

## Big German Drive in the West

May Be Attempted Soon.

London, Nov. 30.—The general belief in well informed quarters in England is that Germany is planning a supreme military effort between now and April to crush the Entente before the United States is able to demonstrate its full power on this side. This also is persistently reported as the reason for the drive on Italy.

It is believed the enemy plans an immense offensive on the Western front. He realizes that with Russia powerless and America thus far short of its maximum strength, the next few months will afford the last chance of forcing an issue favorable to Germany. While such an issue can be imagined only as a result of the most desperate effort of the Germans, the high command, it is suspected, will undertake it. Recent German press utterances support the belief that an immense drive in the west is impending. These drive in the west is impending, these newspapers maintain that it is absolutely to strengthen the German grip on the channel coast, because menace to English territory is the only thing short of invading England which would compel the British to pay an indemnity after the war.

## Train Notes.

Yesterday's outgoing express left St. John's at 8.20 a.m. to-day.  
The incoming express left Port aux Basques at 8.05 a.m. to-day.

**SAVING SCHOONERS NORTH.**—The steamer Hawk, having in tow the schooners Ariceen and M. P. Cashin, left St. John's this morning for Twillingate. The schooners are owned by Mr. Ashbourne and are loaded with provisions.



## OUT IN PRICES.

OUR PRICES NOW ARE:

Steak, 40c. per lb.  
Roasting Beef, 30 & 35c. lb.  
Frying Beef, 30c. lb.  
Steaming Beef, 25c. lb.  
**M. CONNOLLY.**



At all drug stores, St. John's, Nfld.

## ROYAL SMOKE.



## ANGA LITTLE CIGARS

10 for 25 cents.

Wholesale and Retail.  
**S. CASH, Water Street.**

## KNOWLING'S GROCERY STORES, East, West and Central.

We offer the following reliable goods, all the best of their kinds, and at prices which will appeal to all, having regard to the very high markets the world over.

Choice Yellow Beans, 10c. lb.	Choice Smoked Bacon, 30c. lb.
Choice Rolled Oats, 14 lbs. for 90c.	Campbell's Soups, 15c. tin
Very Good Currants, 17c. lb.	Seedless American Sultanas, 20c. pkt.
Choice Orange Peel, 30c. lb.	Choice Lemon Peel, 30c. lb.
Evaporated Milk, 13c. tin	Choice Mince meat, 13c. pkt.
1 lb. tins best quality Plasmon Outfood, the best breakfast food, 26c. tin	Plasmon Arrowroot, very nourishing, 27c. tin

**EMPIRE BAKING POWDER**, the most reliable and popular Baking Powder sold in the Island; 1 lb. tins, 25c.; ½ lb. tins, 14c.; ¼ lb. tins, 9c.

Table Jellies, pints, 11c. pkt.	Table Jellies, ½ pts., 6c. pkt.
Syrups, pint btl., 27c.	Monk & Glass Coffee Mould, 11c. pkt. (Makes a splendid Blancmange.)
White's Extra Sponge, for making Sponge Cakes and Jam Sandwiches, 7c. pkt.	Paisley Flour, for making Scones and Milk Bread, 12c. tin
Cream Tartar, very best, 6c. oz.	Glaze Cherries, 55c. lb.
Essences—Morton's best English, pure, from 11c. btl.	Prunes in 5 lb. tins, best quality, 90c. tin

**TARTARALINE**—Equal to the best Cream Tartar, only 25c. lb.

Soda Biscuits, 13½c. lb.	Pilot Biscuits, 13½c. lb.
Coffee Biscuits, 17c. lb.	Ginger Snaps, 17c. lb.
Pure Mixed Spice, 45c. lb.	Pure Cinnamon, 40c. lb.
Pure Mace, 12c. oz.	Nutmegs, whole, 5c. oz.
Loaf Sugar, 14c. lb.	Corn Flour, best, 22c. lb.
Ice Sugar, 13c. lb.	Do, good, 19c. lb.

**GRANULATED SUGAR** 11½c. lb.

## G. KNOWLING, Limited.

dec5,7,10,14,17,21

## President Wilson's Address to Congress

The President spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress:

Eight months have elapsed since I had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave importance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even summarize these events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight towards definite ends.

Our object is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the questions, when shall we consider the war won?

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about, and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little attention to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisy, thoughtless and frolicsome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impatient disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it, with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks of the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may be safe-

ly left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view, I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for, and what part we mean to play in the settlements of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once and for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs, and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they do not equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to take conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things:

First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when these spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

Must Win the War.

Continuing his message, President Wilson said in part:

Let there be no misunderstanding.

Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resources we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials, it being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved, I counsel to crary their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as only won when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs, their rulers, have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are now being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters, that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

### Wrongs Will Have to Be Righted.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course, is understood, but they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy privilege and have very simple and unphilosophical standards of right and wrong, is that all government must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life. German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with these tides.

### In Russia.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution, and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided. The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too soon. From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations which I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude towards the settlement that must come when it is over.

(To be continued.)

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS' Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

MINAR'S LINIMENT CURES GARTHER IN COWS.

## Prisoners of War in Germany

The Minister of Militia has received a number of complaints from the relatives of some of the Newfoundland soldiers who are prisoners of war in Germany, stating that parcels and letters were not being delivered to them. The Newfoundland War Contingent Association, which is the authorized Regimental Care Committee charged with the welfare of Prisoners of War of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, was notified of these complaints of non-delivery and instructed to take the matter up with the War Office Authorities with a view to have investigations made. A report has been received which shows conclusively that only blame for such non-delivery might be placed on the German authorities and the subordinates. The non-delivery applies chiefly to a batch of 77 prisoners who were taken on the 14th April at Monchy le Preux. These were not reported in London until the 20th July. Emergency parcels were sent through the Central Prisoners of War Committee, and the regulation number of parcels—three a fortnight—also were forwarded in due course, addressed to the prisoners at Limburg a Lahn, the address given for those men in the report of capture. Fourteen postcards were received, dated 10th September, asking for food, showing that no parcels had reached them. Up to the 16th of October only six acknowledgments of food parcels had been received. Total period between capture and receipt in London of earliest postcard acknowledging receipt of food is 154 days, where it usually takes six or seven weeks. Between the 20th July and the 20th September the following parcels were sent to Germany:

77 First Capture Parcels. Toilet articles	144 Emergency Food Parcels, each 10 lbs.—1,440 lbs.
1001 Regulation Food Parcels, each 10 lbs.—10,010 lbs.	698 Bread or Biscuit Parcels, each 4 lbs.—2,792 lbs.
308 Tobacco or Cigarettes Parcels, each ½ lb.—154 lbs.	Total weight—14,386 lbs.

Up to 26th October there were still 69 men who had not acknowledged a parcel at all. The Canadian Red Cross Society stated in a letter dated 9th October, that there are some Canadian soldiers who have not been heard of since they were reported prisoners, as long as December and January. The whole matter is being very seriously taken up by the authorities, as there are hundreds of men in British regiments in like case. As the only address given for a large number of these prisoners is Limburg, it is thought that a greater number of these men are employed in fortifications behind the German lines in direct contravention of international law. The Dutch Government has been addressed on the subject, and have been asked definitely to state what arrangements are made at Limburg for forwarding parcels to prisoners who are on working parties. It seems that the German authorities propose delaying the communications of our men, which implies some unknown purpose. Every effort is being made to provide for the comfort and care of our men, by forwarding both food and clothes to their nominal address, and every means is being taken to find out why the benefits have not been acknowledged. The Central Prisoners of War Committee has been pressed, and questions have been raised in the House of Commons to the Prisoners of War Department of the Foreign Office.

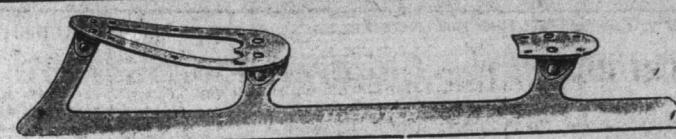
About the 7th of November a total of 2,223 parcels of food and comforts had been sent to German party men, amounting to 7 tons of food as well as toilet articles. In addition, uniform clothes were despatched to the same address, and yet cards are being received asking for clothes and food.

Relatives of those who are prisoners will appreciate the fact that the N.W.C.A. is leaving no stone unturned to ensure the prompt delivery of parcels. Their efforts have been untiring, and it appears that they are getting to the bottom of things. The cause of non-delivery has been the lack of conformance with international law and agreements on the part of the enemy.

### Note of Thanks.

Mrs. Samuel Giles and family wishes to thank those who kindly helped them during the long illness and death of their beloved husband and father: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mercer, Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brown, Mr. I. Mercer, Mr. N. Lidstone, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. J. C. Pearce, Mr. W. Butler, Mrs. W. Richards, Mr. J. S. Hodder, Mr. H. J. Wiltshire, and especially Mr. K. Barnes and Tuck of the Gospel Mission and those who sent wreaths for his casket, Ensign Ross and Adjutant Sainsbury, S.A., and the employees of Henry Street Clothing Factory per Mr. A. Chafe, and all other kind friends, who helped them during their sad bereavement—adv.

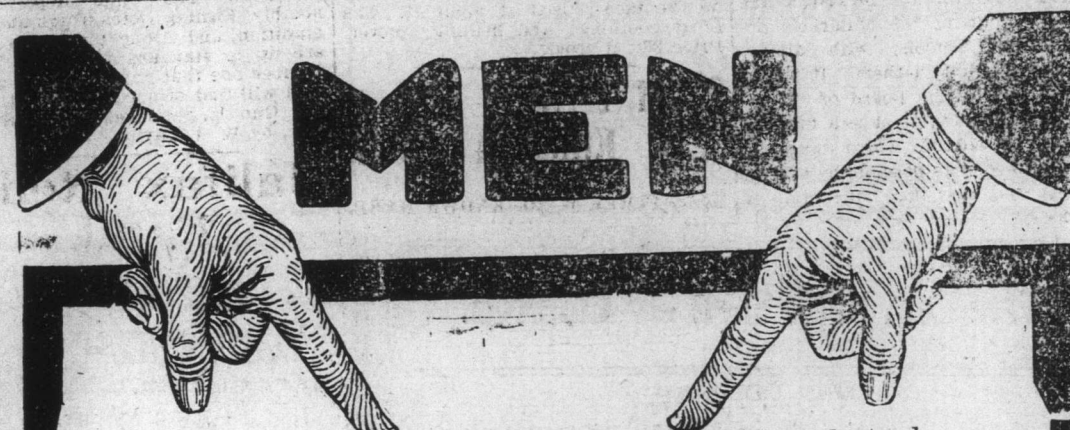
## Sleds, Skates, Sleighs!



We are showing a nice assortment of the above goods, but as the demand is great and the supply limited, we would advise anyone who needs them to purchase now.



**AYRE & SONS, Ltd., Hardware Dept.**



We are now equipped with a splendid stock of the newest weaves in

## Overcoatings and Suitings.

The stock of Naps, Blanket Cloths, Freize, Tweeds, etc., has just been opened. The variety of shades is large enough to enable almost every man to suit his own particular taste.

Men desiring distinctive Winter Overcoats, Suits, or Trouserings would be well advised to give their order now while the stocks are at their best.

### OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is presided over by an expert cutter, whose methods are progressive and up-to-date. Only the best union workmen are employed under his orders.



### OUT OF TOWN CUSTOMERS

will find our Mail Order Department of great assistance in ordering goods. We will gladly forward you any suggestions or ideas appertaining to men's wear.

Write for Samples and Self-Measuring Cards.



## Enlistments at Recruiting Station Grand Falls.

From December 1st to Dec. 4th, 1917.  
1. Stephen W. Rose, Comfort Cove, N. D. Bay.  
2. Allan Greenham, Comfort Cove, N. D. Bay.

3. John Hoffe, Gander Bay, District Fogo.  
4. Thomas Day, Gander Bay, District Fogo.  
5. Walter Gillingham, Gander Bay, District Fogo.  
6. Lemuel G. Goodyear, Carmanville, District Fogo.  
7. Noah C. Hart, Horwood, District Fogo.  
8. William Comby, New Harbor, District Fogo.

Trinity Bay.  
9. William C. Kennedy, Little Catalina.  
10. Edward J. Tubbet, Little Catalina.  
11. Samuel Stead, Little Catalina.  
12. Theophilus Stead, Little Catalina.  
13. John H. Kelly, Camden, N.J.  
14. Elias J. Wells, Horwood, District Fogo.

H. F. FITZGERALD, Recruiting Officer.