξειδίου, ἐπισκέψεων, πένθιμα, γάμου, ἐντὸς 24 ὡρῶν.

ΚΑΠΕΛΛΑ γυναικεῖα, ἐργοστάσιον τέλειον, πιλοποιοὶ Παρισιναὶ, νέα σχέδια.

ΕΝΔΥΜΑΣΙΑΙ ἀνδρικαὶ, τέλειον ἐργοστάσιον, κόπται ἀριστοτέχναι, κασμήρια Ἀγγλικὰ, φράκα, σμόκιν, ἐπανωφόρια, στολαὶ κτλ.

ΑΣΠΡΟΡΡΟΥΧΑ γυναικεῖα καὶ ὅλα τὰ λευκὰ εἴδη διὰ προῖκας, λινὰ τραπέζης, κλίνης, προσόψια, κλινοσκεπάσματα κτλ.

ΕΠΙΠΛΩΣΕΩΣ ὅλα τὰ εἴδη, ὑφάσματα, ψάθαι, παραπετάσματα, τραπεζοκαλύμματα, δέρματα, φράντζαι, προθεῖαι κτλ. Κλῖναι ὀρειχάλκινοι μοναὶ καὶ διπλαῖ. Παραβαὰν κτλ.

ΤΑΠΗΤΕΣ Εὐρωπαϊκοὶ καὶ Ἀνατολῆς, μονοκόμματοι καὶ μὴ, κλιμάκων, δωματίων. ΜΟΥΣΑΜΑΔΕΣ, λινέλαια, φελοτάπητες κτλ.

Σημ. — Τὸ Ἑρμεῖον ἀναλαμβάνει ὁλικῶς τὴν ἐπίπλωσιν ξενοδοχείων, οἰκιῶν, καφενείων, κλινικῶν κτλ., ἐπίσης προῖκας ὁλοκλήρους, ἔχον ἴδιον γραφεῖον εἰς τὴν Rue Rougemont ἀρ. 6 ἐν Παρισίοις· παρέχει δὲ ἐπὶ ἰδιαιτέρᾳ συμφωνίᾳ καὶ εὐκολίας πληρωμῆς.

ΤΑΣ ΕΥΘΗΝΟΤΕΡΑΣ ΟΜΒΡΕΛΛΑΣ

Θὰ εὕρητε εἰς τοῦ

ΤΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΗ, ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΑΔΗ & Σ[ΙΑ]

Ξυλίνας ἀνδρῶν ἀπὸ δρ. 2.50 καὶ ἄνω, σιδηρᾶς ἀνδρῶν ἀπὸ δρ. 2.70 καὶ ἄνω, λινομετάξους ἀνδρῶν ἀπὸ 8 καὶ ἄνω.

ΣΗΜΑΙΑΙ-ΣΗΜΑΙΑΙ

ΣΤΟΥ Χ. ΓΕΟΥΡΓΑ

Ὁδὸς Βύσσης ἀρ. 5

Πλησίον Ζαχαροπλαστείου Παυλίδου

Σημαίας Ἐκκλησιῶν, σχολείων, Συλλόγων, Σωματείων κλπ. θὰ εὕρητε εἰς τὸ Εἰδικὸν Κατάστημα.

ΠΤΙ ΦΟΥΡ

Στὸ «ΡΟΔΟΝ» ἔναντι ταχυδρομείου. Διάφορα φίνα ἀπὸ φρέσκον βούτυρον 4.80. Διάφορα ἐκλεκτὰ 4.00. Σοκολατάκια 5.60. Λικὲρ καὶ ποτὰ εἰς χῦμα καὶ φιάλας.

ΣΗΜΑΙΑΙ ΟΛΟΜΑΛΛΙΝΑΙ ΕΞ[ΥΦΑΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΔΙΑΒΡΟΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΞΙΤΗΛΟΥ

Μέτρων	**2.40 μὲ 1.60**	**Ἑλλάδος ξηρᾶς**		**φρ. χρ. 11.50**	**Ἑκάστη**
»	**3. μὲ 2**	»	»	» » **16.75**	»
»	**4. μὲ 3**	»	»	» » **36.**	»
»	**2.40 μὲ 1.60**	»	**θαλάσσης**	» » **13.75**	»
»	**3 μὲ 2**	»	»	» » **17.50**	»
»	**4 μὲ 3**	»	»	» » **37.**	»
»	**2.66 μὲ 1.50**	**Βουλγαρ., Σερβίας καὶ Μαυροβ.**		» » **14.50**	»
»	**3. μὲ 2.**	»	»	» » **23.**	»
»	**4. μὲ 3.**	»	»	» » **48.**	»

Αἱ τῆς Βουλγαρίας, Σερβίας καὶ Μαυροβουνίου μετὰ στεμμάτων μέτρ 2 1)2 μὲ 1 1)2 στοιχίζουσι φρ. χρ. 44 ἑκάστη. Μικραὶ μεταξωταὶ χειρὸς 0.30 μὲ 0.20 ἑκατοστὰ στοιχίζουσι φρ. χρ. 0.95 ἑκάστη.

Πᾶσα παραγγελία δίδεται πρὸς τὸ ΕΡΜΕΙΟΝ, ὁδὸς Ἑρμοῦ 33 Ἀθῆναι, ἀποστέλλεται δ' ἐντὸς δέκα ἡμερῶν ἀνεξόδως εἰς Κέρκυραν, Πρέβεζαν, Πάτρας, Πειραιᾶ, Βόλον, Θεσσαλονίκην κτλ.

ΑΠΟ ΤΑΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΑΣ

ΕΚ ΣΥΡΟΥ

— Ὁ πανηγυρισμὸς τῆς καταλήψεως τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης

ΣΥΡΟΣ, 30 Ὀκτωβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — Ζωηρὸς, ἐνθουσιώδης καὶ ἀνάλογος πρὸς τὴν μεγάλην σημασίαν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ γεγονότος τῆς παρὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ μας καταλήψεως τῆς Ἑλληνικωτάτης Θεσσαλονίκης ὑπῆρξε καὶ ἐν Σύρῳ, ὡς ἐν καιρῷ σᾶς ἐτηλεγράφησα, ὁ πανηγυρισμὸς αὐτοῦ, διότι μόλις τὸ ἀπόγευμα τοῦ Ἁγίου Δημητρίου ἐγνώσθη ὅτι ὁ Σ. Ἐπίσκοπος ἡμῶν εἶχεν ἐπίσημον εἴδησιν τοῦ χαρμοσύνου γεγονότος, ἀμέσως τὰ παρὰ τὴν πλατεῖαν κέντρα ἤρξαντο σημαιοστολιζόμενα, κύματα λαοῦ κατέκλυζον τὴν πλατεῖαν καὶ εἰς τὴν λέσχην «Ἑλλὰς» ἐκλήθη ἡ μουσικὴ τῶν Φιλομούσων ἀνακρούουσα θούρια ἐμβατήρια. Τὸ τί ἐγίνετο τὴν στιγμὴν ταύτην δὲν περιγράφεται. Συνεχεῖς πύραυλοι διέσχιζον τὸν ἀέρα, πυροβολισμοὶ ἐρρίπτοντο, μυριόστομα δὲ «ζήτω» ἠκούοντο ἀπὸ ἄκρου εἰς ἄκρον τῆς πλατείας καὶ μία γενικὴ φρενίτις, εἷς ἀκράτητος ἐνθουσιασμὸς κατεῖχε πάντας. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν τὰ γεγονότα τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς πρώτης εἰδήσεως τοῦ εὐφροσύνου γεγονότος.

Τὴν δὲ Κυριακὴν ἀφιχθέντος τοῦ ἐπισήμου τηλεγραφήματος τῆς Νομαρχίας, ὁ δήμαρχος ἡμῶν κ. Ν. Παππαδὰμ ἐκάλεσε τὸν λαὸν εἰς πάνδημον δοξολογίαν διὰ τὴν 3ην μ. μ. ὥραν ἐν τῷ ναῷ τοῦ Ἁγίου Νικολάου, δι' ὁμοίας προσκλήσεως καλεσάντων τὰ μέλη αὐτῶν καὶ πάντων τῶν Προέδρων τῶν τῆς πόλεώς μας Σωματείων. Πρωτοφανὴς δ' ὑπῆρξεν ἡ μεγαλοπρέπεια καὶ ὁ πληθυσμὸς τῆς δοξολογίας ταύτης, καθόσον ὅλος ὁ χῶρος τοῦ εὐρυχωροτάτου ναοῦ μας κατεκλύσθη ἀσφυκτικῶς ὑπὸ ἐνθουσιῶντος κόσμου, ὅστις συγκεντρωθεὶς εἰς τὴν πλατεῖαν ἐξεκίνησε διὰ τὸν ναὸν μετὰ τῶν λαβάρων καὶ τῶν σημαιῶν τῶν διαφόρων Συντεχνιῶν, τῆς μουσικῆς ἀνακρουούσης θούρια καὶ ἡγουμένων τῶν μαθητῶν τοῦ Γυμνασίου, τῆς Ἐμπορικῆς Σχολῆς καὶ λοιπῶν σχολείων ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τῶν καθηγητῶν των. Εἰς τὸν ναὸν ἐνωρὶς προσῆλθον ὁ Νομαρχεύων κ. Μεταξᾶς, ὁ Δήμαρχος ἡμῶν κ. Ν. Παπαδὰμ μεθ' ὁλοκλήρου τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Συμβουλίου καὶ τῶν Δημαρχ. παρέδρων, οἱ πρόξενοι Ἀγγλίας, Γαλλίας, Ἰταλίας, Γερμανίας, Αὐστρίας, Ἱσπανίας, Πορτογαλλίας, Σουηδίας καὶ Ἀργεντινῆς, ὁ πρόεδρος τῶν Πρωτοδικῶν μετὰ τοῦ Δικαστικοῦ Σώματος, ὁ Εἰσαγγελεὺς καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ Διοικητικαὶ καὶ Στρατιωτικαὶ ἀρχαὶ τῆς πόλεως. Ἡ δοξολογία ἐψάλη κατανυκτικώτατα, μετὰ δὲ τὸν Πολυχρονισμὸν τῶν Βασιλέων ὁ Ἐπίσκοπος ἡμῶν κ. Ἀθανάσιος ἀπήγγειλε λόγον λαμπρὸν καὶ περικαλλῆ ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοῦ μας καὶ τῶν νικῶν του. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐκκλησίας περιελθὸν τὸ δεκασχίλιον ἐκεῖνο πλῆθος τοῦ λαοῦ τὴν πόλιν ἐν ἐξάλλοις καὶ ἐνθουσιωδεστάταις ζητωκραυγαῖς κατέληξεν εἰς τὴν πλατεῖαν Μιαούλη, ὅπου ὁ βουλευτὴς ἡμῶν κ. Κ. Καλομενόπουλος δικηγόρος ἐξεφώνησε πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος ἀπὸ τῆς ἐξέδρας ἐνθουσιώδη καὶ μακρὸν λόγον ἐξάρας τὴν ἐθνικὴν σημασίαν τῆς ἑορταζομένης καταλήψεως τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης. Ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Προέδρων τῶν Συλλόγων μας ἀπεστάλησαν θερμότατα συγχαρητήρια τηλεγραφήματα πρὸς τὴν Α. Μ. τὸν Βασιλέα ἡμῶν Γεώργιον,, τὴν Α. Υ. τὸν Ἀρχιστράτηγον Διάδοχον Κωνσταντῖνον, τὸν Ἐξοχώτατον πρωθυπουργὸν κ. Βενιζέλον καὶ τοὺς ἐν Ἀθήναις πρεσβευτὰς Βουλγαρίας, Σερβίας καὶ Μαυροβουνίου οἵτινες πάντες ἀπήντησαν τηλεγραφικῶς πρὸς τὸν κ. Δήμαρχον εὐχαριστοῦντες δι' αὐτοῦ τὸν λαὸν τῆς Ἑρμουπόλεως διὰ τὰς ἐπὶ ταῖς νίκαις ἡμῶν εὐχάς του.

ΕΞ ΑΡΑΧΩΒΗΣ

— Συγχαρητήρια ἐξ Ἀραχώβης

ΑΡΑΧΩΒΑ, 4 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.) — Σύμπασα ἡ πόλις τῆς Ἀραχώβης πανηγυρίζει ἐπὶ τῇ προελάσει τοῦ γενναίου στρατοῦ μας ὑπὸ τὴν ἀρχιστρατηγίαν τῆς Α. Υ. τοῦ Διαδόχου καὶ καταλήψει τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης.

Ὑποβάλλει συγχαρητήρια τῇ Α. Μ. τῷ Βασιλεῖ, εὐγνωμονεῖ δὲ τὸν ἐξοχώτατον πρωθυπουργὸν κ. Ἐλευθ. Βενιζέλον, ὅστις παρεσκεύασε καὶ συνετέλεσε θαυμασίως εἰς τὸ μέγα ἔργον ἐντὸς βραχυτάτου χρόνου.

Χ. Ι. Π.

ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ

ΠΟΥ ΘΑ ΔΙΕΞΑΧΘΟΥΝ ΑΙ ΔΙΑΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΥΣΕΙΣ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 8 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Αἱ διαπραγματεύσεις διὰ τὴν Βαλκανοτουρκικὴν εἰρήνην ἀγγέλλεται ὅτι θὰ διεξαχθοῦν εἰς Χαδαμκιὸϊ ὅπου θὰ συναντηθοῦν οἱ πληρεξούσιοι. Ἡ Βουλγαρία ὥρισε μεταξὺ τῶν πληρεξουσίων τὸν ἀρχηγὸν τοῦ ἐν Τσατάλτζᾳ στρατοῦ, ὅστις θὰ συναντηθῇ μεθ' ἑνὸς ἢ δύο Τούρκων πληρεξουσίων.**

Η ΑΛΒΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΙΑ

ΡΩΜΗ, 8 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Πληροφοροῦμαι ἐξ ἀσφαλοῦς πηγῆς ὅτι ὁ Ἰσμαὴλ Κεμὰλ θ' ἀναχωρήσῃ διὰ τὸ Δυρράχιον, ὅπου θ' ἀνακηρύξῃ τὴν αὐτονομίαν τῆς Ἀλβανίας καὶ τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν της, ἵνα οὕτω ἡ Εὐρώπη εὑρεθῇ ἀπέναντι τετελεσμένου γεγονότος.**

ΔΙΑΨΕΥΔΕΤΑΙ
Η ΡΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 8 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Αἱ ἐκ Πετρουπόλεως πληροφορίαι διαψεύδουν τὴν εἴδησιν, καθ' ἣν διετάχθη ἡ ἐπιστράτευσις εἰς πολλοὺς ρωσσικοὺς νομούς. Εἰς τὸν Καύκασον μόνον παρατηρεῖται συγκέντρωσις κοζάκων διὰ ζητήματα καθαρῶς τοπικῆς χροιᾶς.**

ΑΠΕΣΟΒΗΘΗ Ο ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ;

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 8 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας). — **Ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὸ ζήτημα τοῦ ἐν Πρισρένῃ Αὐστριακοῦ Προξένου καὶ κατόπιν τῆς ἐπιδόσεως τοῦ προφορικοῦ τελεσιγράφου, δι' οὗ ἐτάσσετο 24ωρος προθεσμία εἰς τὴν Σερβικὴν Κυβέρνησιν ὅπως θέσῃ τὸν Πρόξενον εἰς ἐπικοινωνίαν μετὰ τῆς Κυβερνήσεώς του, ὁ κ. Πάσιτς ἐγνώρισεν εἰς τὸν ἐν Βελιγραδίῳ Πρεσβευτὴν τῆς Αὐστρίας ὅτι θὰ ἐπιτραπῇ ἡ μετάβασις Αὐστριακοῦ δημ. ὑπαλλήλου εἰς Πρισρένην ὅπως συνεννοηθῇ μετὰ τοῦ Προξένου. Κατόπιν τῆς τοιαύτης δηλώσεως ὑπάρχει ἐλπὶς ὅτι ἀπεσοβήθη ὁ κίνδυνος τῆς πλήρους μεταξὺ Σερβίας καὶ Αὐστρίας ῥήξεως καὶ ἐνόπλου συρράξεως.**

Η ΟΡΚΟΜΩΣΙΑ
ΤΟΥ ΠΡΙΓΚΗΠΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

ΒΟΛΟΣ, 7 Νοεμβρίου. (Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας).— **Σήμερον ἐγένετο ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ ἡ τελετὴ τῆς ὁρκωμοσίας τοῦ δευτεροτόκου υἱοῦ τοῦ Διαδόχου πρίγκηπος Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἀναλαβόντος ὑπηρεσίαν ἐν τῷ στρατῷ.**

ΕΥΚΑΙΡΙΑ

Τὸ κατάστημα Α. Τζοάννου εἰδοποιεῖ τὴν πολυπληθῆ πελατείαν αὐτοῦ ὅτι ἐπωφελούμενον τῆς ἐκπτώσεως τῆς τιμῆς τοῦ ἠλεκτρικοῦ ρεύματος καὶ πρὸς ἐξασφάλισιν αὐτῆς ἀπὸ πάντα κίνδυνον, προσέλαβεν **εἰδικὸν ἐξ Εὐρώπης τεχνίτην δι' ἐγκαταστάσεις ἠλεκτροφωτισμοῦ.** Ἐκόμισε δὲ καὶ ὅλα τὰ εἴδη ἐν γένει τοῦ ἠλεκτροφωτισμοῦ, ἅτινα προμηθεύει εἰς τιμὰς μὴ ἐπιδεχομένας συναγωνισμόν.

Α. ΤΖΟΑΝΝΟΣ
56 ὁδὸς Σταδίου 56

(84) ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΥ ΓΚΑΜΠΟΡΙΩ

„ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΧΟΙΝΙ ΣΤΟ ΔΑΙΜΟ"

Κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον ἐχαράχθησαν αἱ γενικαὶ γραμμαὶ τοῦ σχεδίου τῆς ὑπερασπίσεως. Δὲν ἔμεινε πλέον παρὰ μόνον νὰ τελειοποιηθοῦν αἱ λεπτομέρειαι καὶ εἰς αὐτὸ ἤρχισαν νὰ καταγίνωνται οἱ δύο δικηγόροι, ὅταν διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἀνοίγματος τῆς θύρας ἐνεφανίσθη ὁ Μπλανζὲν ὅστις ἀνήγγειλεν ὅτι αἱ θύραι τῆς φυλακῆς θὰ ἐκλείοντο ἐντὸς ὀλίγου.

— Πέντε λεπτὰ ἀκόμη, ἀγαπητέ μου Μπλανζὲν, ἐφώναξεν ὁ Ἰάκωβος.

Καὶ παρασύρων ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν μακρύτερον ἀπὸ τὴν θύραν τοὺς δύο δικηγόρους του, εἶπε μὲ φωνὴν χαμηλὴν καὶ τεταραγμένην.

— Μοῦ ἦλθε μία ἰδέα, κύριοι, τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ σᾶς ὑποβάλω ἀμέσως. Εἶνε ἀδύνατον ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς συλλήψεώς μου μέχρι σήμερον ἡ κόμησσα δὲ Κλωδιὲζ νὰ εἶνε ἥσυχος. Ὅσον βεβαία καὶ ἂν εἶνε ὅτι δὲν ἀφῆκε κανὲν σημεῖον τῆς διασώσεώς της, τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ τὴν ἀποκαλύπτῃ, ἔχω τὴν ἰδέαν ὅτι πάντοτε θὰ φοβῆται μήπως ὑπερασπιζόμενος ἀποκαλύψω τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Θὰ ἠρνεῖτο διαρρήδην ἐν τοιαύτῃ περιπτώσει, εἶμαι βέβαιος περὶ αὐτοῦ. Εἶνε ἀρκετὰ βεβαία περὶ τοῦ γοήτρου της ὥστε γνωρίζει ὅτι αἱ κατηγορίαι μου δὲν θὰ κηλιδώσουν τὴν ἄσπιλον ὑπόληψίν της. Ἐν τούτοις εἶνε σχεδὸν βέβαιον ὅτι θὰ ἀνησυχήσῃ πολὺ πρὸ τοῦ ἐνδεχομένου σκανδάλου. Ποῖος γνωρίζει ἐὰν, διὰ νὰ ἀποφύγῃ αὐτὸ τὸ σκάνδαλον, δὲν μᾶς δώσῃ κανὲν μέσον σωτηρίας; Δὲν θὰ ἦτο ἀρά γε ὠφέλιμον ἂν κανεὶς ἐξ ὑμῶν, κύριοι, προέβαινεν εἰς κανὲν διάβημα παρὰ τῇ κομήσσῃ;

Ὁ κ. Φολγκὰ εἶχε τὴν συνήθειαν νὰ λαμβάνῃ ταχέως τὰς ἀποφάσεις του.

— Θὰ τὸ [illegible] ἐγ' αὐτὸ τὸ διάβημα, εἶπε, δὲν ἔχετε παρὰ νὰ [illegible] δύο λέξεις διὰ νὰ μὲ διευκολύνετε.

Ἀντὶ ἄλλης ἀπαντήσεως ὁ Ἰάκωβος ἔλαβε μίαν πέννα καὶ ἔγραψε τὰ ἑξῆς.

«Ἀνεκοίνωσα τὰ πάντα εἰς τὸν συνήγορόν μου κ. Φολγκά. Σώσατέ με καὶ σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι νὰ σιωπήσω διὰ παντός. Θὰ μὲ ἀφήσετε νὰ χαθῶ, Γενεβιέβη, σεῖς ποῦ γνωρίζετε τόσον καλὰ ὅτι εἶμαι ἀθῶος;

Ἰάκωβος»

— Εἶνε ἀρκετόν; ἠρώτησε τεῖνων τὴν ἐπιστολὴν εἰς τὸν νεαρὸν δικηγόρον.

— Ναὶ καὶ σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι ὅτι ἐντὸς εἴκοσι τεσσάρων ὡρῶν θὰ συναντήσω τὴν κόμησσαν.

Ὁ Μπλανζὲν ἤρχισε νὰ δακτυλογραφῇ σημεῖα ἀνυπομονησίας καὶ οἱ δικηγόροι ἠναγκάσθησαν νὰ ἀναχωρήσουν ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς. [illegible] εἶχον ἤδη διέλθει τὴν πλατεῖαν τῆς Νέας Ἀγορᾶς ὅταν εἰς ἀπόστασιν μερικῶν βημάτων παρετήρησαν ἕνα πλανόδιον μουσικὸν τὸν ὁποῖον παρηκολούθουν μερικὰ χαμίνια.

Ἦτο εἷς ἐκ τῶν τύπων ἐκείνων τῶν ἀγροτικῶν ραψῳδῶν οἱ ὁποῖοι εἶνε ἐνδεδυμένοι μὲν ἔνδυμα τὸ ὁποῖον ποικίλλει μεταξὺ ῥεδιγκότας καὶ βέστας. Ὁ μουσικὸς παίζων ἓν ἐλεεινὸν βιολίον ἔψαλλε μὲ τόνον ἐντελῶς ἐπαρχιακὸν ἕνα παλαιὸν ἆσμα.

Τὴν ἄνοιξιν ἡ χελιδόνα
Τινάζει τάλαφρά φτερὰ
Πετάει στὸν ἀέρα ἴσια
Μὲ τὴν καρδιὰ ὅλο χαρά.

Μηχανικῶς ὁ κ. Φολγκὰ ἔθεσε τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τὸ θυλάκιόν του ἀναζητῶν νόμισμά τι διὰ τὸν μουσικὸν, ὅταν ἐκεῖνος ἐπλησίασε πρὸς αὐτὸν μὲ τὸν πῖλον εἰς τὸ χέρι ὡς διὰ νὰ λάβῃ τὸ διδόμενον καὶ εἶπε.

— Δὲν μὲ ἀναγνωρίζετε λοιπόν;

Ὁ δικηγόρος ἀνεσκίρτησε.

— Σεῖς ἐδῶ, ἀνέκραξεν.

— Ἐγὼ, μάλιστα, ἀπήντησεν ὁ Γκουντὰρ, διότι αὐτὸς ἦτο. Εἶμαι εἰς τὴν Σαβετὲρ ἀπὸ τὸ πρωῒ καὶ παραφυλάττω διὰ νὰ σᾶς συναντήσω διότι πρέπει νὰ σᾶς ὁμιλήσω. Ἀπόψε τὴ βράδυ, εἰς τὰς ἐννέα, ἐλᾶτε νὰ μοῦ ἀνοίξετε τὴν μικρὰν θύραν τοῦ μεγάρου τοῦ Σαντορέ.

Καὶ λαμβάνων πάλιν τὸ βιολίον του ἀπεμακρύνθη ἐξακολουθῶν νὰ ψάλλῃ τὸ ἴδιον μονότονον ἆσμα.

XXIV

Πολὺ περισσότερον ἀπὸ τὸν κ. Φολγκά, ὁ δικηγόρος τῆς Σαβετὲρ εἶχεν ἐκπλαγῇ διὰ τὸ ἀπρόοπτον τῆς συναντήσεως καὶ τὸ παράδοξον τοῦ προσώπου.

— Γνωρίζετε λοιπὸν αὐτὸν τὸν ἄνθρωπον; ἠρώτησε τὸν κ. Φολγκά, ὅταν ἀπεμακρύνθη ὁ πλανόδιος μουσικός.

— Αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἀπήντησεν ὁ κ. Φολγκά, εἶνε ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀστυνομικὸς περὶ τοῦ ὁποίου σᾶς ὡμίλησα ἤδη καὶ ὅστις ἔχει ἀναλάβει τὴν ὑπόθεσίν μας.

— Ὁ Γκουντάρ;

— Ὁλόκληρος.

— Καὶ δὲν τὸν ἀνεγνωρίσατε ἀμέσως;

Ὁ νεαρὸς δικηγόρος ἐμειδίασε.

—Πρὶν ὁμιλήσῃ, βεβαίως δὲν ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ τὸν ἀναγνωρίσω. Ὁ Γκουντὰρ τὸν ὁποῖον γνωρίζω ἐγὼ εἶνε ἀρκετὰ ὑψηλὸς, ἀδύνατος, ἀγένειος, καὶ τὰ μαλλιά του εἶνε κομμένα ἐν εἴδει ψήκτρας. Αὐτὸς ὁ πλανόδιος μουσικὸς εἶνε κοντὸς, παχουλὸς, ἔχει γενειάδα, καὶ τὰ μακρυὰ μαλλιά του πίπτουν σχεδὸν μέχρι τῆς ὀσφύος. Πῶς θέλετε λοιπὸν νὰ μαντεύσω ὅτι ὑπὸ τὸν ἀλήτην αὐτὸν μὲ τὸ βιολὶ εἰς τὸ χέρι καὶ τὴν ἰδιωματικὴν προφορὰν κρύπτεται ὁ Παρισινὸς ἀστυνομικός μας;

Ὁ κ. Μαγκουὰρ ἐμειδία.

— Οἱ ἐξ ἐπαγγέλματος κωμῳδοὶ εἶνε μηδὲν συγκρινόμενοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, εἶπεν. Ἰδοὺ ἕνας ὁ ὁποῖος ἦλθεν εἰς Σαβετὲρ σήμερα τὸ πρωῒ καὶ ἐν τούτοις εἶνε περισσότερον ἐντόπιος καὶ ἀπὸ αὐτὸν τὸν Σεμινώ. Μόλις ἦλθε καὶ ἀμέσως ἔμαθε τὴν μικρὰν θύραν τοῦ κήπου τοῦ κυρίου Σαντορέ.

— Ὡς πρὸς αὐτὸ, εἶνε εὐεξήγητον, εἶπεν ὁ κύριος Φολγκά. Ὅταν ἀφηγήθην τὰς λεπτομερείας τῆς ὑποθέσεως, δὲν παρέλειψα νὰ τοῦ εἴπω καὶ περὶ αὐτῆς τῆς θύρας ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς συνδρομῆς, τὴν ὁποίαν παρέσχεν ὁ Μεσινὲ εἰς τὴν δεσποινίδα Διονυσίαν.

Εἶχον φθάσει ἤδη εἰς τὴν ἄκραν τῆς ἐθνικῆς ὁδοῦ, ὅπου καὶ ἐσταμάτησαν.

— Μίαν λέξιν ἀκόμη, πρὶν ἀποχωρισθῶμεν, εἶπεν ὁ κ. Μαγλουάρ. Εἶσθε ἀποφασισμένος νὰ ἴδητε τὴν κόμησσαν ;

— Τὸ ὑπεσχέθην ἤδη.

— Τί σκοπεύετε νὰ τῆς εἰπῆτε ;

— Δὲν ἠξεύρω ἀκόμη. Αὐτὸ ἐξαρτᾶται ἐν μέρει καὶ ἀπὸ τὸν τρόπον ποῦ θὰ μὲ δεχθῇ.

—Καθ' ὅσον δύναμαι νὰ προμαντεύσω, ἔχων ὑπ' ὄψει μου τὸν χαρακτῆρά της, μόλις ἴδῃ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ Ἰακώβου, θὰ σᾶς διατάξῃ ἀμέσως νὰ ἐξέλθητε.

— Ποιὸς τὸ ξεύρει. Ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει δὲν πρέπει νὰ ὀπισθοδρομήσω πρὸς ἑνὸς διαβήματος, τὸ ὁποῖον ἡ συνείδησίς μου κρίνει ἀναγκαῖον.

— Ὅ,τι καὶ ἂν συμβῇ, ἡ σύνεσις δὲν βλάπτει, μὴν ἀφήσετε νὰ παραφερθῆτε. Συλλογισθῆτε ὅτι μία κίνησις ἄσκοπος πιθανὸν νὰ μᾶς ἀναγκάσῃ νὰ ἀλλάξωμεν τὸ σύστημά μας, τὸ μόνον τὸ ὁποῖον παρουσιάζει σήμερον ἐλπίδας τινὰς ἐπιτυχίας.

— Μείνατε ἥσυχος.

Ἀνταλλάξαντες θερμὴν χειραψίαν ἀπεχωρίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ κ. Μαγκλουὰρ ἐπανέκαμψεν εἰς τὸν οἶκόν του, ἐνῷ ὁ κ. Φολγκὰ ἔλαβε τὴν ἄγουσαν πρὸς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ κ. Σαντορέ.

(Ἀκολουθεῖ)

Αἱ μεγάλαι νίκαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων
ΟΦΕΙΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΥΠΟΔΗΜΑΤΑ
ΓΕΩΡΓΑΤΟΥ

ΙΑΤΡΕΙΟΝ
Σ. Α. ΡΟΚΚΟΥ

Θεραπεύονται αἱ **δυσμορφίαι** τῆς ρινὸς, **χειλέων,** ὀφρύων καὶ τοῦ σώματος, παχυσαρκία καὶ ἰσχνότης. **Αἱ τρίχες** τοῦ προσώπου τῶν κυριῶν καὶ αἱ λευκαὶ τρίχες τῆς κεφαλῆς καὶ τοῦ μύστακος ἐξάγονται χωρὶς ν' ἀναφανῶσι πλέον καὶ συναμα προλαμβάνεται ἡ λεύκανσις τῶν τριχῶν. Προσέτι τὰ

Ἐξανθήματα	**Τριχόπτωσις**
Πανάδες	**Πιτυρίασις**
Ἔκζεμα	**Τριχοφάγος**

Θεραπεία πρὸς λεύκανσιν τοῦ δέρματος.

16 ὁδὸς Ἀκαδημείου 16