



"IN FREEDOM'S
CAUSE."

Evening Telegram
W. J. HERDER, Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, Editor

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1918.

Wilson's NO!

As has been anticipated the answer of President Wilson to Germany's peace note is complete and final, and has received the approbation of the statesmen of all the Allied Governments. The President is too knowing a diplomat to be caught by German lip service, no matter how sincere it may appear. In reply to the first German proposals of last week his answer in effect was "Bring forth something real as a possible indication of your sincerity, or cease from troubling me with your whimpers." And his communication as contained in yesterday's despatches has not changed a whit. It must have been perfectly obvious to the Kaiser and those behind him that they had not any expectation of securing an armistice, or a German-made peace, on the strength of the first note, because no sane chief executive could consider the German request in seriousness. Neither has the tenor of the second note shown any marked improvement. Both the Kaiser and his newly-made Chancellor were aware of the definite stand which the President of the United States had taken, and they further knew that that stand was unchangeable. What then was the object of their main purpose? It could only have been the putting forward of a proposition, the which there was no alternative but to reject. Then upon its rejection they could turn to the German people and tell them that notwithstanding the efforts made to conciliate their foes by frankly conceding their demands, no concessions will be made and the enemies of the fatherland are evidently and determinedly bent upon our destruction; and nothing is left for us but to fight on.

In their first note the Imperial German Government accepted as a basis for peace negotiations, the programme laid down by the United States President in his message to Congress on January 8th of the present year. It is well known to everybody that a basis for negotiations is merely something to commence a diplomatic conversation. It is also something which may be changed or radically modified or as a whole totally rejected. Therefore in offering acceptance of certain things as a basis for negotiations, the German Chancellor was pledging himself to nothing. The cunning of the peace bluff was at once perceived by Mr. Wilson who called the German hand at once in his reply. Directly or by implication, he asked with double interrogation points "whether the German Government accepted the terms laid down by the President of the United States in his address in January last, and subsequent addresses or do they not?" and whether the Imperial Chancellor speaks for the Kaiser, as usual, or for somebody else; and if for somebody else, who is it, and by what or whose authority do you offer to negotiate? The German answer came promptly, but it did not contain the required information. It still left much to be desired, and was silent on certain points, and where not silent was vague and ambiguous, so much so that there could be but one straight reply made by Mr. Wilson and that reply "NO! We refuse to accept your overtures for peace. You have not proven your sincerity, neither have you ceased from perpetrating atrocities by land and sea in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare." The sharp and deadly two-edged sword has been flashed in the face of the diplomatic peace assassins. "The nations associated against Germany," he says, "cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms, while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued, which they look upon with horror and with burning hearts." Surely this is sufficiently pointed and definite, but in order to make it perfectly clear, the President continues, "the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of guarantees, which can be given. After it is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know, beyond peradventure, with whom they are dealing." This is a direct intimation that no negotiations will be entered upon, no armistice granted, while Germany is still unrepentant and unrepentant. It is, in fact, a plain statement that nothing but ab-

ject and unconditional surrender can or will secure peace for Germany or save her from punishment for her crimes, a punishment which is daily being inflicted on her by the Allied arms and which will be continued until the war is carried within her borders, and her people have tasted of the bitter cup out of which the German soldiers compelled France and Belgium to drink.

Worthy of Support.

We are pleased to note, and we are certain also that will our readers, that the W.C.T.U. have for some time been taking cognizance of such cases as were referred to in our columns yesterday, and so soon as the members are in a position to take aggressive steps, they will be heard from. Further the W.C.T.U. have been making efforts which are being continued, to reclaim the many young girls who are fast developing into street walkers. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that a movement be organized, at first on a small scale, to erect a home into which these erring juveniles may be received and trained to a better life. If Government assistance is not forthcoming, (and it will be very much to the Government's disadvantage should it not help this worthy cause) the committee hope to realize sufficient funds from donations and contributions to cover the initial cost, equipment and running of such a home. The providing of such a home is most commendable and will, we believe, meet with the unqualified support of all classes. The object is most laudable and whether success crowns the project or not, the good ladies of the W.C.T.U. are worthy of all honor. We must look to it, however, that they do not fail. We owe it to the future of Newfoundland to see that the girls who have been left without parents, or who are neglected by their parents, grow up into women fit and competent to become the mothers of succeeding generations. The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

Official.

Copy of Telegram from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.
(Received Oct. 15th, 1918.)
Governor, St. John's.

The following message from His Majesty the King will be published in the morning press, October 15th. Please arrange for publication at the same time.

LONG.
York Cottage,
Sandringham,
Norfolk.
On the occasion of Our Day, 1918, I have much pleasure in congratulating the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John on the magnificent work which they in conjunction have achieved during more than four years of warfare, and in expressing the confident hope that their efforts may continue to receive from my people the financial support which they require.

By personal observations in the United Kingdom and on the western front I am convinced that the appeal of the joint committees for funds is more than justified by the manner in which they carry on their wide-spread and responsible labours in co-operation with the medical services of the forces.

In Flanders, France, Italy and Malta; in Palestine, Macedonia and Egypt; in Mesopotamia and East Africa; and in Russia, Roumania and Siberia, the joint Societies have relieved the suffering, healed the sick and saved valuable lives for the service of the Empire in war and peace.

KNOWLING'S GROCERY DEPARTMENT

East, West and Central.

offer the following BRITISH REMEDIES for influenza, Coughs, Colds and Kindred Ailments:
DR. RUBIN'S CAMPHOR PILULES—Put up by Ashton & Parsons; the most effective method of administering Camphor, 15c. and 25c.
BARCLAY'S EUCALYPTUS COLOGNE—Highly beneficial for Colds in the Head and Influenza, 55c.
ASHTON & PARSONS' SANACINE—Marvellous for Influenza, Bronchitis and Asthma, 33c. and 80c.
TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL (Platypus Brand)—The best known remedy for Influenza, Bronchitis, Fever, &c.; the basis for most of the high priced patent medicines, 27c. and 46c.
DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Of world wide reputation for Feverish Colds, &c., 47c.
OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c., 32c.
LIQUFENTA—For Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh and Croup. Safe for infants and children. A powerful germ destroyer, 52c.
DISINFECT YOUR HOUSES WITH THE RELIABLE STANDARD DISINFECTANTS, 22c. tin.

G. KNOWLING, Ltd.

Oct. 15, 11.

Owing to War Delays we have only just Received a shipment of:

Galvanized Walk and Drive Gates.

3 ft. wide, 42 in. high, Plain Top . . . \$3.75 ea.
4 ft. wide, 42 in. high, Plain Top . . . \$4.00 ea.
3 ft. wide, 42 in. high, Ornamental Top, \$3.65 ea.
4 ft. wide, 42 in. high, Ornamental Top, \$4.75 ea.
10 ft. high, 42 in. wide, Plain Top,
Single Drive \$8.50 ea.
10 ft. high, 50 in. wide, Plain Top,
Double Drive \$12.75 pr.

Due shortly a lot of Farm Fence, Barbed and Plain Wire.

G. KNOWLING, Limited.

Oct. 14, 11.

They have also been able to give welcome assistance to our Allies, and in making provision for the sick and wounded have not forgotten the prisoners of war whose privations they have done much to alleviate. But it must be remembered that peace, even when declared, will not be a cessation of the work of the hospitals, and indeed the demand on the resources of the Red Cross must inevitably continue for some time after hostilities have ended.

Impressed as I am by the vast obligations which must still fall on the Joint Societies, I have much pleasure in contributing the sum of £10,000.

October 11th, 1918.

Police Court.

Two assault cases were heard this morning, in the first of which the defendant, a lady, was fined \$2 or 7 days for assaulting another member of the fair sex. In the second a man for misbehaving another, was asked to contribute \$5 or go down for a period of 14 days.

The "lonesome female" who was taken into custody this morning during the "wee wee" hours was given a rest for 30 days, at the "lake hotel." Judgment was given in the case of Simon Lewis for a breach of Section 5 of the Liquors Prohibition Act, defendant being fined \$300 or 60 days. Defendant's Counsel gave notice of appeal.

The following were postponed:—Hon. J. A. Clift, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, vs. (1) The Thwart Contracting Co., breach of act respecting operation of Saw Mills, July 2nd.

(2) The Thwart Contracting Co., breach of act respecting Operation of Saw Mills, July 20th, for having sawn and manufactured lumber, the logs for which were cut on Crown Lands.

In consequence of the spread of influenza the public were not admitted to the Court Room.

Spanish "Flu."

This disease is fast becoming epidemic, and yesterday several new cases were reported in the city. Four women, who were taken to the Seaside Home. Dr. Grieve is confined to his home as the result of an attack. At Bell Island Doctors Car-noch and Lynch are attending a number of cases. Dr. Cron, Harbor Grace, is fighting the malady bravely, having some twenty patients to look after.

The meeting of the Girls' Club of Cochrane Street Methodist Church, announced for tomorrow evening, is postponed until further notice.—Oct. 16, 11.

Reids Boats.

The Argyle arrived at Placentia at 6.45 a.m. yesterday.

Clyde, no report since leaving Port Union.

Dundee, no report since leaving Lewisport.

Home, no report since leaving Fortune Harbor on the 14th.

Sagana left St. John's at 10 a.m. yesterday for Labrador.

Petrel, no report since leaving Port Union.

The Fogata is leaving Placentia today.

GEORGE, R. I.

October 11th, 1918.

Soldiers Ill Abroad.

Mrs. Seager Pike, of Carbonear, received a wire from Toronto, Ont., advising that her son Pte. A. C. Pike is seriously ill of pneumonia.

From Sydney, C.B., that Sergt. J. Green, of the 94th Argyle (N.S.) Highlanders, son of Mr. P. Green, St. John's, is ill of Spanish influenza.

Published by Authority.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Hugh William Knorr-Niven, (In-land Army, retired) to be Private Secretary, and Hon. Robert Watson, to be Assistant Private Secretary.

October 14th, 1918.

Train Notes.

The express which left here on Monday arrived at Port aux Basques on time yesterday.

Yesterday's west bound left Quarry at 6.40 a.m. to-day.

The east bound which left Port aux Basques yesterday arrived at 12.15 p.m. to-day.

To-day's east bound left Port aux Basques at 8.20 this morning.

Personal.

Mr. M. F. Wadden, who had been west on business, returned to the city by express.

Mr. Harry Clement, of Burgeo, is in town having arrived via Fogata and Placentia.

Here and There.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather along the line to-day is fine with N.W. winds, temperature 34 to 50 above.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE STAFFORD'S PHORATONE.—Oct. 14.

SUSU SAILS.—The S.S. Susu sails at 10 a.m. to-morrow, taking the following passengers:—Messdames F. Nottall, Waterman, Misses A. Jones, Harnett, Lisfield, Flynn, Call, Collins, and two or three steerage.

BOY RELEASED.—The girl Murphy who was accidentally struck with a stick on Monday afternoon, and rendered unconscious for some time, was as "right as a trivet" yesterday, and the boy Earles, who struck her was released from custody.

ACCIDENT & FIRE INSURANCE.—Are you fully protected against both? If not see HENRY C. DONNELLY, Board of Trade Building.—sep27, 11m

FALSE RUMORS.—It was freely rumored about town last night that Mr. J. O. Williams had died at the Croisie Hotel and that Mr. J. T. Martin, undertaker, had passed away. Whoever was responsible for these sensational and startling reports, had better have a care.

MEN'S VELOUR HATS.—We have just received a shipment of high grade Velour Hats in Green, Brown and Black. Latest style finish. Worth \$10.00 to \$12.00. Our Price, \$7.50. G. KNOWLING, Ltd.—Oct. 12, 16, 18

S. S. PORTIA.—The S.S. Portia sailed for the usual Western ports at 5.30 this morning, taking the following first class passengers:—Messrs. Jarvis, Burke, Johnston, Collins, Hooper, Burns, Messdames Roarke, Lee, Tuff, Wilson, and Misses Garland, Paul, Halloran, Brown, Tibbo, Luff, Boyce, Elliott, Jensen and 10 in steerage.

Letter of Sympathy.

France, 15th Sept. 1918.

Dear Madam.—It is with the deepest regret that I sit down to write you a few lines of sympathy and information with respect to the death of your husband, No. 1007401 Pte. F. Bury, who was killed in action on Sept. 3rd, 1918.

This was the second day of our operation against the Canal du Nord, just north of the Cambrai-Arras Road, and your husband was gallantly doing his share of the fighting with "D" Company in advance when a machine gun bullet passed through the upper part of his body, killing him instantly.

I can at least give you the consolation that he suffered no pain; his end was mercifully quick.

His body was later brought out and buried close to a village called Dury, the grave being marked by a cross.

Any personal effects he may have left will reach you in due course through official channels, but I must warn you that this is a slow process.

It but remains for me to express my very sincere sympathy for the great loss you have sustained.

Every time I sit down to write these sad letters I realize anew the enormous sacrifice required of the Women of the Empire.

May God help you to bear this bitter blow, and may it be some slight solace that your husband died doing his duty like a brave soldier and that his loss is deeply regretted by all of us here who knew him.

Yours faithfully,
FRED LESTER, Lt.-Col.,
102nd Can. Inf. Bn.
Mrs. F. Rose, Logy Bay Road,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

War Memorial

From the Methodist Church of Canada and Newfoundland to His Majesty the King.

The war memorial prepared for presentation to the King was adopted, and is as follows:

To his most excellent Majesty, George V., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions beyond the sea, Emperor of India, etc., we render most faithful homage.

The general conference of the Methodist Church of the Dominions of Canada and Newfoundland and the Colony of Bermuda, assembled in quadrennial session in the City of Hamilton in the Province of Ontario, humbly and sincerely assures your Majesty of the deep respect and affection for your Majesty's person and its loyalty to the throne and Government of the British Empire.

This conference composed equally of ministers and laymen, of the Methodist Church in the Dominions and colonies named, and representing a membership of nearly four hundred thousand, and adherents of nearly one and a half million people.

So common with Your Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire, the Methodists of Canada and Newfoundland, and the Bermuda Islands, have proved their attachment to the right cause of the Allies. Hundreds of ministers of the church have joined the Expeditionary forces, not alone as chaplains, but as soldiers in the combatant ranks, while from thousands of homes our best and noblest have gone forth to give the most honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

The Sultan hoped the war would have a happy ending and in the aid of Allah to preserve the world from ruin and internecine strife.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan, in his speech on the throne, recalled the difficult situation in which Turkey had been placed by the defection of Bulgaria, according to a Constantinople despatch received here. The Government, he said, in common with the Allies, had gone to the aid of the honorable peace, but had taken necessary steps for the defence of the country.

FURS!

Knowling's Showrooms

COLLARS and MUFFS

FUR COATS.

Stylish Sets at Moderate Prices in the following FURS:

Black Wolf, Dakota Wolf, Manchuria Wolf, Mink, Marmot, Natural Badger, Opposum, Gaupe, Lynx, Golden Fox, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Misses' White Thibet Sets.

A PERSONAL VISIT IS SOLICITED.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

Oct. 11, 16

V. C. SMOKING TOBACCO. V. C.

Special Offer

Commencing Saturday, October 12th, 1918, and for a period of ten days, we are offering five tins of

V. C. Smoking Mixture, 80c.
1 Briar Pipe - - - - 50c.

For One Dollar—\$1.00

SEE WINDOW.

GEORGE F. TRAINOR,

Royal Cigar Store, Water Street.

V.C. "The Just Right Mixture." V.C.

Oct. 12, 1918, W.T.S.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

Instructions to Outport Magistrates.

Requests are constantly being sent to the Board of Health by Outport Magistrates for instructions in dealing with the influenza epidemic. The following points are to be noted:—

1. The disease is highly contagious.
2. It is spread very largely by contact one with another.
3. It is advisable to prohibit any unnecessary gathering of people about stores, street corners, etc.
4. Close schools, churches, theatres, etc., if there is any indication of spread of disease.
5. Avoid a panic, but take this thing seriously and co-operate with the doctors, following strictly the advice given.
6. Good ventilation is very important—therefore admit sunlight and fresh air as much as possible.
7. Do not allow the patient to spit, and when coughing cover the mouth.
8. Never neglect the precaution of washing the hands before eating or after contact with a sick person.

Quarantine is difficult to establish with any degree of success and the presence of the police in an attempt to enforce quarantine would create more panic.

N. S. FRASER,
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Oct. 15, 61

EXPRESS PASSENGERS.—The following passengers are on the incoming express which left Port aux Basques this morning:—Sir P. T. McGrath, Miss F. House, G. J. Roberts, B. Magford, W. Gardner, Mrs. Cummings and daughter, A. Gardner, J. Snow, J. D. Jensen, S. Ross, A. and Mrs. Kelly and son, Miss M. Kelly, Miss B. Green, R. Green, W. T. and Mrs. Murphy, C. Parsons, H. F. and Mrs. Abbott, W. J. Ryan.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE OTHER.

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

11.00 A.M.

CANADA'S HEROIC PART.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)

On the fourth anniversary of the landing of the first Canadian contingent in England, was celebrated by a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant last evening.

Lieut-General Turner, V.C., presided. Over five hundred officers representing every department of activity of the Canadian overseas forces attended the re-union. Supporting chairman were Lord Beaverbrook, George Porley and other prominent men.

General Forces, General Turner said that the Hun had good reason to regret Canada's action in the war, and as now careful to maintain his best troops opposite them. He reviewed the records of the Canadians on the front, and said there had been no slaver fighting than at Cambrai.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.

They had captured the "enemy's" key position, and in two months had taken a little in proportion to the Canadian achievement had been told.