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CIVIL WAR IN GERMANY. EACH FACTION FIGHT- ING FOR CONTROL.

**Turkey Evading Armistice Terms---Germany Also
a Delinquent---Big Strike at New York.**

AN ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 9. The Allies have notified Turkey that unless the Turkish force at Medina lays down its arms immediately, the forts at the Dardanelles will be destroyed. The Turks have shown an unwillingness to surrender in accordance with the armistice terms, but all the garrisons except that at Medina, which is the largest in Arabia, laid down their arms through peaceful persuasion. Fakhr Pasha, the commander at Medina, offered an excuse after another until the Allies were forced to send the ultimatum to the Turkish government.

BERLIN IN STATE OF SIEGE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9. A state of siege has been proclaimed in Berlin, according to a late despatch from that city.

LITTLE CHANGE IN SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 9. At six o'clock Wednesday evening there was little change in the situation in Berlin although the government had made some progress in strengthening its position, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The government forces are reported to have secured control of the railways and to have occupied the offices of the Red Flag, the Spartacus organ. Large forces are expected to augment the first contingent of government troops which are arriving from Potsdam late Wednesday.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES CONTROLLED BY REBELS.

BERLIN, Jan. 9. Spartacus forces to-day still occupy the offices of the Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, the Lokal Anzeiger, the Zeitung am Mittag, the Volks Zeitung and is under a rigid censorship and is only permitted to print news acceptable to the Spartacus. The semi-official Wolff Bureau offices here have closed for the last two days.

BAVARIA'S THREAT.

BERLIN, Jan. 7. War on Berlin to restore order is threatened by Bavaria, according to a speech made to-day in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies in Munich by Herr Auren, the Minister of the Interior. Bavaria, he says, proposed to intervene with arms if conditions in Berlin continue unsettled. "It is time that the men in Berlin understood that Berlin is not Germany," said Auren, "and there is a limit to the patience of even the most tolerant people. Up to now I have opposed the application of armed force, but unless Berlin comes to its senses, and order is soon restored, we propose to intervene with arms. There has never been a political party which reached such a low level as

the Bolshevik Spartacus. I deplore the fact that the Independent Socialists are not doing their share to prevent this national calamity."

CIVIL WAR SPREADING.

PARIS, Jan. 9. Civil war is spreading to other parts of Germany, advices indicate, and part of the Rhenish provinces and Bavaria are now reported to be involved. Gustav Noske, the Commander-in-Chief of the German Government troops will send new forces against the capital in an attempt to regain control of it, it is reported. A desperate reaction by the more conservative elements is expected. The casualties in the Berlin fighting are reported to have been severe. The Independent Socialists said to be at the seat of the new government are George Liebknecht and Herr Tiele, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the Spartacus, is continuing presumably in an effort to form a government of his choosing.

WILL OVERCOME REBELS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9. The Ebert Government is firmly convinced that it will succeed in overcoming the rebels, according to the Abendblatt of Berlin. At the request of Herr Noske, the new military governor of Berlin, loyal sailors are on their way from Kiel. All the officers in Berlin have placed themselves at the disposal of Noske and the government is forming officers' battalions.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9. Severe fighting in which artillery was employed, took place in Berlin yesterday near the Central Telegraph Offices. The Spartacus renewed their attempts to seize the Chancellor's Palace, it is declared in Berlin despatches to the Handelsblad, but were driven back with the loss of 30 killed and 45 wounded.

SPARTACANS DEFEATED.

BASLE, Jan. 9. Troops loyal to the Ebert Government have arrived in Berlin from Potsdam and driven the Spartacans as far as the Tiergarten, and re-occupied the printing works, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung.

NEGOTIATIONS FAILED.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Telegrams dated in Berlin at 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning and transmitted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that negotiations between the government, composed of Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists failed. The Independent Socialists and Spartacans appeal to the working people to meet Wednesday in order to complete "The victory of the proletariat." The government has ordered the troops in nearly all the garrisons in Germany to move against Berlin and they are arriving there on motor cars. A state of siege, it is stated, will be declared in Berlin. The Spartacans control the railroads near Berlin. Severe fighting occurred at eight o'clock Wednesday morning, but the result was not known when the despatches were filed.

GOVERNMENT STILL IN CONTROL.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9. Street fighting in Berlin attained the greatest intensity between eleven o'clock Tuesday night and five o'clock Wednesday morning, according to a Berlin telegram to the Frankfurt Nachrichten. Heavy artillery firing continued uninterruptedly, the despatch says. The government is still master of the situation. Large bodies of troops, it is added, continue to be sent to Berlin. Premier Ebert is reported to have told a friend that he had no doubt about the issue of the fighting.

WILHELM IS BETTER.

AMERONGEN, Jan. 7. William Hohenzollern was able to walk about in the gardens at Amerongen castle to-day for the first time in several weeks. His health is reported to be about normal again. The secretary to the premier of Holland visited the former German Emperor to-day.

NEW REBEL GOVERNMENT.

BERNE, Jan. 9. Telegraphic reports from Berlin to-day state that the rebels there

have formed a new government under the title of "The Revolutionary Committee." This committee comprises three members, Herr Liebknecht, George Ledebur, and Herr Tiele, the last named the President of the Spartacan League.

NOT LIVING UP TO ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Germany has fallen behind in the last month in turning over material required by the terms of the armistice. A checking up to date shows a shortage of 685 heavy guns, 7,000 machine guns, 1,000 trench mortars, 600 airplanes, 4,736 engines, 5,000 motor lorries, and 130,000 railroad cars.

DOMINIONS TO BE SPECIALLY REPRESENTED.

PARIS, Jan. 9. La Liberte to-day says it understands that Great Britain will have three special delegates for each of its Dominions, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The newspaper asks why the French protectorates of Morocco, Tunis and possibly Algeria will have no special representatives.

ROYAL BANK INCREASES CAPITAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9. Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada announced at the annual meeting to-day an increase in the capital stock of \$2,000,000 to be allotted to the shareholders of record January 8 at the rate of \$150 per share. In referring to the new issue Sir Herbert intimated that circumstances permitting the policy of increasing the capital on attractive terms to shareholders would be continued in the future.

LETTING UP ON BLOCKADES.

PARIS, Jan. 9. The representatives of the Allied nations here intend to give immediate consideration to the question of mitigating the severity of the blockade of the Central Powers, according to indications to-day. Such mitigation, it is pointed out, would be granted in order to admit of the passing in of food supplies for Czechoslovakia, Poland, and sections of Russia and other territory which it is desired to reach and which cannot be reached except through territory which the Central Powers are holding.

FRENCH SUBMIT PROGRAMME.

PARIS, Jan. 9. A French protocol giving a detailed programme of the procedure of the peace conference has been submitted to the Allied and American delegates by whom it is now under examination.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

PARIS, Jan. 9. The Ebert-Scheidemann Government in Germany is said to have been overturned, the Extremists having gained the upper hand in Berlin after sanguinary fighting, according to the

I WAS IN DOUBT

about the value of Zam-Buk until I had proved it! So says Mrs. A. Lariere of Fall River, Mass., and when one considers her case there is little room for wonder. She says: "I had suffered for three years with a skin trouble, which doctors, and even a skin specialist, had tried in vain to cure. In fact they told me that the chance of a permanent cure was very remote. One day a friend, pointing to a box of Zam-Buk, said, 'You just try that for that skin trouble of yours and you'll be amazed at the result.' I was sceptical, but agreed to give Zam-Buk a trial. I did so, and at the same time I used only Zam-Buk Soap for bathing. To my delight I soon noticed an improvement. Naturally I persevered, and I am now absolutely cured; notwithstanding all the doctors' said about the serious nature of my case. I don't wonder that those who have used Zam-Buk are so enthusiastic about it. It is a wonderful remedy." Zam-Buk is also best for cuts, burns and chapped hands. 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

latest German advices received here. A new Revolutionary Government has been proclaimed composed of Independent Socialists. A part of the Government troops are reported to have gone over to the rebels, and the Spartacans now hold the principal points in Berlin.

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

BASLE, Jan. 9. Strikes and demonstrations in sympathy with the Liebknecht movement in Berlin have taken place in Brunswick and Munich. A mob pillaged the stores in Brunswick. In Munich, the Bavarian capital, several persons were killed and wounded in street riots.

JOIN STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. Crews of one hundred and fifty railway tugs joined the harbor strike to-day enforcing suspension of all marine operations of the railroad administration. Superintendent Pollock of this branch of the service said that with ferries and lighters 1,200 railroad craft was idle.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

BASLE, Switzerland, Jan. 9. (Havas.)—An attempt has been made at Prague to assassinate Dr. Karl Kramarz, the Czechoslovak premier. Eight revolver shots were fired at him, none of which, however, took effect.

FRENCH DELEGATION.

PARIS, Jan. 9. Official announcement was made to-day that the Council of Ministers had approved the nomination as the French representatives in the Peace Congress of the following: Georges Clemenceau, Premier; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Louis Lucien Klotz, Finance Minister; Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States; Jules Cambon, former Ambassador at Berlin; Paul Dutasta, French Ambassador to Switzerland, will be Secretary of the French delegation.

HINDY NOT THERE.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 7. (By the A. P.)—The report that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is in Berlin is denied in government circles.

STRIKE ON IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. The marine strike was called to-day notwithstanding a threat by the Government to operate the harbor boats with soldiers and sailors. It was ordered yesterday when a conference of the Union men and the Boat Owners Association broke up following the refusal of the latter to arbitrate the question of an eight-hour wage. The War Labor Board was unable to effect a settlement of the difference. While the strike at present has not been applied to coastwise steamers, coastwise tugs, Trans-Atlantic steamships or Long Island Sound steamers, it was said by the labor leaders that it might eventually spread to those lines. The tie-up, according to strike leaders and transportation officials, brings New York to a crisis as regards food and coal, and they predicted that within 24 hours the milk situation here would be much more serious.

NFLDERS IN CASUALTY LIST.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9. Casualties, infantry wounded, M. J. Griffiths, Fox Harbor, Nfld.; repatriated, L. Rees, Bell Isle, Nfld.

Foch Made Germans

BEG FOR ARMISTICE.

By Harold E. Bechtel. London, Dec. 23.—Marshal Foch gave the German armistice delegates wine of the "vintage of 1870" to drink with their meals in France, according to the inside story of what went on at the conference which has just reached London.

The story is given me by a high official, in detail, and he assures me that it is already a part of the record of the war.

Here is the story: When the German delegates entered Foch stood stiffly and inquired: "Well, gentlemen, why am I thus honored?"

"We have come to see about the armistice," replied a German. Foch looked astonished. His eyebrows raised.

"Armistice? Armistice? I know nothing of an armistice."

This flustered the Germans for a moment, then the spokesman said: "Why—we have accepted President Wilson's Fourteen Points and we understand that an armistice would follow."

"I have no armistice offer," insisted Foch.

"But we must have an armistice!" insisted the delegates.

"Oh—! You come to beg for an armistice?" Foch replied.

"Well, er—" began the Germans, and Foch repeated firmly:

"Do you come to beg for an armistice?"

"Well, yes. We beg for an armistice."

And then the business started.

In order to prevent clogging, when using a food chopper for cutting meat, cut it the size of a walnut.

At the Peace Table.

These verses, which are quite out of the ordinary, have been sent to the Toronto Star by one who encloses no name or address:

You shall sit at the table, then, when the terms of peace are made—The wisest men of the troubled lands in their silver and gold brocade? Yes, they will gather in solemn state to speak for the living race, But who shall speak for the unseen dead that shall come to the council place?

Though you see them not, and you hear them not, they shall sit at the table, too; They shall throng the room where the peace is made and know what it is you do.

The innocent dead from the sea shall rise to stand at the wise man's side, And over his shoulder a boy shall look—a boy that they crucified.

You may guard the door of that council hall with barriers strong and stout, But the dead unbidden shall enter there, and never you'll shut them out, And the man that in the open boat, and the babes that suffered worse, Shall sit at the table when peace is made by the side of a martyred nurse.

You may see them not, but they'll all be there; when they speak you may fall to hear; You may think that you're making your pacts alone, but their spirits will never hear.

And when the terms of the peace you make with the tyrants whose hands are red,

You must please not only the living here, but must satisfy the dead.

Ex-Officer's Sentence.

Before the war a London wholesale grocer, John Goulding, now an ex-lieutenant of the Bedfordshire Regiment, was fined \$500 at Pontefract, and was sent to prison for six months, for making speeches on infringement to the Defence of the Realm Act.

Speeches made by him at Hemsworth Green, a colliery district, last June, were said to be likely to cause disaffection. He declared said counsel, that the war was a capitalist's war, that Germany had more right to Alsace-Lorraine than had France, that hideous, callous, and brutal things formed part of British field punishments, and that the working classes of Germany, France and England could settle the war in half an hour.

Such speeches to miners at such a time of national crisis at last June, when a further comb-out of 50,000 miners was taking place, might have had serious results.

For Goulding, it was urged that he abandoned his business and joined the army in 1914. He was wounded at Neuve Chapelle, and again at Hill 60. On recovery, he was recommended for a commission, and was in the Somme battle of 1916 and Beaumont Hamel. As his health broke down, he resigned. His partner was killed at Festubert. As a political speaker for the I. L. P., he might not have shown great wisdom.

Notice of appeal against the sentence was given—Lloyd's Weekly News.

Herring Fishery.

The fall herring fishery in Bay of Islands is about over. All schooners for the Aviator were loaded and except the Aviator were loaded and had arrived at Woods Island from the Arms on Monday to clear. The Aviator was expected to finish on Monday. Only three American vessels now await sailing; they are James W. Parker, Elizabeth N. and Aviator and these may get away to-day. The Nellie Dixon and the Imperator, with loads of salt bulk herring sailed from Woods Island on Monday. The T. M. Nicholson cleared the middle of last week and sailed from Lark Hr. on Saturday.

The catch for this season is estimated at little over half of that of last season. The fish showed up fairly well in Humber Arm throughout most of the season, which proved a great help to the packers at Curling; besides three vessels secured greater part of their cargoes of salt bulk in the Humber. In Middle Goose and Penguin Arms there was good fishing on times while at North Arm there was very little doing until about the latter part of December. The last few days, however herring showed up well at the latter place, and on Monday W. Hearn had 300 tubs from seven nets. There has been neither cargo of frozen herring taken away so far. It is rumored that the Earl Grey will load frozen herring, but yesterday we called up the owners, and were informed that it was yet undecided. So it looks now that there will be little or no frozen herring to go from here by vessel this season.

At Bonne Bay the herring fishery is over. During the past two or three weeks there were little or no fish going; earlier in the season, however, some good catches were made and some of the packers got all they required. The first of this week there were nearly four thousand barrels of herring at Bonne Bay awaiting shipment. The Sable I will take a full load of about thirty-five hundred barrels from there.

The fishery in Green Bay was somewhat better the latter part of the year, and some of the packing concerns have had a successful season. The small number of schooners seeking cargoes this season proved very beneficial to the packers.—Western Star.

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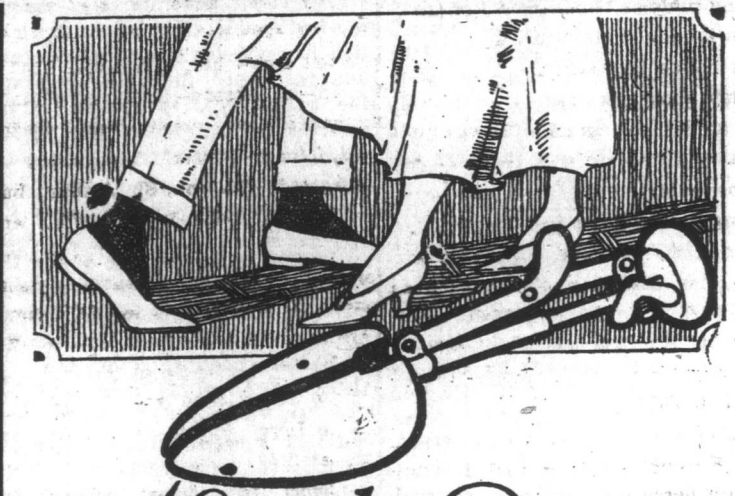
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