PEACE ARK WAS FREIGHTED WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE ENEMY

55 Bags of Rubber, Weighing 4,000 Pounds, Seized When Oscar II. Was Detained at Kirkwall

A despatch from London says: It is ascertained that 55 bags of rubber, all consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds. The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the post-office for immediate transmission to its destination. The Oscar II. is the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. The Oscar II. was detained for more than 24 hours, but was allowed to proceed on December 6. There were reports at the time that part of the cargo was contraband and that a prize court would take the matter into consideration.

DRIVEN BACK IN MONTENEGRO

Austrian Forces Again Defeated by the Black Mountain Soldiers of Montenegro.

A despatch from London says: Seventy-five thousand Serbians have reformed at Scutari and Eloassan, in Albania, and the Montenegrin army, which heretofore has been debarred geographically from taking any large part in the war, is now throwing itself energetically into the contest against the Austrians.

The Montenegrin Consul-General here has received information that the Austrians directed, without result, a violent artillery fire against the Montenegrin positions on the Tara River on December 27. The enemy attacked energetically near Lioubovia, but was repulsed with great loss in the direction of Berane. The Montenegrins followed up their last success by occupying two more villages, advancing as far as Morita. On the Loveen front the Austrians opened fire from the forts and warships on Raskova Gora, but the Montenegrins held their ground. The bombardment continued fifteen hours, 2,000 large shells being fired. At the same time sharp infantry attacks were delivered, all of which were repulsed. Notwithstanding the intensity of the Austrian artillery fire the Montenegrins had only two killed and two wounded, which shows how poorly the guns were handled.

The success gained by the Montenegrins at Lopozitz was greater than at first announced. Five hundred Austrians were found on the right wing alone, the total Austrian losses being more than 2,000 killed and wounded. King Nicholas sent congratulations to the general commanding the Austro-Hungarian brigade. Austrian aeroplanes threw several bombs on Podgorica, killing two Austrian prisoners.

The French newspaper Echo de Paris prints the following Bucharest telegram: "The Austro-Hungarian offensive in Montenegro has been checked completely. The Austrians were faced by a stronger army than they expected to find, as many Serbians who made their way into Albania marched northward and joined the Montenegrins. South-west of Ipek the invaders were defeated in a severe battle."

A CRAZY PROVERB.

"Charity Begins at Home" Saying Is Not Right.

Of all crazy proverbs—and there are many which sound as if they had emanated from a lunatic asylum—the craziest is the one which says that "Charity begins at home."

If it had said "Duty begins at home," or "Love begins at home," or "Helpfulness begins at home," there would have been some sense in it; but who talks of "charity" at home?

Charity may begin at home, but it is somebody else's home. If it meant that the stream of charity takes its rise at home, where the members of the family put their heads together to think how they can best help So-and-so out of his difficulties, how they can give Mrs. Manychild some comforts now her thirteenth has arrived, how they may scheme to help Mr. Independence without his suspecting it, and so on—I say, if it meant that, the proverb would be all right.

But it does not. It means that until you and your own folk are fed up you've nothing to spare for next door; that if you and yours have to suffer privation of any kind in order to be kind, kindness is off the programme. That is what it means.

The proof of real charity is personal service, willingness to give oneself as well as one's gifts, willingness to make sacrifices of personal comfort, ease, pleasure, time.

There are people who think they are charitable if they throw a piece of silver to a beggar, if they dole out blankets and comforters. They may be truly charitable, but it does not follow that they are. The widow's mite was the greatest gift to the treasury, because it was given in the spirit of goodwill. Her charity did not begin at home, or she would have spent those two mites at the nearest bunshop.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT ORFANO

Will Check Possibility of Advance on Salonica From the East.

A despatch from London says: The Consuls of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with their staffs and families, have been arrested at Salonica by order of the French general, Sarrail, and taken aboard a French warship. Their Consulates are now occupied by allied troops.

Two new landings by the allies in the Near East are reported. The British have transferred some troops from Salonica to Orfano, a small Greek port 60 miles east of Salonica, with the intention of thus checking any possibility of a hostile advance from this quarter. The second landing was made by the French on the Greek Island of Castelorizo, off the south-east coast of Asia Minor, not far from the important seaport of Adalia.

An Athens despatch says that the occupation of Adalia is the object of the landing. A railway runs north of Adalia, and the presence there of a strong allied force would menace the communications of any hostile force operating against Egypt or the lower Tigris region.

These movements indicate that the allies' positions around Salonica are considered secure, and indications are that the campaign around Salonica will develop into a long-drawn warfare as on other fronts.

HAS "SNIPED" 91 TURKS.

Australian Sharpshooter's Record Includes at Least 50 Killed.

Letters from the Gallipoli Peninsula say that a Queensland cavalryman named Sing holds the record among the Australasian troops as a sniper. Up to the first of September Sing had shot 91 Turks, of whom at least 50 were killed outright. Sing was a crack marksman before the war and had won many prizes for his shooting at Brisbane and at Sydney. Since engaging in systematic sniping in the Dardanelles operations he has rarely missed one of his human targets.

Day after day and night after night he settles down comfortably in some favorite position and waits with inexhaustible patience for his chance. He sits for hours with a telescope as an aid watching the Turkish tracks over the hills or the lengths of the Turkish trenches until, sooner or later, a Turk shows himself. If the Turk is wary and quickly bobs up and then down again Sing does not fire. He proceeds on the principle that, emboldened by fancied security, the Turk will gradually risk first his head, then his shoulders and, finally, the upper half of his body. At this stage Sing's rifle cracks and the Turk is seen to fall.

A notch is made by Sing in a stick which he keeps by way of a record. Sing's sniping performances are said to be beyond question, for every telling shot by him has been checked by some officer.

BIRDS FRIENDS OF ALLIES.

Warn British Soldiers of Approach of Deadly Gases.

Many soldiers at the front have commented on the fact that the birds do not desert the region of the fighting line, despite the noise of the firing. But it is stranger still that the birds have ranged themselves on the side of the Allies against one method of German warfare. A soldier on short leave from the trenches tells how the winged friends of the Allies warn them of the coming of the clouds of poison gas when the Germans attempt that mode of attack at night time.

In daylight the approach of the deadly cloud is easily detected. It is visible to the eyes of the watchers in trenches, and there is time to take precautions against its effects. But in the darkness of the night the coming of the gas is unseen. Then it is that the birds come to the help of the soldiers. Long before the smell of the fumes can be detected in the trenches there is a great clamoring of birds awakened from their night perches. The birds fly away beyond the reach of the fumes, but in the meantime the British soldier is prepared.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.29¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.26¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.22¾; all rail.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 50c; No. 3 C.W., 48c; extra No. 1 feed, 48c; No. 1 feed, 47c, all rail.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 79c, on track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 39c; commercial oats, 36 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.07 to $1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, $1 to $1.03; sprouted, smutty, and tough, according to sample, 90 to 96c; feed wheat, 80 to 85c.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, $1.90; sample peas, according to sample, $1.75.

Barley—Malting barley, 57 to 60c; feed barley, 50 to 53c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 87 to 88c; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.80; second patents, in jute bags, $6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, $4.80, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $25; middlings, per ton, $26; good feed flour, per bag, $1.60.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, per ton, $17.50 to $18; No. 2, per ton, $13 to $15; baled straw, per ton, $6.50 to $7.

Country Produce.

Butter—There was a fair trade here, but receipts of first grades are limited. Prices rule firm. Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 50 to 55c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $2.

Beans—$4.15 to $4.25.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 20 to 25c.

Cheese—Large, 18½c; twins, 19c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and New Brunswicks at $1.45 to $1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 16 to 16½c; hams, medium, 17½ to 19c; heavy, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 24c to 25c; backs, boneless, 27 to 28c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clear bacon, in tons, 16¼c; in cases, 16½c; clear bellies, 16c; fat backs, 13c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14c; tubs, 14¼c; pails, 14½c; shortening, tierces, 12c; tubs, 12¼c; pails, 12½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 4—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 45½c; No. 3 do., 44½c; No. 4 do., 43½c. Barley—Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 82c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.90; seconds, $6.40; strong bakers', $6.20; Winter patents, choice, $6.50; straight rollers, $5.80 to $5.90; do., bags, $2.75 to $2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.20 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.50. Bran, $24. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $31 to $33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20 to $20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18 to 18¼c; finest easterns, 17½ to 17¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35¼c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 53c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.35. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.75 to $14.25; do., country, $11.25 to $12.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29.50 to $30; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50 to $29. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 11¾c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12¼c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 14½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.22¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.19¾ to $1.20¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.15¾ to $1.17¾; December, $1.19½; May, $1.20¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 41½ to 42c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.20¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.19¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.15¼ to $1.16¼; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.16⅝; May, $1.20⅝. Linseed—Cash, $2.16 to $2.16½; December, $2.15; May, $2.20.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.50 to $7.65; do., good, $7 to $7.25; do., medium, $6 to $6.75; do., common, $5.40 to $5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75; do., common, $4 to $4.50; feeders, good, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $60; Springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6.50 to $7.50; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $6; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; lambs, cwt., $10 to $11; calves, medium to choice, $6.75 to $10.50; do., common, $4 to $4.50; hogs, fed and watered, $8.75 to $9.10.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8 to $8.25; do., medium, $7 to $7.50; do., common, $5.50 to $6.50; do., choice cows, $6.25 to $6.50; do., medium, $5 to $5.50; do., bulls, $5 to $6.75; canners, $3.25 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $90 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $80 to $85. Springers, $65 to $75; sheep, ewes, $6.75 to $7; bucks and culls, $6.25 to $6.50; lambs, $10 to $10.50; hogs, f.o.b., $10.

GREAT STRUGGLE ON EAST FRONT

Outcome a Transformation of Military Position In Russian Theatre.

A despatch from London says: In the Entente capitals there is a general opinion that the Russian campaign in Bessarabia, which has been undertaken in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, is likely to have an important bearing on the whole war situation.

According to one version Russia's new move is the forerunner of the impending Roumanian entry into the war on the side of the Entente. The Pall Mall Gazette's Russian correspondent writes: "Russian joint operations with Roumania are on the point of beginning. Roumania will fight with us, although not for us. Her siding with the Entente is not the result of French or English sympathies, but an endeavor to realize the Roumanian dream of sovereignty over Bukowina and Transylvania. As preparation for Roumania's entry into the war Russia's aim is to reconquer Bukowina for the benefit of her new ally. This task can be accomplished in a few weeks.

"The Roumanians will then fortify the new province and march with the Russians through Bulgaria and Transylvania, while simultaneously the Italians, French, British and Serbians will deal blows on other fronts.

The German and Russian official bulletins regarding the operations south of the Pripet River laconically declare that the battles are proceeding. The importance of the engagements seems to be considered by the Russian military critics as great.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TO HELP HER ALLIES

Fierce Struggles In Bessarabia Are Aimed at Bulgars and Greeks.

A despatch from London says: The fierce fighting on the Galician-Bessarabian front, of which mention is made in both Russian and Austrian official statements, seems to support the forecasts that Russia, instead of directly attacking Bulgaria, hopes to reduce the pressure on the Entente allies in the Balkans and, in Asia Minor and impress Roumania and Greece by a diversion to the north, with the intent, if possible, of breaking through the Austrian lines.

Simultaneously comes news of the capture by the Russians of Kashan, one of the principal cities of Persia, and of an advance towards the still more important city of Ispahan. These points are too remote for their occupation directly to menace the Turks who are fighting the British under Gen. Townsend on the Tigris, but undoubtedly the Russian advance will have an important political effect in Persia, and possibly an influence upon the projected movement of the central powers against Egypt.

TRENCH COOKING BY GIRLS.

Woman's College in London Gives a Special Course.

Cookery lessons in a trench dug in the grounds of the new King's College for Women (University of London, at Campden Hill) is among the features of a special course on camp cookery inaugurated at the college recently and open to non-students.

This course and one which opened recently on "Economic Housekeeping in War Time" will, it is thought, be specially useful to women war workers in view of the fact that the employment of women as cooks, porters, orderlies, etc., is now permitted in the military hospitals.

The practical work in the camp cookery course will be undertaken out of doors whenever possible and will include the building and making of outside fires, ovens, etc., improvising of camp cookery implements, the joining of meat, etc. Attention will therefore be directed to cooking in large quantities, stewing, soup making, bread making, and the making of boiled puddings.

The Hostess' Response.

Mr. B., who was dining out, had done lavish justice to the good things before him. By way of graceful apology he remarked, with a beaming smile directed toward his hostess:

"I've always heard ma'am, that the highest compliment one can pay the housekeeper is to eat heartily. You observe that I have been exceedingly polite."

"Thank you, Mr. B.," smiled back the hostess. "Indeed, I think you have carried politeness to the point of flattery."

STEAMER PERSIA SUNK BY PIRATES

Went to Bottom of Mediterranean Five Minutes After Being Torpedoed.

A despatch from London says: The British steamer Persia, of the Peninsula and Oriental Line, has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. The Persia was torpedoed without warning and sank in five minutes.

No warning was given the Persia before the torpedo was launched, according to authoritative information which it is reliably understood Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General here, has in his possession.

Out of a total of 400 passengers and crew on the steamer only 153 were saved. This number of survivors have arrived at Alexandria, Egypt. It is possible that a few more may be added.

The number of lives lost was therefore 247 or a number very close to that, making the disaster of the Persia second only to the Lusitania loss among the list of passenger steamers sunk by German and Austrian submarines. When the Italian steamship Ancona, which ranks in the third place, was sunk 209 lives were lost.

Of the 153 persons saved only 59 were passengers, the other 94 being of the crew, and 59 of these being lascars. There were 241 passengers on board and 159 crew.

There were 87 women among the passengers. Of these only 17 are known to have been picked up. In addition there were 30 children.

Among those who perished was United States Consul-General Robert N. McNeely, on his way to his new post at Aden, Arabia.

The survivors include ten military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1.10 p.m.," says Reuter's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely by 1.15.

"Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that anyone was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude.

"The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSS THE STYR

Strong German Attempts to Drive Them Back to the Right Bank Fail.

A despatch from London says: The battle in the Galician Crown lands of Bukowina, which has been foreshadowed for some days by the concentration of heavy Russian and Teuton forces, has begun in earnest, and, according to an official statement issued in Petrograd, the Russians thus far have the upper hand. Czernowitz, the Crown lands capital, already has become the centre of the fighting. The Russians report they stormed the heights before the city and took 900 prisoners, including 15 officers. The city's population is said to be held ready for evacuation.

Czernowitz was taken by the Russians in the first Galician drive, and was retaken by the Austrians exactly a year later. Since then it has been firmly held by the Teutons. The Austro-German forces in Galicia are estimated at 1,500,000 men, and the Czar is believed to have an army of almost equal numerical strength, including the strong forces recently withdrawn from Bessarabia.

Some London observers, speculating on the meaning of the Bessarabian move, hail it as one of the most ambitious strategic plans since the beginning of hostilities, and predict that it will prove a colossal attempt to break the backbone of the Germanic allies whole line across the Balkans. Thus one critic says: "The plan is that Russia and the other allies, moving from different sides, shall meet in the Balkans and gain complete mastery of that peninsula. If they succeed, Turkey will be subdued and the vitals of Austria-Hungary menaced."

The Russians, according to the latest official report issued at Petrograd, crossed the Styr between the Kovel and the Sarny railway and the village of Czartorysk. Strong German attempts to drive them back to the right bank of the river failed. Other local successes are claimed by the Russians.

Criticism Implied.

"He doesn't like my cooking," sobbed the three-months bride, a tear on her long lashes. "I just know he doesn't. So there!"

"What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't like your cooking?"

"No-no-o," stammered the bride.

"Nonsense, child, it's just your imagination. I felt there was no basis—"

"There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking the loveliest things for him for about two weeks and then he told me he had decided to become a raw food faddist. Bo-hoo-o-oo!"

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Vosges Operations Have Yielded 1,668 During the Past Few Days.

A despatch from Paris says: The French offensive in the Vosges is assuming very important proportions. Fresh gains of considerable magnitude are reported officially. The number of unwounded German prisoners made since the operation began December 21, is now 1,862.

A despatch from Berlin says that the German War Office admits that the French penetrated the German positions on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, but says they were driven out. From the official French War Office reports, however, it does not appear that the German assertions are accurate. It is evident, on the contrary, that gains of great importance have been made and that the Germans have suffered during the operations thus far very considerable losses.

There is no indication that the offensive, which has been apparently successful to date, is to be dropped. It would rather appear that the advantages gained are to be followed by even more determined assaults. In this connection the French communication says:

"Notwithstanding the violent counter-attacks of the enemy, the action left us masters of a series of German works established between Echelsen and Hirzstein, which have been added to the trenches already lost to the enemy. The total number of uninjured prisoners taken since the beginning of these operations is 1,668. Prisoners say that the German losses in the course of our attack were very large.

"The most dreaded period of winter is from the end of December to the end of January," was a French general's reply a year ago to the demands for a great offensive. The same remark would probably apply equally this year. Reuter's correspondent at western headquarters, after remarking that the British staff is confident that the allies are now strong in men and munitions that they can break through the German lines whenever the right time comes, declares that the weather is the chief reason for postponing the big movement, and adds: "Such a movement needs careful planning and extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of counter-attacks, which may end in rolling up the agressor. With the face of the country in a porous and mushy condition, it is impossible to effect essential quick movements of artillery, without which any big offensive is foredoomed to fail."

THE GURKHA'S CHARGE.

A Humorous Incident from the Fighting Lines.

That the Indian troops not only respect but love their officers is illustrated in the following humorous story from T. P.'s Journal:

A young English subaltern had just arrived at the front, and his superior officers, who were not at all sure of him, gave an old Hindu soldier of his regiment orders to keep his eye on him. The Indian was very proud of his trust, and looked after the young fellow as if he had been his own son, although he was always perfectly respectful and obedient.

Then, one afternoon, the Germans across the way started a violent bombardment. Carried away by his feelings, the boy jumped up and exposed himself unnecessarily to their fire. The Gurkha immediately pulled him back, pushed him to the floor of the trench, and sat on him! The young Englishman struggled to rise, but the Gurkha sat tight.

"Not yet, sahib," he cried, "not yet!"

And it was not until the colonel gave the order to charge that the conscientious Hindu allowed his prisoner to rise, saluted him respectfully, and charged the enemy trenches at his side.

GERMAN LAWYERS SUFFER.

Their Business Reduced to a Minimum By the War.

Attention is being called on every side to the difficult, if not precarious, position in which a large number of the lawyers and notaries of Germany find themselves as a result of the war. Few professional men, it is claimed, are suffering quite as keenly, nor as uncomplainingly, as they. The war has resulted in a minimum of litigation, and in a maximum of "poor cases" that take up time and money, but seldom pay anything at all. The number of women who have troubles with their landlords and have to call on legal aid has risen amazingly.

As large a proportion of them as of other professions have been drawn into the army, and unless they have bank accounts they find it next to impossible to live on the military allowance.

Any number of notaries and many of the lawyers are common soldiers or at most non-commissioned officers, and their pay in consequence is utterly out of proportion to the income which they have customarily received from their practice.

ATTACK BY NAVY SEEN AS SPORT

"PICNIC FOR THE MEN" AT SHELLING OF DEDEAGATCH

"We Banged and Battered Away at 2,000 Yards," Writes the Narrator.

The much-criticized Balkan war as a sort of amateur sport is emphasized in a British officer's description of the bombardment of Dedeagatch, by the British fleet, which has been published in London. The writer gives a gruesome preparation in the captain's cabin, turned into an operating theatre, need arose for [illegible] no defence of the port [illegible] by the Bulgarians.

Description of Bombardment.

The description of the bombardment is in part as follows: "At about a quarter [illegible] afternoon we loosed off [illegible] racks. Our first shot [illegible] diers tearing out of the [illegible] we eased up a bit and [illegible] clear. Then we banged [illegible] at about 2,800 yards, [illegible] ous holes and smashed [illegible] of walls. Unless some[illegible] inside the buildings, [illegible] not hurt any one. [illegible] of the battle declare [illegible] dred soldiers were [illegible] barracks.)

"We were only [illegible] and damage, not [illegible] thrifty Bulgar [illegible] perty knocked about [illegible] little if his neighbor [illegible] —is laid out.

"After a bit we [illegible] bor—very tricky work, [illegible] the caiques which [illegible] shoot at were just [illegible] breakwater, and [illegible] from the ship, the [illegible] the elevation of the [illegible] difference. The [illegible] settled when one [illegible] and sails afire, and [illegible] ing down to the [illegible]

"The destroyers [illegible] much less water than [illegible] and were able to [illegible] the charts of Dedeagatch [illegible] curate, and they [illegible] of things. Fortunately [illegible] of the town had [illegible] the troops stayed [illegible] hills, so I don't [illegible] hurt. We killed a [illegible] tried to hide it [illegible] one which ran away. [illegible] Two of the destroyers [illegible] still greater 39 [illegible] inch guns.

Just Became [illegible]

"When we [illegible] no one to hurt, it [illegible] fire or Trafalgar [illegible] being the 110th anniversary [illegible] battle of Trafalgar [illegible] ner of things or [illegible] was effective [illegible] We burned a very [illegible] many railway [illegible] and two oil stores [illegible]

"But the best [illegible] houses behind the [illegible] an immense factory [illegible] ly inflammable [illegible] stories high, to which [illegible] had two annexes [illegible] With a roaring [illegible] no fire brigade to [illegible] a most gorgeous [illegible] flames were bright [illegible] shadow six miles away.

"The railway [illegible] the fire jumping along [illegible] the other and every [illegible] windward, and the [illegible] ed solidly and well [illegible] tion catching. The [illegible] lights, which were [illegible] shells and ventilated [illegible]

"The great thing [illegible] nobody tried to put [illegible] if one got smoky, [illegible] things up a bit and [illegible] tilation, so I don't [illegible] ever see a finer [illegible] gatch. The sparks [illegible] tory unfortunately [illegible] to anything, but [illegible] in the wind.

"Chawed Up" by Shells.

"Sometimes a shell would [illegible] fire to a building [illegible] hole in the front wall [illegible] chawing it up. Or [illegible] it would blow the roof off [illegible] brick wall out—satisfactory [illegible] picturesque. The barracks [illegible] several detached sections [illegible] one of them burned. The [illegible] had a flag flying over [illegible] rack buildings, and [illegible] down in six shots, [illegible] building it had adorned.

"We stayed on until [illegible] enjoying the blaze. The [illegible] the big warehouse must have [illegible] 20 feet or more from [illegible] fire looked solid from the [illegible] upward—streamers [illegible] ing upward from each of the [illegible] dows on the front and from [illegible] annexes and sides. The [illegible] burned during the afternoon, [illegible] and some flames, but mostly [illegible] greasy-looking smoke, which [illegible] 1,500 feet and clung together [illegible] about two miles. Unfortunately [illegible] was in a tank in the ground, [illegible] not spread much. But one [illegible] car had oil or tar in it, and it [illegible] ran out all blazing, a fine sight."