

MISTAKES COST MONEY,

But you make no mistake by buying space in

"The Evening Telegram"

Record of Sales of The Evening Telegram for 1917:

1,879,781.

Read the following SWORN STATEMENT for the past 12 months:

Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1—	H .. 6073 .. 6223 .. S .. 6282 .. 6507 .. S .. H .. 5938 .. 5937 .. 6285 .. 6726											
2—	5918 .. 6098 .. 6220 .. S .. 6449 .. 6528 .. S .. 5843 .. 5977 .. 6065 .. 6587 .. 6508											
3—	5750 .. 6136 .. 6471 .. S .. 6822 .. 6412 .. S .. 6329 .. 5681 .. 5997 .. 6189 .. 6709											
4—	5748 .. S .. S .. 6452 .. 6433 .. H .. H .. 6187 .. 5859 .. 6140 .. 6303 .. 6605											
5—	5942 .. 6143 .. 6213 .. 6585 .. 6335 .. 6400 .. 6023 .. S .. 5990 .. 6075 .. 6339 .. 6538 .. 6508											
6—	6121 .. 6355 .. 6061 .. H .. S .. 6560 .. 6009 .. 5990 .. 6075 .. 6339 .. 6538 .. 6508											
7—	S .. 6178 .. 6308 .. 6385 .. 6607 .. 6540 .. 6283 .. 6012 .. 5991 .. S .. 6592 .. 6563											
8—	6168 .. 6228 .. 6192 .. S .. 6507 .. 6299 .. S .. 5701 .. 6092 .. 6216 .. 6358 .. 6549											
9—	6127 .. 6319 .. 6102 .. 6644 .. 6529 .. 6316 .. 6233 .. 5545 .. S .. 6049 .. 6342 .. S											
10—	6177 .. 6308 .. 6598 .. 6212 .. 6410 .. S .. 6280 .. 5604 .. 6175 .. 6122 .. 6542 .. 6749											
11—	6142 .. S .. S .. 6508 .. 6435 .. 6321 .. 5881 .. 5723 .. 6294 .. 6042 .. S .. 6782											
12—	5908 .. 6498 .. 6440 .. 6534 .. 6446 .. 6550 .. 5913 .. S .. H .. 6218 .. 6502 .. 7274											
13—	6102 .. 6382 .. 6466 .. 6862 .. S .. 6062 .. 6179 .. 5718 .. 5880 .. 5756 .. 6157 .. 6279											
14—	S .. H .. 6466 .. 6869 .. 6435 .. 6138 .. 6187 .. 5795 .. 5813 .. S .. 6536 .. 6390											
15—	6021 .. 6158 .. 5866 .. S .. 6081 .. 6015 .. S .. 5705 .. 6224 .. 5856 .. 6409 .. 6433											
16—	5830 .. 6274 .. 6477 .. 6598 .. 6526 .. 6176 .. 6265 .. 5767 .. S .. 6029 .. 6389 .. S											
17—	6094 .. 6087 .. H .. 6710 .. 6402 .. S .. 6207 .. 5850 .. 6048 .. 6156 .. 6728 .. 6770											
18—	5983 .. S .. S .. 6753 .. 6412 .. 6253 .. 6055 .. 5882 .. 6104 .. 5881 .. S .. 6698											
19—	5988 .. 6578 .. 6251 .. 6372 .. 6538 .. 6054 .. 6166 .. S .. 6224 .. 5933 .. 6481 .. 6574											
20—	6043 .. 6432 .. 6533 .. 6504 .. S .. 5906 .. 5832 .. 5603 .. 6015 .. 6240 .. 6460 .. 6477											
21—	S .. 5038 .. 6297 .. 6580 .. 6692 .. 5838 .. 6333 .. 5703 .. 6026 .. S .. 6154 .. 6462											
22—	H .. 6032 .. 6353 .. S .. 6546 .. 5968 .. S .. H .. 6281 .. 6516 .. 6179 .. 6874											
23—	6070 .. 6080 .. 6155 .. 6736 .. 6352 .. 5959 .. 6487 .. 5795 .. S .. 6700 .. 6409 .. S											
24—	6158 .. 6439 .. 6626 .. 6589 .. H .. S .. 6384 .. 5425 .. 6388 .. 6429 .. 6421 .. 6992											
25—	6100 .. S .. S .. 6484 .. 6383 .. 6208 .. 5478 .. 5487 .. 6054 .. 6581 .. S .. H											
26—	6125 .. 6345 .. 6661 .. 6381 .. 6414 .. 6050 .. 6058 .. S .. 5596 .. 6522 .. 6374 .. 6379											
27—	6283 .. 6136 .. 6572 .. 6410 .. S .. 5134 .. 6073 .. 5939 .. 5939 .. 6620 .. 6212 .. 6088											
28—	S .. 6099 .. 6462 .. 6801 .. 6606 .. 5932 .. 6273 .. 5590 .. 5836 .. S .. 6512 .. 6218											
29—	6209 .. 6244 .. S .. 6533 .. 6089 .. S .. 5198 .. 6376 .. 6648 .. 6648 .. 6252 .. 6572											
30—	6200 .. 6234 .. 5991 .. 6564 .. 6078 .. 5983 .. 5572 .. S .. 6394 .. 6190 .. S											
31—	5684 .. 6401 .. 6274 .. 6078 .. 6118 .. 5810 .. 6723 .. 6723 .. 6723 .. 6723 .. 6723 .. 6579											
TH.	150896	142421	164392	158004	168206	154746	158250	142579	145469	168541	166519	164758

Total Number of Copies—1,879,781. 302 Days of Issue. 6,224 Average Issue. Increase 1917,—58,816.

AFFIDAVIT:

I, H. AUGUSTUS HERDER, of the City of St. John's, Newfoundland, Accountant of The Evening Telegram Newspaper, being duly sworn do depose and say:

- 1.—That the average circulation per issue for the year ending December 31st, 1917, was 6,224 copies.
- 2.—That this statement of circulation does not include any spoiled sheets, destroyed papers, returned copies, or papers sold in any other way than day by day in the ordinary course of trade to news dealers, news vendors and subscribers, including "exchanges".
- 3.—That the above tabular statement is a correct report of the 302 issues of The Evening Telegram for the year ending December 31st, 1917.

And I have signed, H. A. HERDER.

Sworn and acknowledged before me, at St. John's, this 4th day of February, A.D. 1918.

D. F. KENT,

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM offers its patrons the utmost value for his dollar.

Count the Returns, NOT the Cost!

To-Day's Cables.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, To-Day. An official statement on British aerial operations reports considerable activity on Saturday and the bombing of various enemy targets. Five hostile machines were brought down in the fighting, says the statement, and five others were disabled. One British machine is missing.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

VANCOUVER, B.C. To-Day. A new political party was born Saturday when the Federated Labor Party was formed at a conference of delegates following the conclusion of the eighth annual convention of British Columbia Federation of Labor. The new party will be a working class political organization and not confined to Union men but organized workers as well.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY EFFECTIVE WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, To-Day.

A German barrage fire at sundown last night opened a heavy bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometres of the front. Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment and one suffered shell shock. It was ascertained to-day that the American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them on Sunday.

STRIKE AT JENA.

AMSTERDAM, To-Day. A new strike movement, the Berliner Tageblatt of Saturday evening announced, began at Jena Saturday; about one-third of the workmen striking.

STRIKE OFF.

AMSTERDAM, To-Day. Trieste despatch received by way of Berlin reports that a general strike, including shipyard workers, was declared there. A deputation of strikers interviewed the Governor demanding peace and food. After hear-

ing the Governor's reply, which dwelt especially on the recent speech of Count Cernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the strikers held a further meeting and decided to resume work. This they have already done.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, To-Day. Drastic military measures, according to a report from Copenhagen, even the threat of the death sentence, in the event of conviction by court martial, for refusal to obey the military order to resume work on Monday seems to have had the effect of breaking down the German strike movement. Very little news came through to-day and that mainly of semi-official assurances that the strike is ended and that work will be resumed to-morrow. Those semi-official despatches admit the result was obtained by military measures and threats to draft the recalcitrants into the army. According to the Socialist paper Vorwarts the trial of Socialist Deputy Wilhelm Dittman has already opened before an extraordinary court martial. He is charged with inciting to high treason, resistance of public authority and transgression of prohibition against participation in

the direction of the strike. The commander of the Brandenburg District threatens imprisonment up to one year for further participation in the direction of strikers.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH NOT RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. An official statement which was issued by the British Embassy to-day denied the report that Sir Frederick O. Smith, Attorney General of England, who came to this country on a special mission, had been recalled by the British Government because of dissatisfaction over some of his public utterances. The statement said there was no truth whatever in the report and that it always had been Sir Frederick's intention to return home at the end of January. The New York Evening Post published a sensational story to the effect that the British Government, angered by the tenor of certain speeches delivered in America by Sir Frederick Smith, had ordered his immediate return to England. Among other things, the Evening Post quoted Sir Frederick as having said that after the trial of Roger Casement, "I threatened to resign from the Cabinet unless the traitor was executed. I gave them

the choice between Casement or myself. Nothing ever gave me greater delight than the execution of Casement and of saying, in speaking of the Irish Convention, let them keep on talking; in a few months, whatever happens, it won't amount to a damn." The announcement of Sir Frederick's approaching return to England was given out on Saturday.

WAR REVIEW.

The war is to be prosecuted vigorously, by the Entente Allies and the United States, until a peace based upon the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law is obtained. This was the decision of the Supreme War Council of countries in arms against the Teuton Powers. The Germans, apparently in earnest, began the straddling of the Americans in Lorraine Saturday. Late in the afternoon they let down a barrage on the American line on a front of several kilometers, the heaviest in many days, but at the last account General Pershing's men were answering them shot for shot. Casualties among the Americans were slight when the report was sent out and their marksmanship had been so effective that several German dugouts had been made untenable. Under the strong repressive measures of the military authorities in Germany, the general strike continues to diminish in importance, and, according to semi-official advices from Berlin, the trouble is expected to cease early this week. Already, probably spurred by the threats of the military authorities of drastic action against them, many workmen throughout the empire, and especially in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, again have returned to their duty, and even recalcitrant ones are expected, beginning Monday, to start to work without further loss of time. In Brandenburg the order of Military Commander telling dissatisfied workmen that they must resume their duties was tense and sharp and evidently was intended to convey to the strikers the intimation that the Government, at the present moment, requires fullest efforts of the workers for the further prosecution of the war; employees failing to resume work, said the order will be tried by court martial which is authorized to impose a sentence of death, the execution to take place within 24 hours of the time sentenced is imposed. Notwithstanding that shipyard workers in Hamburg, in large numbers, had returned to their duties. The latest reports are to the effect that the dissatisfaction was so great that they again were to have been called out on Sunday. Lack of information from German sources, however, leaves no verification whether or not men threw down their tools. Social unrest now has spread to Trieste—Austria's principal seaport on the Adriatic Sea—here also a strike among shipyard and other workers was declared the main point of insistence by men, as in Germany, being peace and better fed. On being referred to the Premier's recent speech, in which Austria's desire for the cessation of the war was desired, the strikers resumed work. In Finland its guards, who are backing the new Government, are still reported as making progress in putting down disaffection among the revolutionaries headed by

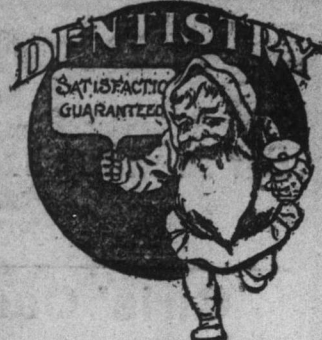
the Red Guard. In Helsinki the serious situation continues to exist. The Red Guards who control the capital, aided by Russians, are reported to be carrying out a reign of terror, murdering and plundering. Apparently the peace conference at Brest Litovsk has not as yet again approached the point at which the Russians and Teutonic Allies were reported to have reached impasse at their previous session. Last accounts of the deliberations show that the delegates were engaged mainly in the discussion of the status of the Ukrainian and Finnish representatives concerning whose right to participation in the peace parleys some doubt exists among the Russians and the spokesmen of the Central Powers. Supreme War Council was convened last Tuesday at Versailles, France, under the Chairmanship of Georges Clemenceau, French Premier, and ended Saturday. It had been forecasted that the Council would be an important one and that at it a momentous decision would be reached both as regards the prosecution of the war and the possibilities of peace. The United States was represented in Council by General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of American Army; Britain's representatives were Premier Lloyd George and Major General Sir Hughes Wilson, Sub-Chief British General Staff; for Italy Premier Orlando, Foreign Minister Sonnino and General Cadorna, and for France Foreign Minister Pichon, General Ferdinand Foch, Chief of Staff of Ministry War and General Maximo Weygand.

AMSTERDAM, To-day.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung published a Munster despatch of Feb. 1st reproducing a proclamation issued by the Deputy Commanding General in which he says: "Germany is face to face with her hour of destiny; her enemies have abandoned hope of victory by arms and are now trying to sow dissension in our ranks. A propaganda on a larger scale, supported by ideas of the Russian revolution, has resulted in some sectors of the population following the enticements of irresponsible agitators; they do not realize that they are committing shame but treason against the fatherland. I raise my warning voice to ask you to consider what will happen if our front begins to totter. Foreign countries are already rejoicing at the success of their propaganda observing with malicious glee our German Michael again walking into a trap, that must make Germany experience such conditions as the Russian revolution produced. Let every one help to terminate the shameful spectacle of a strike and denounce the mischievous agitators and bring them to their deserved punishment."

AMSTERDAM, To-Day.

A despatch from Sofia to the Vossische Zeitung says: A strong protest should have been made in the Bulgarian Parliament against the silence regarding Bulgaria's war aims which have marked the recent German and Austrian pronouncements. Premier Radolovitch, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, attributed his mission to the urgent business which Germany and Austria-Hungary had in their own countries. In the debate which followed it was stated that the Bul-



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garian people were astonished and disappointed at the omission and demanded unequivocal enlightenment in regard to the attitude of Germany and Austria. M. Mallinoff, leader of the Democratic party, asserted that the people would not be content until Bulgaria's war aims received the formal approval of the German Reichstag. M. Todoroff, another party leader, said that the Austro-German attitude was incomprehensible and unflattering.

CHARGER WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

HALIFAX, To-day. The commission of enquiry into the Imo-Mount Blanc collision in Halifax Harbour, which caused the great explosion, gave their decision to-day, finding the Captain of the Mount Blanc and Pilot Mackay wholly guilty of a violation of the rules of navigation, and censuring the pilotage commission of Halifax, recommending Mackay's dismissal and finding Commander Wyatt of the dockyard guilty of neglect of duty. The Captain of the Mount Blanc and Mackay have been arrested and charged with manslaughter.

GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS.

The following first class passengers arrived from points west by the s.s. Glencoe: L. G. Ingraham, J. Crawford, G. Osborne, A. Smith, Capt. S. Percy, G. Austen, M. Grant, R. B. Brail, M. F. Mahoney, Mrs. A. Chubb, Miss M. Vaters, Miss R. Collins, Miss F. Furlong, G. Penney, E. Bulger, P. Fergush, G. C. Harris, J. Chubb, J. B. Patten, P. Gulliford, A. Price, T. Collins, D. Daley, W. Paul, Capt. S. B. Hines, D. Canon, Mrs. J. Pettit, Miss F. Pitcher, Miss P. Molloy, Miss E. Bartlett.

NEW FURNITURE.

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