

## To-Day's Cabels.

### 12.00 P.M.

#### ALLIED WAR COUNCIL TO MEET.

Pushing back the enemy from several trenches, which were held by the Italians in spite of the Austro-Germans offered strong resistance, but the Italians, who were ably supported by their artillery, would not be deterred and in addition to inflicting extremely heavy casualties captured eight officers and 283 men. On the other front, the fighting, except for other fronts, continues below normal, although the Canadians again have raided German trenches north of Lens, blowing up their dugouts and machine guns, taking prisoners and machine guns, further plans to meet the Germans on the western front, there will be an early meeting in plenary session at Versailles of the Supreme Allied War Council.

#### TO COMPEL OBSERVANCE OF FOOD REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, To-day. A bill to amend the food laws so as to empower the food administration to compel the observance of food laws and meatless days, or any other measures it prescribes, were introduced to-day by representatives Lever and Senator Pomeroy acting for the administration.

#### ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, To-day. In the Monte Solarolo salient, storming parties making an effective demonstration action penetrated enemy trenches. To the east of Cap Sile, by means of a surprise action carried out with admirable spirit, we extended our bridgehead, wresting some trenches from the enemy and repelling attacks. Two officers, 34 men of other ranks, two trench mortars and a few machine guns were captured in the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were more severe astride the Breda Valley. A patrol encountered the enemy in the valley occurred in the Valley of Ponte della Prina. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft machine guns. A fifth Our artillery and other aeroplanes were downed by British aviators. In the afternoon aeroplanes effectively bombed enemy forces in movement along the Lower Piave.

#### DEPTH BOMBS EFFICACIOUS.

LONDON, To-day. The German newspapers, in referring to Anglo-American measures against submarines, indicate that the employment of depth charges has been greatly increased and perfected since the American destroyers arrived in European waters. In the old days a destroyer was content to drop two or three depth charges in the vicinity where the submarine was last seen, but now, according to German accounts it is not unusual to find destroyers persisting in this business as many as forty have been exploded, thus covering a large area where the submarine is likely to be hiding. The Germans admit that this is a very unpleasant business for the operators of the U-boats. Thus the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following account of the experiences of a U-boat man in water patrolled by American destroyers: "One of our submarines shot a heavily laden steamer of 5,000 tons out of a convoy. A violent enemy counter attack followed. The destroyers left the convoy and followed the submarine and in the course of a few minutes dropped 39 water bombs around the spot where the U-boat was supposed to be submerged. Luckily they failed to hit her and our U-boat escaped unscathed. The same submarine was previously followed by two airplanes from midday until evening and pelted with 23 bombs, but escaped. The same newspaper contains an account of a submarine cruiser which had a narrow escape in a steamer torpedoed by her blow up with a terrific detonation wrapped in a column of flame and the next second the flames disappeared and the steamer was gone. The force of the explosion upset the submarine's steering apparatus and did other damage, but the crew finally succeeded in effecting repairs so that the U-boat managed to get to port."

#### CANUCKS WORRYING THE ENEMY.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, January 15th.—After its weeks of comparative rest the Canadian Corps is giving the enemy real tests of its mettle. On Sunday night, just after dark, a raiding party entered the Hun trenches just north of Lens and captured nearly half its own strength without suffering a single casualty. The attack, which was not preceded by any artillery preparation or barrage but only supported with a standing barrage on adjacent trenches by Stokes guns, was splendidly carried out. The enemy was taken completely by surprise and his resistance easily overcome. Eleven prisoners were captured. On the same night at almost the same hour another patrolling party operating opposite Mericourt crept right up to the enemy wire and lay in ambush for a hostile party. When an enemy party

of eight or nine strong came through the wire our men opened fire with machine guns and rifle grenades. The surprise was complete. The enemy made a hasty retreat, leaving two dead and one mortally wounded behind him. Later in the evening another of our patrols, working in Lens itself, unloaded its whole supply of 18 bombs amongst the enemy, who were standing by their trenches. The effect of the bombs could not be seen, but it is believed that casualties were inflicted and the enemy confusion was noticeable. On Monday morning an enemy reconnoitering patrol endeavoring to reach our wire was detected by our posts and repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire. Last night again the Canadians raided the enemy lines and captured two prisoners. The result of the raids has been to show that that part of the opposing lines is held by the 19th I.R. of the 22nd Division, a unit well known to the Canadians, who have beaten them twice before in memorable engagements.

#### BRITISH LABOR'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, To-day. The message, which was issued by the Labor Party in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, says: "We have reached a crisis in the war. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been interrupted because the Germans have refused to admit the principle of self-determination of peoples and the doctrine of no annexations. In thus acting the Central Powers are speaking clearly in the name of a militarist state. In this crisis the British people must speak, because the Russians can only succeed in their great and perilous task if supported by the people everywhere. The British people must proclaim to the Russian and Central Powers that it is identical with the Russians, that we too see no solution for the evils of militarism except self-determination and no indemnities. In applying this Russian principle to our own case we are conscious of the problems raised but we do not shrink from them. The British people accept the principle of no annexations for the British Empire. This applies to our case in Middle East Africa and India. We wish to remind the Russian people that Britain, taught by the loss of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, was the first modern state to grant complete self-determination to any group of its inhabitants, for example the Dominion of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. We accept the principle also for India and other dependencies of the British Empire, though we believe that the record of British government here gives little occasion for reproach. We intend to meet this by the more rapid development of self improvement. We respect the sovereign independence of the Turkish people in their national home, but we believe that the domination of their Government over other peoples is a hindrance to their own national development. Our Government is pledged to some of those peoples, Arabs, Palestinians and Armenians, that Ottoman rule shall not again be imposed on them. This responsibility should be undertaken by the peace conference and a permanent international organization that we hope will be constituted. In tropical Africa we repeat our renunciation of annexations. Nobody contends that the black races can govern themselves. They can only make it known that the particular Government under which they have been living is bad in some or all respects and indicate the specific evils from which they desire liberation. We believe that a peace conference would be well advised to place all tropical Africa under uniform international control. We adjure the peoples of Central Europe to declare themselves or make their Governments speak for them, to sever to Russia and ourselves. We call on them to give the same self-determination to the French, Alsatian, Italian, Polish and Danish peoples, as their states as Russia has given to Finland, Courland, Lithuania and Russian Poland."

The manifesto concludes: "The family interests of dynasties, and the desire of the German, Austrian and Magyar governing classes to dominate other classes and nationalities must no more be suffered to prevent self-determination in Central Europe as a whole, than the interests of British imperialism or British capitalism must be suffered to do elsewhere. Peoples of Central Europe, this catastrophe of the human race, this fatal only be ended by the defeat of militarism on both sides and by the victory on both sides of moral and intellectual fair dealing. If the world is to be saved it must be saved by good faith and reciprocity on the part of all. Do not fail us now. Do not let your governments drive the British people, as they are driving the Russian people, into a terrible choice between continuing the war and abandoning the only principles that can save the world. If this choice is forced upon us we shall choose as Russia chose, we shall continue, but the responsibility will be yours."

#### THE CALLIAUX CASE.

PARIS, To-day. Public interest in the Calliaux case is concentrated upon two points, the contents of the safe in the Florence Bank and the terms of Secretary of State Lansing's cable messages on the subject of the Calliaux-Luxburg relations.

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#### BOWLING'S SHIPS.

The S. S. Prosper left Pilley's Island at 8 p.m. yesterday, going north. The S. S. Portia will get away from Channel this evening if not detained by storm.

#### MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Reports regarding the contents of the safe vary in every newspaper. L'Humanite says the documents include a sketch of a concordat between France and the Vatican drawn up by President Poincare himself and comments on the relations between Premier Clemenceau and Cornelius Herz, which latter would have reference apparently to the Panama scandals. There were also, according to this newspaper, a letter from M. Clemenceau to Camille Barrere, French Ambassador to France. Madame Calliaux is quoted by the Humanite as saying the contents also included 555,000 francs, of which 20,000 francs were in gold as well as jewels, among them a diamond given by her mother and a diamond necklace. The Journal du Peuple, whose editor ends his editorial with "Vive Calliaux," says M. Calliaux never saw or corresponded with Count von Luxburg, although an Italian in Argentina several times tried to induce former Premier to enter into relations with German diplomacy. The same person on the day of Calliaux's departure from Argentina, the newspaper declares, offered to give M. Calliaux a letter from Count von Luxburg guaranteeing him safety during the voyage in case an enemy vessel should be met, but the offer was re-think of the situation.

#### THE QUESTION OF FINLAND.

LONDON, To-day. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked in the Commons to-day whether Britain knew that the French and Russian Governments had recognized the Republic of Finland, and if so, why there was delay on the part of Britain in doing likewise. Balfour said the British Government was aware of the recognition accorded Finland by France and the Russian Government, but it was the Government's view that before taking the formal step of recognition it would be desirable to ascertain what the Russian people think of the situation.

### 1.00 P. M.

#### MORE AERIAL RAIDS BY ALLIES.

LONDON, To-day. An official statement on aerial operations says: Following upon the very successful daylight raid over Germany on Monday, another raid was carried out the same night, the objective of which was the steel works at Thionville, midway between Luxembourg and Metz, where a lot of bombs were dropped. A further half ton of bombs were dropped on large railway junctions in the neighbourhood of Metz. The anti-aircraft gun fire and searchlight batteries were considerable around the objectives. All our machines returned.

#### COMPULSION IN PLACE OF PERSECUTION.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Stricter economy of food is to be required of the American people by the new laws put in the making to-day in Congress. Food Administrator Hoover has approved them, and they are expected to pass promptly as supplemental to the present Food Control Act. Wholesome and meatless days and other economies necessary that America may help sustain her war efforts would become mandatory by law instead of voluntary as at present.

#### COAL SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

LAUZANNE, To-day. The Gazette says that it learns that the German ammunition factories at Karlsruhe have been forced to close down owing to lack of coal, and that nine thousand men and women are out of work. Several other large towns are affected in a similar manner.

#### WHY CALLIAUX IS ACCUSED.

PARIS, To-day. The document which caused the arrest of M. Calliaux, according to the Temps, showed that he had been directly or indirectly in communication with a representative of an enemy power. The newspaper adds that Count von Luxburg, the then German Minister of Argentine, warned his Government that the praise Calliaux was receiving in the German press was compromising Calliaux and asked that Calliaux be not spoken of in a praiseworthy manner. "Count von Luxburg," the Temps continues, "recommended that the German newspapers be required to say that Calliaux had made every effort to solve the Morocco question too favorably for France. The Berlin cabinet was notified that Calliaux was soon being sent for Paris to appear in a law suit in which his opponents would use everything against him. This dispatch was not sent direct to Germany, but to Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, who sent it to Berlin via Sweden." The paper says it understands that the documents from the United States will add materially to the above statements.

#### LENINE FIRED UPON.

PETROGRAD, To-day. An automobile carrying Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik Premier, was fired upon to-night when he was driving to a meeting of the Council of People's Commissaries. Four shots were fired. The Premier was not hurt but the bullets shattered the windows of the automobile. A member of the party with the Premier was wounded slightly in the hand.

#### THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, To-day. No authoritative information has reached London on the progress of the political struggle in Berlin, but it is confirmed that Chancellor von Hertling's speech before the main committee of the Reichstag has been postponed for a few days, according to a despatch from Amsterdam. The crisis continues to rage around the fixing of Germany's attitude in the new phase of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. The correspondent in Berlin of the Kolnische Volks Zeitung believes that a satisfactory compromise will be reached and that it will avert any political or military catastrophe.

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#### MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

# The ROYAL STORES, Ltd.,

Wish to Announce that Their

## JANUARY

# WHITE SALE

Will Commence on Friday, Jan. 18th.

Great preparations have been made for the event, with the result that every day during the Sale customers will find splendid assortments of High Grade White Goods, selling at remarkably low prices.

The following is a list of the many different lines reduced during this White Sale, all of "Royal" Quality, and marked at such low prices that they are bound to create most favorable comment.

Maids' Aprons	Face Cloths	Laces & Embroideries	Casement Cloth
White Overall	Men's Linen Collars	Cambric Nightdresses	White Spot Muslins
Frillings	Negligee Shirts	Cream Flette Nightdresses.	White Jean
Boudoir and Widow's Caps	Men's Underwear	White Blouses.	Lawns
Women's Wool Underwear	Boys' Underwear	Children's Coats and Pellisses	Tucked Lawn
Women's Fleece	Men's Pyjamas	Women's Knickers	Dress Cottons and
Corset Covers	Men's Combinations	Flannelette Chemise	Muslins
Women's & Children's Corsets	Boys' Top Shirts	Princess Underskirts	White and Cream
Window Muslins	Infants' & Children's Whitewear	Camisoles	Dress Goods
Curtain Net	Handkerchiefs	Underskirts	Bed Linens
Bath Sheets	Women's Neckwear	Red Cross Aprons	Quilts
Towels	Lamp Shade Fringe	Window Scrims	Fancy Linens
	White Ribbons		hirlings and Calicos

# THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED

Stores, Mrs. Cotter, Mrs. N. J. Coady, G. McGuire, C. P. Egan, Graces, Caps and Gloves—George Kearney. A Tub of Sweets—Ayre and Sons. Boxes of Sweets from H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., Star Mfg. Co., F. B. Wood and Co., Mrs. Hiscok, Mrs. McRae, Miss A. McEvoy, 150 packages, P. Maher, candy, Miss Colford. Boxes of Tea—Messrs. Pidgeon and Murphy (3), T. and J. Fitzgibbon, Meahan and Co., M. Summers, F. C. O'Driscoll. Oranges—Dr. Blackall, Miss Walsh. Boxes of Biscuits—W. Comerford, Mrs. Farrell; a box of raisins, F. McNamara; box of pineapples, H. J. Brownrigg; box of soap, Standard Mfg. Co.; fitch of soap, Mrs. A. H. Greene; bacon, J. Sheehan; a ham, Mrs. D. Ryan; sweet bread, Furlong Bros. (100 loaves); James Cole, (40 loaves), J. A. Calver (1 doz.); Miss Southcott, a sweet cake; cuffs, books and a case of ink, from Mrs. J. Healey.

### Acknowledgment.

The Christian Brothers, Mount Cashel, beg very gratefully to acknowledge the following Christmas donations:—\$65.00—From the Parishioners of St. Lawrence per Very Rev. A. J. Maher, P.P. \$35.00—James P. Cash. \$25.00—James Parker. \$20.00 each—Hon. W. J. Ellis, Hon. George Knowling, Dick Deadeye. \$10.00 each—Hon. P. T. McGrath, Geo. M. Barr, Hon. T. Cook, James Tobin, James Haw, W. P. Shortall, Edward Kennedy, John Barron, a Friend, Mrs. W. King, Southside; Mrs. P. F. Butler. \$5.00—Dr. Shea. \$5.00—Mr. Justice Kent, W. J. Clouston, John Coady, Mrs. E. Coady, Mrs. Agnes Mitchell, Thomas Coady, M. Myrick, James Norris, Judge Morris, W. R. Howley, P. Kennedy, Miss Power, James Buchanan, Estias W. A. Slattery, per J. L. Slattery, A. Friend, W. J. Higgins, M.H.A. J. V. O'Dea, W. J. Carroll, Dr. Mogue Power, the late James P. Howley. \$5.00—Mrs. C. Meahan, T. D. Carew, Mrs. Halley, Mrs. A. O'Flaherty, Mrs. M. O'Driscoll, Mrs. T. Connell, Miss Hand Ryan, Mrs. Maher. \$1.00—Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Catherine Bown. Quarters of Best—Hon. J. D. Ryan, A. Friend, Frank Connors, Government per R. H. O'Dwyer (2); Sir W. D. Reid, 4 bris. apples, 1 turkey. Brils. of Apples—George Neel, Royal

### The Late Captain Rupert Bartlett.

The following letters of sympathy have been received by Mrs. Bartlett, mother of the late Capt. Bartlett, killed in action on Nov. 30th. They are from Mr. Baker, the U. S. Secretary of War, Capt. Nangle and Lt-Col. Had-

war Department, Washington, December 24th, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Bartlett,—May I send you a word of personal sympathy in the loss of your son Rupert? Although this young man was a member of our sister forces and not of our own, the loss comes home to us as closely both because of the unity of our aims and efforts at the present time, and because we are proud to recognize the splendid service of any member of the Bartlett family.

Cordially yours, (Sgd.) NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

10/12/17.

Dear Mrs. Bartlett,—Long ere this you will have had the sad news of your son's death. As Rupert and myself were pals I thought I should write you.

On returning from Newfoundland I met "Pud" (as he was known by everybody in the Regiment) in London. I was very sorry I did not get a chance to go over and see you so that I could bring him the news. We had a week together, and after we came out we had three days before he went to the line. He was only two days gone when we got the news of his death.

The Regiment were a mile or two behind the line when the Boche counter attacked; we did not know it until he was on the edge of the village. Of course it was up to the N.F.L.D. to put a stop to his gallop—we did this,

but at an awful cost. Pud led the way over at the head of his men. Just as they cleared the village a sniper got him right through the head. He was dead before he struck the ground. Bartlett is a name of which Newfoundlanders are proud, but never was there so much cause as the last few months when your son "Pud" added fresh laurels to the name. He was a brave soldier and a good man, and it will be a long time before we are able to fill his place in the regiment.

I offer you and your family my sincerest sympathy and pray that Almighty God will give you strength to carry your very heavy cross.

I am, yours very sincerely, (Sgd.) T. NANGLE, C.F. B.E.F., 18/12/17.

Dear Mrs. Bartlett,—You will have heard before this of the death of your son in the battle of Nov. 30th, and I am now writing to offer you and your family my deepest sympathy in your great loss. I indeed know what a great loss he is to the Regiment, for he was a most brave and gallant officer, so that I understand in some measure what a terrible loss he must be to you. I had been talking to him only a very short time before he went out to lead his company in this attack, and it was while leading his company that he met his death. He was killed instantaneously by a bullet, so he suffered no pain. I looked upon him as one of my best and most reliable officers, and I knew him so well as he was first with me in Gallipoli.

The only consolation that I can offer you is that he met his death in the best possible way—leading his company in the attack on the enemy. Will you please accept on my behalf, and I know that the whole regiment joins with me, my deepest sympathy in your great sorrow.

Believe me, Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) A. L. HADLOW, Lt-Col. Com. 1st Nfld. Regiment.