G. KNOWLING, Ltd.,

offers the following goods suitable for the Lenten Season at his

East, West & Central Grocery Stores:

FINEST SALMON in tins (Packed by Geo. Carter.)	25c. tin
FINEST SCOTCH BLOATERS in tins	18c. tin
NORWEGIAN FISH RISSOLES	22c. tin
LOBSTER, 1 lb. tins	45c. tin
ANCHOVY ESSENCE, Lazenby's	37c. bot.
ANCHOVY PASTE, Morton's	18c. tin
BONELESS CODFISH, 2 lb. pkts.	35c. pkt.
SHREDDED COD in pkts.	10c. pkt.
OYSTER in tins	13c. & 25c. tin
SARDINES, Best Norwegian	27c. tin
SARDINES, American	10c. & 14c. tin

G. Knowling,

feg12,3i,tu,th,s Limited.

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor

SATURDAY, February 16th, 1918.

Exit Russia.

Perhaps it is not too much to hope for that, before the war is over and the armies have gone home, there will arise some "expert" in Russia who will deserve the title and be able to tell us a little that we can safely believe about that unfortunate and bewildering country. If Russia's particular mission were to confound every prophecy in which reasonable men would be most likely to put their trust, it could not fulfil it better than it has done for the past year. At the root of the whole desperate debacle, which seems at last to have reached the point where our once great ally can be fairly counted out, lies the painful truth that Germany understands her neighbour just about a hundred times better than the Allies, who have been beguiled by one demagogue after another, one phase after another of the chaotic events that have followed the Revolution. Hope first ran high in the new democracy and the new liberty, and when this bade fair to prove unlimited license and nothing else, in Kerensky was seen the saviour of his country, the strong hand that should guide the giant blundering half-blinded into the light of day. His real weakness was perceived too late, when he had gone too far in his compromises and hesitation, in his paltering with anarchy. Korniloff, who had the will and might have had the power, to redeem the situation, blundered, and the blunder made it easier for anarchy to throw off fearlessly all restraint. The Allies at least knew Lenine and Trotzky, and from the day which first saw them in control London and Paris probably drafted afresh all their plans and based them on considerations which made no allowance for Russia's further participation.

Then followed the Cossack "revolt," reviving a hope which centred finally in the Ukraine, the dashing of which by Ukraine's separate peace with the enemy has been perhaps the bitterest disappointmnt of those who have refused to lose all faith in Russia. How long sorely beset and almost helpless Roumania will be able to withstand the pressure that is made upon her in her isolation we can only conjecture. There is a hope, though not a great one, that indirect deliverance or at least relief will come ere long from Macedonia, where the Allies have an army which should be able to engage the better part of the troops which the Central Powers have left in the east. As for northern Russia, we cannot share the lingering faith which some observers seem to have in the pantomime that is being played there. Where doctors disagree anyone can form an opinion, and our own, for which we claim no copyright, is that Trotzky, from first to last the emissary of Berlin, is playing Berlin's game with great skill and success. Weak-kneed surrender to Germany's domination would have endangered him with the simple savages behind him and the show of resistance which he makes is exactly what his purpose requires. Had he shown himself in his true light he might now be lying in a nameless grave, mutilated by the bayonets which hacked in pieces the corpse of Dukhonin. Russia will not fight. Lost to all sense of honour, she knows that her allies bear her burden and in defending themselves defend her also. What a pathetic tragedy it is when we recall the proud words of Brusiloff, ignorant of the welter of shame and corruption and treachery behind him, when in the middle of 1916 he declared the war already won and the day of victory alone uncertain!

A Matter for Adjustment.

One cannot fail to observe that ambition in certain quarters which is ever seeking and endeavouring to get wealthy at the expense of others. This, no doubt, is one of the failings to which flesh is heir, but we would have thought under the present stress of living that certain conditions would be mitigated, so far as possible, and every man allowed a chance to exist. We have no wish to go beyond the amenities of ordinary language in discussing a matter which was brought to our notice to-day. Time was when occurrences of similar nature would have been presented in certain sections of the press in vitriolic words, and the perpetrators would have been stigmatised as Shylocks, bloodsuckers, grab-alls, and preyers upon their fellow creatures. But now a change has come over the spirit of their dream and no longer is the "under-dog" championed as of yore. He has completed his term of usefulness and can now shift for himself. He can either go on or go under. Nothing today can show a greater contrast, unless it is the difference between British and Hun methods, than the treatmen of the mine workers on Bell Island by the Steel Companies and the manner in which those men are being served by the owners of the steamers plying in Conception Bay. On the one hand we have generosity exemplified, and on the other a grasping mercenary greed which is quite at variance with the spirit of the times. We have been informed that the great Corporations on the island are permitting their employees to purchase coal from the mining bulks at the rate of six dollars per ton, which is about the actual cost f.o.b at loading point, and does not include any freight charges whatever. This concession is highly thought of by the miners and is a fine evidence of the liberality of employer to employed. Now for the contrast. In order to get this coal to their homes in those parts of the Bay where many of the miners have families, they are mulcted, in transportation charges, of the sum of FIVE DOLLARS per ton by the owners of the steamers which run between Bell Island and these places, notwithstanding that said steamers are in receipt of large subsidies from the Government, while under contract. Think of it! Companies which have been characterised "soulless corporations" are assisting their men by charging them the bare cost, while the carrier boats extract a sum for freight which is unjustifiable and outrageous. This coal for shipment to the various points, is all bagged, and cannot run more than twenty to the ton, consequently the labor of handling is not increased and no extra help is required by the carrier in loading and unloading. Furthermore it can be piled on deck, and does not need to be lowered into the holds for stowage, thus lessening the work of boat's crew. Why then this most exorbitant freight rate? Twenty-five cents per sack, (allowing twenty sacks to the ton) for conveying this most necessary commodity the short distance between shipping and landing points is surely scandalous, and we cannot imagine any other reason than that stated at the outset—get rich quick and don't be too squeamish about the means adopted. In justice to the miners, is it not the prime duty of the Government to interfere and regulate such an oppressive rate? Two dollars per ton is ample. This five dollar charge savours too strongly of the demand of the "pound of flesh." It is the business of the Government to adjust this and we trust that they will not neglect it. They express tremendous solicitude for the fishermen. Here is an opening for them to show the sincerity of their interest in the iron mine workers, by taking immediate steps to compel a reduction in the rates charged by the transportation companies operating steamers on Conception Bay and protecting from exploitation the hardest working industrial body in the land.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Anyway when the Huns and Bolsheviki finalise their peace arrangements, they will not have occasion to reduce the results to writing. Neither of them has any respect for a scrap of paper.

"From childhood I have been influenced by five men—Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Theodoric II., Frederick the Great and Napoleon. Each dreamed of world empire. They failed. I have dreamed of German world dominion and my mailed fist shall succeed.—("Kaiser Bill.")

The results of yesterday were good but we must make them better.

Evidently Austria was displaying bunting too soon. The dove of peace is a hard bird to catch at present.

Germany complains of all the world being against her. All the decent people of the world are, to be sure. Even Austria is decent enough to want to break away from her unholy alliance if she could and Turkey is wishing that she could be neutral again.— (Vancouver Daily Sun.)

Christian Workers' Convention.

Beginning Monday next a week of convention meetings will be held at Gower Street Church. These meetings are intended to serve the purpose of inspiring and informing Christian workers. A feature of each evening will be a questionairre. Subjects:

Monday, Epworth Leagues.
Tuesday, The Sacrament.
Wednesday, Sunday Schools.
Thursday, The Q.O.B. as a Spiritual Agency.
Friday, The Prayer Service.

On Monday a service will be conducted in the interest of young people.

Try This.

Break into inch pieces about half package of Catelli's Milk Macaroni, drop into boiling salted water, boil for twenty minutes. Drain water and put Macaroni in a bake pan as follows: First a layer of Macaroni, then a layer of canned tomatoes, and so on until you have the desired quantity. Cover dish with bread crumbs, and dotted butter, pepper and salt and bake until brown.

Get a package or two of Catelli's Milk Macaroni, and see what an economical and nutricious dish the above will be.

Here and There.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather across the country is light N.W. wind and dull, temperature 10 to 30 above.

VISITORS EXPECTED MONDAY—The city seven to play the King's College Hockey team will be selected today. The visitors are expected to reach here by Monday's express.

NOTICE. — The meeting of the Daughters of the Empire, called for Monday at 3.30 p.m., in the King Georg V. Institute, will be held at 4.30 p.m. on the same day instead.—feb16,1i

LADIES' BONSPEIL.—In the Bonspiel held by the Ladies' Curling Club in connection with Red Cross Day for prizes offered by Miss Nellie Reid. The winning team were: — Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Mongomery, Mrs. McNeily, Mrs. Chesman, skip.

TO HELP THE STUDENTS.—At all the R. C. Churches in the city tomorrow, the annual collection in aid of the Ecclesiastical Students' Fund will be taken up. Owing to the war the amount required is greater than in pre-war days, and it is hoped that everyone will do their utmost.

APOLOGY MADE.—In the action for libel taken by Detectives Byrne and Whelan against the publisher of the Herade Review, growing outt of a statement made sometimo ago by the defendant in reference to the actions of the complainants in the performance of their duties, the defendant has offered an apology and agrees to pay the costs.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS—The following first class passengers are on the incoming express:—W. Walter, J. G. Davis, W. May, J. Monagin, H. Legge, J. W. Carnell, H. B. and Mrs. Webber, E. W. Webber, Mrs. A. E. Ferguson, J. A. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. J. Garneaux, Rev. C. M. MacKenzie, W. J. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. C. Langmead, Capt. J. G. Knowlton.

GEORGE ST. A.B.C.—The session to-morrow afternoon will be an important one. After a short study of the lesson led by the teacher, Mr. C P. Ayre, the annual business meeting will be held when the various reports will be received and the election of officers for the coming year will take place. Every member is asked to be present. The service will commence at 2.30 sharp.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Coaker-Reid Criminal Libel Action Dismissed

Judge Morris Handed Down Decision This Morning.

Magistrate's Court,
St. John's.

THE KING AGAINST SIR WM. D. REID, Kt.

This is a prosecution taken by the Hon. William F. Coaker, a member of His Majesty's Executive Council of Newfoundland, for Criminal Libel against Sir William D. Reid, late President of the Reid Newfoundland Company.

In the affidavit made by the Complainant to ground the warrant for the arrest of the accused, the words complained of are set out as follows:

"I beg to remind you that in order to ensure the success of Confederation in Newfoundland, it was deemed necessary to secure an union of political parties here. With a view to effecting such an union, Mr. H. D. Reid and Mr. Crawford had been doing their best to gain the co-operation of Mr. W. F. Coaker, the President of the Fishermen's Union here, when it was an organization with great political influence. These two gentlemen arranged that Mr. Coaker should take a trip through the Southern States, and to divert Mr. Coaker's journey in the direction of Ottawa, as they were desirous that he should be educated in the matter of Confederation. It thus paved the way for that community of interest between the rival political parties here that has resulted in the amalgamation of their forces. I ask you to believe that all this was not unimportant either to the interests of Newfoundland or of the Reid Newfoundland Company."

The innuendoes placed upon the aforesaid words are also set out by the Complainant and are as follows:

"That I had secretly and corruptly negotiated or treated with the said H. D. Reid and Mr. Crawford to co-operate with a person or persons to secure the success of Confederation in Newfoundland, meaning the political union of Canada and Newfoundland, and to secure an union of political parties in Newfoundland for that purpose; and that I was a party to an arrangement with H. D. Reid and Mr. Crawford that I should take a trip through the Southern States and that my journey should be diverted in the directoin of Ottawa in Canada for the aforesaid purposes and objects, and that my visit to the United States and Canada in 1916 was in pursuance of said arrangement and that my expenses in connection with same were provided by or through Mr. H. D. Reid and Mr. Crawford. The said words and the said innuendoes are false, malicious and defamatory."

With regard to the question of the publication of the words, the subject matter of this prosecution, sufficient evidence was adduced at the hearing to convince me that such words were published by the accused, of and concerning the Complainant, and there now remains for me to consider the words themselves, and endeavour to ascertain if they are capable of bearing a libelous meaning standing alone, and further, whether they are susceptible of the libelous meaning ascribed to them in the Complainant's innuendoes.

A Libel is known in the criminal law as "A malicious defamation of any person made public by writing to provoke him to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule and tending to a breach of the peace."

At the enquiry the Complainant did not offer any evidence in support of the alleged innuendoes either by himself or by any witness on behalf of the Prosecution.

Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 18, page 647, says:

"If the Plaintiff inserts an innuendo, and it is insufficient or he fails to establish it, he will, unless he is allowed to amend his statement of claim by alleging another innuendo, be obliged to rely on the words themselves."

The case for the Prosecution being closed, no amendment of the Complainant can now be made, nor new innuendoes submitted, the Complainant must therefore rely on the words themselves.

In the absence of any evidence, the mere statement in the Complainant's affidavit that the words complained of are "false, malicious and defamatory", cannot invest them with a meaning of which they are incapable or make them libelous if they are not.

I am unable to place upon the said words a construction, or meaning, defamatory of the good name of the Complainant, or that they are likely to expose him to public hatred or to tempt, or tend to a breach of the peace.

This is a preliminary enquiry and I am not trying the issue but the prosecution is bound to make out a prima facie case against the accused before he can be committed for trial.

"Justices are clearly bound not to commit any one unless a prima facie case is made out against him and by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of credit"; per Bayley, J. (1 and C. 50).

The Prosecution not having made out a prima facie case against the accused, I therefore dismiss the Complaint and discharge the Accused.

Dated this 16th day of February, A.D. 1918.

(Signed) F. J. MORRIS, S.M.

Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C., counsel for the Complainant, intimated Mr. Coaker's intention to offer recognizances next week probably before the Supreme Court.

Sleigh Capsized and Horse Injured

While coming to the city this morning cabman Alan Hussey, of Portugal Cove, had an unpleasant experience when his horse and sleigh capsized and rolling down a steep snow bank landed in a pool of water about three feet deep, which had formed as a result of last night's rainstorm. The accident happened at a point between Stott's Bridge and the King's Bridge on the Cove Road. The horse in an attempt to extricate itself injured its right fore leg, causing a swelling on the knee. A lady passenger was saved from being thrown into the pond by the quick action of Mr. Hussey who jumping in first caught the woman as she fell out of the sleigh.

WEATHER REPORT. — St. Anthony: Moderate N. W. winds, dull and cold; coast blocked. Flower's Cove: Slight N. W. winds, fair and cold; Straits blocked. Fogo: Wind north, frosty, with snow flurries.

Fancy Work DEPARTMENT.

KNOWLING'S

Fancy Wools and Slip Silks.

A Full Line of Art Canvas and Linens, Fancy Wools and Silks.

PENELOPE CANVAS—
White . . . . . 75c. per yard
Mauve . . . . . 35c. per yard

CONGRESS CANVAS—
Olive and White, White and Gold, Sky and White. All in large check, at . . . 85c. per yard

BIANCA CANVAS—
Olive, Light Green, 75c. per yard

MOSAIC CANVAS—
In small check; Olive & White, White & Gold, Sky & White, $1.25 per yard

FANCY AIDA CANVAS—
Green and White, White and Yellow Check . . $1.25 per yard

CRASH CANVAS—
In Fawn, 85c., 95c., $1.10 and $1.40 per yard.

HUCKABACK TOWELING,
25 and 27 inches wide, 22c., 27c., 29c., 30c., 32c., 35c., 42c. and 85c. per yard.

ART EMBROIDERY CANVAS
Shamrock Patterns, $1.25 per yard

HARDANGER CANVAS—
White & Cream, $1.25 per yard

BUTCHERS' LINEN—
In White, 85c. and $1.20 per yard
Blue . . . . . 85c. per yard

Stamp Canvas and Linen.

STILETTOES—
For Linen Punch Work, 5c. and 35c. each

SILVER THIMBLES, 40c. and 75c. each

CELLULOID THIMBLES, 5c. each

STEEL THIMBLES, 3c. each

NICKEL THIMBLES, 4c. each

NEEDLE CASES, 12c., 20c., 40c. each

Children's Nightdresses, 40c. each

Children's Kimono Dresses, 80c. and 85c. each

Children's Feeders, 18c. each

Guest Towels, 25c. each

Battenburg Patterns on Linen, assorted prices.

FUDGE APRONS—
Pink and White . . . . 45c. each
White and Blue . . . . 45c. each

AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS 40c., 65c. each

TEA COSIES—
Fawn . . . . . 50c. each
White . . . 50c., 60c., 90c. each

SIDEBOARD COVERS.

Fancy Work Wools— $1.85 per pound; 13c. per ounce.

Brook's Embroidery Cotton—
White . . . . . 3c. slip
Red . . . . . 4c. slip

Chadwick's Crochet Cotton, 12c. per ball

J. P. Coats' Mercerised Cotton, 14c. per ball

White Knitting Cotton, $1.10 per pound

Spun Mending Silks— Tan, Grey & White, 5c. per card

Peri Lustre— Convent Cotton, 5c. per slip

Stout Peri Lustre— Assorted colors, 10c. per slip

Peri Lustre— Pearl Knit, 10c. per ball

Peri Lustre Flossette—
White . . . . 6c. per slip
Coloured . . 3c. per slip

Tapestry Chenille, 7c. per slip

Victoria Mending Floss, assorted colors, 8c. per ball

Barbour's Linen Thread 17c. per reel

Honiton's Braids—
Black, 4c. to 12c. yard
White, 4c. to 12c. yard

Brigg's Transfer Initials, 2c. to 6c. each

Cash Initials on Tape, 3c. & 6c. per doz. letters

Peri Lustre Spun Mending— Assorted colours, 6c. per card

Pictorial Review, 18c. each

Ladies' Home Journal, 18c. each

Ladies' Home Companion, 18c. each

Battenburg Rings, 3c. per dozen

White Bone Rings, 3c. per dozen

Knitting Pins— Steel, 5c. & 10c. per set of 4. Aluminum, 40c. per set of 4.

Bone Knitting Pins, 20c. per set

Fancy Work Hoops, 6c. each

Bone Crochet Hooks, 3c. and 12c. each

Steel Crochet Hooks, 4c. each

Stocking Darners, 10c. and 18c. each

G. KNOWLING'S, Limited.

If YOU Are NOT Insured

The savings of a whole lifetime may be swept away in one hour.

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One of the OLDEST, LARGEST and MOST RELIABLE Companies in the World.

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To-Day's Messages.

ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, To-Day.

The belief that a naval engagement has occurred is expressed in a despatch received in Stockholm from Gothenburg and forwarded by the correspondent of the Morning Post. The despatch reports the recovery of a large number of bodies of German sailors who apparently belonged to a warship. Gothenburg is on the western coast of Sweden and is near the Skaggerack, one of the bodies of water connecting the North and Baltic Seas and the one nearest the North Sea.

UNEQUAL FIGHT.

DOVER, To-Day.

The weather was thick and very dark when the German destroyers dashed upon the British patrol vessels in the Strait of Dover early Friday morning and sank eight of them. The patrol vessels being equipped only with light armament for anti-submarine work, did not have a chance as the Germans got among them. The risk thus taken is shared by great numbers of trawlers and drifters operating in all weathers and at all hours. Yet the proportion of losses has been remarkably small. On this latest occasion the crews bore themselves with the same coolness and courage that drifted men have shown in innumerable circumstances of danger and difficulty.

EMPEROR'S ARMY ORDER

AMSTERDAM, To-Day.

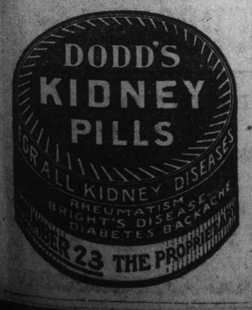
Emperor Charles has issued an army order in connection with the Russian declaration of the termination of the war, in which he reviews the events leading up to the Russian military collapse. The order as quoted continues: "As yet the hour hasn't struck when I am able to recall my warriors to their homes, but their return will come. Then may my peoples draw strength from their recollection of the glorious deeds their sons have done. May God be with us."

ADVANCE BEYOND JERUSALEM.

LONDON, ToDay.

Official (Palestine).—Yesterday we advanced our line on a front of six miles to an average depth of two miles on either side of the village of Mukkmas, 11½ miles northeast of Jerusalem.

COMMERCE RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, To-day.

All foreign trade of the United States exports and imports was put under license to-day by President Wilson as part of the general program of American and Allied Governments for releasing ships to transport troops and supplies to Europe. Less essential exports and imports will be reduced to a minimum, and materials regarded as necessary will be transported by shortest hauls possible. The Allies are working in close co-operation with the U. S. and the trade routes of the world, in many instances, will be shifted to bring the most economical operation of tonnage. The Allies already have cut their foreign trade sharply but will make further reductions as a part of the general plan. American representatives sitting in London will work with the Allied representatives in eliminating and re-arranging ocean commerce to free ships for war service. Licensing of American exports and imports will be handled through a war trade board, which has created a special contraband committee with final powers in deciding the country's foreign trade policy. The Board which already is-