

To-Day's Messages.

9.00 A. M.

NUMBER SETTLED.

LONDON, Jan. 29. The regulations governing the armistice of occupation, are dealt with in an official statement issued here to-night by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War. The statement says: "The British military commanders are of the opinion that nine hundred thousand men are sufficient for this transition period. All the rest will be demobilized as fast as possible. The air force for the armistice of occupation, says an official announcement to-night, has been selected on the same basis, and with the same emoluments, as the other branches of the service. Six thousand five hundred officers and seventy-five thousand men will be retained, out of approximately three hundred thousand.

BRITISH LABOR PLANS.

PARIS, Jan. 29. The British plans for an International Labor Bureau have been completed, and forwarded to London for consideration by the employers. As soon as they are returned here, they will be laid before the Peace Conference, coming as the British view.

PASSED IN MEDICINE.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 29. Queens Medical School closed its class for the final year of medicine last Saturday, and the results were announced by the Senate this afternoon. The names of two of the fifteen men, Geo. Bages, St. John's, Nfld., E. F. Moores, Blackhead, Nfld.

SOLDIER BOLSHIEVICS.

PARIS, Jan. 29. A large number of Bolshhevik propaganda pamphlets, the Matin says, has been found in possession of Greek officers and soldiers, returning from internment in the prison camps at Georlitz, Germany. The Government, the paper adds, will exercise special supervision over these soldiers.

DOG EATING DOG.

LONDON, Jan. 29. An official wireless despatch, received from Russia, tells of the defeat of the Ukrainian peasant army by the Ukrainian Soviet forces and the occupation of Yekaterinoslav, capital of the Government of the same name, in South Russia. The despatch says: "Ukrainian Soviet forces, after a desperate battle, overcame the stubborn resistance of the forces of General Pellus, and occupied the town of Yekaterinoslav, capturing guns, machine guns and other booty. The enemy is fleeing in disorder towards the sources of the Dniester River.

ONLY A COINCIDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29. There is no connection, whatever, between the International Socialist and Labour Conference at Bern and the Labour Conference being held here, in connection with the Peace Conference, according to George Nicholls Barnes, the British Labor member of the British Peace Delegation. Mr. Barnes said to-day that a misconception has arisen as to the two conferences, probably because most of the men selected by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union of the Congress, to advise the British Government on questions of international law regulations, happened also to be delegates to the Bern Conference.

HODGINS CRITICIZES MILITARY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29. Both officers in charge, and the non-commissioned officers and men returning on the steamship Northland, came in for adverse criticism in the report of Mr. Justice Hodgins, on the voyage of that troopship last month. An investigation into the conditions, of which was instituted early in January. The report which has just been received by the Government, is a comprehensive one, comprising nearly forty typewritten pages. The men, particularly the non-commissioned officers, are blamed for their fail-

ure to observe the usual military discipline, and to perform the duties expected of them in the matter of cleaning of latrines and eating and sleeping quarters. Their complaints regarding the latter, however, are considered as fully justified, while on the question of food their complaints are in the main sympathetically upheld.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

OMSK, Jan. 29. Official advice received here, are to the effect that Orenburg, capital of the Government of Orenburg, on the right bank of Ural River, has been occupied by the Bolshhevik. General Dutoff, commanding the anti-Bolshhevik forces, abandoned the town and retired in a northeasterly direction. The Bolshhevik control in Lashrent, capital of Russian Turkistan, has been overthrown through the defection of the Commissioner Assipov, with whom the two regiments of Bolshhevik infantry and one of cavalry mutined, and seized the city. All the Bolshhevik Commissioners were shot.

LATEST.

NEW YORK IN LINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29. New York became the 44th State to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment, when the Senate to-night by a vote of 27 to 24 concurred in the McNab ratifying resolution, which was adopted by the Assembly last week.

UNDER WILSON'S DOCTRINE.

PARIS, Jan. 29. That Bolivia intends to set up a claim for the provinces of Tacna and Arica, under the doctrine of President Wilson that nations are entitled to an outlet to the sea, was indicated to-day by General Montes, Bolivian Minister to France.

THE BIGGEST QUESTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29. "The biggest question in the United States to-day is the merchant marine question," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an address here to-night at the annual Eastern Shore Banquet. The United States, Mr. Daniels declared, cannot afford to stop building ships, unless it wishes to withdraw into its own national limits and surrender its share of the trade and wealth of the world to other countries.

MUST BE MODIFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 30. In a late edition, the Daily Mail prints a report from its correspondent in Paris, who writes that the treaties between England and Japan, relative to the islands in the North-east Pacific, with the Arabs regarding Syria, and the understanding with France as to the future status of Kamerun, must be arbitrarily modified if not torn up. The Japanese delegates are angry and alarmed, and declare their unaltered determination to claim these islands, as promised, the correspondent says, and adds, "these islands are really the crux of the whole situation."

UPRISING PUT DOWN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. The Spartacan uprising at Wilhelmshaven has been put down, according to Berlin advices received here.

AVIATOR'S EYE FROZEN TIGHT SIX MILES UP.

Capt. Lang, the British airman, who has established a new world altitude record, told the United Press that his chief sensation was that of just plain "cold."

That he had a right to be can be judged from the fact that at 30,500 feet—the record—the mercury stood at 38 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. "I removed my goggles when I was six miles up because a thick coating of frost had rendered them useless," said Capt. Lang. "My left eye was frozen shut immediately. It was 70 degrees below freezing up there at that altitude.—New York Times.

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We have to-day received a large and varied supply, comprising
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1/2 and 1 lb. boxes NEW and HARD CENTRES,
1/2 and 1 lb. boxes BUTTER LUMPS, 5 lb. boxes XXX, Ass'd., etc.

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JAM, 1 lb. glasses.
FRESH EGGS
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"BLUE NOSE" CANADIAN
CREAMERY BUTTER, Bulk.
"BLUE NOSE" BUTTER
50 P. E. L. CHEESE.

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Press Briefs.

NORMAL.—The situation in Ireland, we hear from London, is very serious. That is, normal.—Boston Record.

HAS AS MUCH EFFECT.—Handling the Bolshhevik by moral suasion is just like quelling a mad bull by the power of the human eye.—New York Sun.

A COMPLIMENT.—German papers say that Theodore Roosevelt was the "arch-enemy" of Germany. This is the most complete and wholly satisfactory eulogy that has yet been uttered.—New York Tribune.

A BORN CHOOK.—One of the ex-kaiser's sons has, it is said, taken a job with an automobile company. If it is as chauffeur we would advise persons riding with him to take a sharp watch on the meter.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A FIRM HAND.—The thing that would do more to encourage Bolshewism in America more than anything else would be governmental cowardice. The agitators should have strict justice, not unintelligent prosecution.—Buffalo News.

NOT EXACTLY EXAMPLES.—"Drink sour milk," said Metetrakoff, "and live forever." "Chew your food with painstaking care," said Horace Fletcher, "and preserve your health by improving your digestion." "Neither lived to the age of 70.—Boston Globe.

AS IT IS HERE.—"I understand that none of the boys take a drink now." "No," answered Three-Finger Same. "Taint safe. If you smell klicker on a man's breath now it's a sure sign he's been robbin' a baggage car somewhere.—Washington Star.

MOVIES AS EDUCATORS.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York, has published a strong letter in which he says properly operated moving picture theatres in New York were of great assistance to the Department of Health during the influenza epidemic in promoting the work of public health education. Speeches were made as to the requirements of the Board of Health with appeals for co-operation of the public.

THE REAL CAUSE.

One of the things that is believed to have contributed more than any other to Col. Roosevelt's breakdown, was the death last Fall, of his son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the aviator, in action in France. Proud of his son's achievements, Colonel Roosevelt bore up under the sorrow of his death with characteristic fortitude. Friends say that while the father "did not carry his heart on his sleeve," he suffered most poignant griefs in silence and tried to forget by plunging harder than ever into his work.

GRAND MASTER PRESENT.

The Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the Masonic Knights Templar, with the members of the Order, was present at a Thanksgiving Service in the Temple Church to commemorate the freedom of the Holy Land from the Dominion of the Ottoman Empire. The Master of the Temple preached, and the collection was given to the fund inaugurated by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for the rebuilding of the Hospital of St. John in that city, towards which the Council of the Order of Knights Templar have recommended a grant of £1,000.

MUTUAL WELFARE IN PRISON.

Lieut. Commander Thomas Mott Osborne spoke on prison reform at the Birdcage Tea-room of the Rod Cross, 587 Fifth Avenue, basing his talks on his experiences at Portsmouth Naval Prison. The introduction of the mutual welfare idea had been so successful, he said, that more than 1,700 boys had been returned to the navy. Commander Osborne scored what he termed the scholastic method of punishment, now used in many prisons. It seemed, he declared, that correctional institutions had been built for the benefit of every one but the man who had broken the laws.—N.Y. Times.

A PORT FOR THE VATICAN?

From a source closely connected with the Vatican I learn that the question of the Pope's voluntary imprisonment ensuing upon the loss of temporal power when Rome was declared the capital of United Italy will be discussed at the Peace Conference. The solution considered most practical is to give the Holy See a small strip of territory connecting the Vatican with the sea, so that there may be free access to the outer world without crossing Italian territory.

The Pope's confinement to the Vatican has long been a cause of bitter resentment in the "black" or Papal Party in Italy. President Wilson, for example, when in Rome was unable to drive to the Vatican directly from the King's Palace, as the Pope in that case would not have received him, but was obliged to go to the American Embassy and take a carriage from there to the Vatican, owing to the intense feeling between the two parties.—N.Y. Times' Correspondent.

Field of Waterloo.

(Toronto Globe).

In yesterday's Globe appeared an illustration of detachments of British soldiers marching across the battlefields of Waterloo, against a background formed by the artificial hill erected as a monument. It was a dramatic episode even if some of the war-worn men did not feel the thrill of walking over ground consecrated by one of the greatest moments of history and by bodies of their gallant forbears. The correspondent of the Le Matin of Paris with the British armies was keenly sensible to the appeal of it, and in a despatch to his paper records his impressions of the spectacle of Anglo-French comradeship on a spot where British and French met in the world-shaking conflict and were "in one red burial blent."

"Between the Grenadiers of the Iron Duke and those of the Bronze Emperor there had been Homeric combat, and the adversaries of yesterday, converted into allies to-day and friends forever by the intelligent will of destiny, may without resentment and ever at Waterloo commune in the ardent fervor, and beauty of noble memories. By chance it is on the margin of the legendary field of the battle of the giants that at this moment is proceeding the junction of the British and French detachments which will represent our liberating and fraternal armies at the solemn entry of King Albert into his Capital. Just now in walking out on the Brussels-Waterloo highway I have seen Scotch Tommies and our pollus promenading arm in arm."

The correspondent recalls that after Waterloo the Prussians behaved like savages to the French wounded and prisoners, while the British were noble in victory. The Prussian nature has not changed. The Germans in the present war made Waterloo a rendezvous of fetes, of drinking bouts for the officers. They strewed the landscape with bottles. "Even in the sacred temple of history and legend they have exercised their instincts of rapine." In the orchard of Hougomont they stole the wine which surmounted the monument to the French dead. Some remnant of scruple, however, made them respect the lion on the hill and the wounded eagle of Jerome. Henceforth the name of Waterloo will bring neither to British nor French minds the memories of an ancient enmity. The living soldiers of the two nations have embraced on the battlefield. In the eloquent language of Le Matin's correspondent they have carried their homage to those who, whether of the Guard Napoleon or the British Guards, "sleep side by side on the tragic plain, buried but always living in the radiant winding-sheet of the same glory."

Black Snow.

"As white as snow" is one of the stock comparisons of every day, and there is nothing on earth whiter than newly-fallen snow. Its whiteness is caused by its excessive colour. Every tiny crystal of which it is composed acts as a prism and breaks up the light into its constituent colours of the rainbow; but the crystals are so numerous and set at such an infinite number of angles that they all neutralize each other, and we see the snow perfectly white. It was thought until Australia was discovered that all swans were white. There they are black. Similarly it is thought that all snow is white, and the thought is much nearer the truth, for all snow is naturally white.

Some time ago snow of a decidedly dark, almost black, color fell on the Alps, especially on the southern or Italian side, where fierce fighting took place in the closing stage of the war. Naturalists were greatly interested, and many solutions of the snow were examined. The consensus of opinion attributed this black snow to the ashes of Mount Etna, in Sicily, which had recently been in violent eruption, and had vomited forth millions of tons of dark and ashes into the upper atmosphere.

Casualty List.

(Received January 30, 1919.)
At Lewisham Military Hospital, England.
3423—Pte. Thomas Corbin, D.C.M., Carbonear. Inflammation of the skin.

J. R. BENNETT,
Minister of Militia.

CAPE RACE, To-day.
Wind north, fresh, weather fine; the S.S. Terra Nova passed in at 10:15 a.m. Bar. 28.80; ther. 25.

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Upholds Factory Law.

The constitutionality of the so-called factory exit law passed by the Legislature after the Triangle fire in 1911, under which every factory building over two stories high must be provided on each floor with at least two means of exit or escape from fire, remote from each other, and all interior staircases must be enclosed by fire-resisting partitions, was upheld yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The question was decided in a suit of the estate of John V. Cockroft, owner of the Cockroft Building, at 71 Maiden Lane, against the State Industrial Commission, because structural changes in the building ordered by the commission would mean a loss of \$215,928 to the estate.

The building is occupied almost entirely by manufacturing jewelers, diamond setters, lapidaries, and opticians. The Appellate Division affirmed the ruling of the lower court on the opinion of Justice Gavegan, who tried the case.

Justice Gavegan's decision set forth the circumstances under which the law was passed, and stated that the plaintiff had failed to convince him that the building was safe for manufacturing purposes. In considering the constitutionality of the law, Justice Gavegan ruled that it was necessary for the safety of workers in factory buildings, and that the orders involving the Cockroft Building are necessary to carry out the spirit of the law.—New York Times.

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A Daughter of the Land—
Gene Stratton-Porter . . . \$1.50
The Young Diana—
Marie Corelli . . . \$1.25 & \$1.50
The Tideway—
John Ayscough \$1.20
The Wanderers—
Mary Johnson \$2.25
Joan and Peter—
H. G. Wells \$1.75
Ladies Must Live—
Alice Duer Miller . . . \$1.50
The Mirror and the Lamp—
W. B. Maxwell \$1.75
The Amazing Interlude—
Mary Roberts Rinehart, \$1.50

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By EUTH CAMERON

When we were
talking about the
One Subject, the
other evening, the
Authorman said
that he hoped
when he died, he
should be able to
see a Kitchener
face to face and
ask him a cer-
tain question
about the war. It
would be, he said,
one of the com-
pensations.
The Author-
man opened a vista to me
on which I have often
thought of. Perhaps
I should like most to look up
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or woman whose life and
gave me such a sense of
intimacy as Charles Lamb's.
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any physical infirmities with
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hear the gentle Ella stut-
bit of inimitable wit just
used to on earth.
next I think would come
American whom millions
to see and pay tribute to;
whom I never but once in
heard ill spoken; the man
he hearts of men have so
this war that it sometimes
they must draw him back
do I need to speak his

Do You Want To See?
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I'd like a peek at their un-
brother), and sad, beauti-
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a beautiful sadness even in
Country), and Napoleon,
Antoinette, and Boswell
on and Thackeray.
like to see Mrs. Siddons
Richard Mansfield's voice
best, of all the Bible folks, Hayw

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ford's
Limbo
are so

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