

# TO-DAY'S Messages.

11.30 A.M.

## OPENING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Congress assembled to-day for a session which is expected to be the greatest within the memory of the present generation. Four hours work at the House saw Speaker Clark returned to the chair. Representative Mann returned leadership of Republican minority, the introduction of two thousand bills and resolutions, many of them proposing measures of national defence, many more in opposition to the appearance of constitutional amendments to enfranchise women and a miniature rules fight that flickered off with the adoption of last year's rules with few changes. In the Senate practically nothing was done except election of Senator Clark, Arkansas, President pro tempore, Vice-President Marshall was absent because of the illness of his wife. Both Houses then after sending a joint committee to the White House to give official notice of the opening of Congress, adjourned until to-morrow, when the real business of the session begins with President Wilson's address to a joint session of the House at 12.30.

## RUSSIAN SPOILS FOR OCTOBER.

GENEVA, To-day. The Russian Legation at Berne to-day issued the following statement: In the month of October official communications greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoners. October was a specially successful month for the Russians who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, 21 large cannon, 1,118 machine guns and three search lights.

## GERMANY WANTS TO KNOW WHY HER MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHES ARE OBJECTIONABLE.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Germany notified the United States to-day that she desired to know upon what grounds the United States department asks the withdrawal of Capt. Boyed, naval attaché to the German Embassy here, and Capt. Von Papen, military attaché. The Secretary of State Lansing received the request from two sources, from Count Bernstorff, Ambassador, and from the Berlin Foreign Office through Ambassador Lard. The States will reply promptly. Lansing will not discuss the facts nor will he give the sources of information, concerning the activities of the attaches, in connection with naval and military matters, to which the State Department objected. Without references to reasons, Germany demanded that the State Department to ask for the withdrawal of attaches, it is stated the United States will stand upon the established understanding among nations that an intimation that a diplomatic officer has made himself disagreeable is sufficient to cause his removal. It was broadly intimated in Germany's request for information that if the United States based its action on anything else than the developments of the Hamburg-American Line conspiracy in the trial at New York or the case of Jas. Archibald, American war correspondent, who carried papers for Capt. Von Papen as well as Dr. Duba recalled Ambassador of Austria, German wanted to know.

12 15 P.M.

## WANT SAFE CONDUCT.

BERLIN, To-day. The United States is expected to get a safe conduct home for the two officers, if it wishes to be rid of them. "Hence it is to be expected that Germany will make no request for this service."

## CONSTANTINE'S LATEST MOVE.

ATHENS, To-day. Constantine, King of Greece, received the correspondent of the Associated Press on Saturday and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek Government. I am especially glad to talk for America, said the King, for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral and are together determined if it is humanly possible not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict. America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We too, thought that once, but the battlefield shifted and may shift again. What is happening in Greece to-day may happen in America, Holland, or any other neutral country to-morrow, if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed. The interview with the King took place at noon in a smaller palace which is the King's personal residence, and the audience lasted an hour. From time to time emphasizing the earnestness and sincerity of what he is saying, he thumped the table soundly with clenched fist, despite the serious subject he was delivering. The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the Entente Powers towards Greece to-day, said the King, is the Entente's own assumption without the slightest reason therefor, that Greece is ready to betray the Entente to Germany at the first favorable opportunity. It is reasonable to suppose such things. From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente Powers, for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands occupied by the Allies' troops. When the Serbians were endangered by the com-

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James Baird

bined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack, the Allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil from which, with a second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unopposed, but aided in every way. Finally I myself have given my personal word that the Greek troops will never be used in an attack on British forces in Macedonia, merely to allay unjustified suspicions. Yet despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente now demand in a form which is virtually an ultimatum that Greek troops be withdrawn from Salonika, and that means all Macedonia, leaving our population unprotected against the raids by Bulgarians. The Russian Legation at Berne to-day issued the following statement: In the month of October official communications greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoners. October was a specially successful month for the Russians who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, 21 large cannon, 1,118 machine guns and three search lights.

thing about Venizelos' foreign policy. They like him and they elected him, but it would be the maddest folly to assume that because they voted for man personally popular, they therefore, voted to throw country into the whirlpool of European war. They did no such thing. War is the last thing they want. Ask them, they will tell you so. It is said that I have exceeded the constitution. What I have done is to apply the constitution. Constitution gives me power to dissolve the chamber to prevent just such disasters as following the Venizelos policy would have proved at this juncture. My duty under constitution was to exercise that power. I did exercise it and will continue it so long as it is necessary to save my people from destruction. Another thing I want to make clear, it is said that M. Venizelos with my assent invited the Allied troops to come to Salonika. Nothing could be further from truth. M. Venizelos may have expressed personal opinion that if Allied troops landed at Salonika, Greece would not resist. How could she resist it, but that M. Venizelos ever as responsible head of the Greek Government formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory is wholly untrue. Your Majesty believes the Allied Balkan expedition is doomed to failure? Certainly it is doomed to failure if undertaken with no more men than are now there or in the war. Britain does not seem disposed to send an adequate force and France cannot do the job alone. The minimum army that can hope to accomplish anything in the Balkans is four hundred thousand. As that number is not being sent that is my proof that it is Greece that must suffer. Greece that must pay for the failure of the Allied Balkan venture. If the Entente will assure me that when they are driven back in Greek territory, they will consider the Balkan game ended and leave, I will guarantee with my whole army to protect their retreat against Germans, Bulgarians or anybody else and give them nothing to gain by risking devastation. Then I would be legitimately protecting my frontiers. It would not involve Greece in further risks, more I have to say. The Entente demand is too much. They try to drive Greece out of neutrality, they come into Greek territory and Greek waters, and though they are there, at Nautilia they destroyed tanks of petroleum intended to kill locusts, on the excuse that they might be used by German submarines. They stop Greek ships, they run Greek commerce as they have done with American ships, too, they want to seize our railways and now they demand that we take away troops guarding Greek frontiers, leaving my country open to invasion or any lawless incursion. I

will not do it. I am willing to discuss reasonably any fair proposal. But two things I will not concede. Greece shall not be forced out of her neutrality; Greece will maintain her sovereignty, her sovereign right to protect herself at need. And if that is not satisfactory, if coercive measures are used by the Entente Powers, the King was asked. We shall protest to the whole world that our sovereign rights are violated, and shall resist passively as long as we humanly can, from being forced by measures whatsoever into a course which we know will be prejudicial to our liberties and happiness of our people. And when you cannot hold out any longer. We shall have to demolish our armies and wait the march of events; what else can we do.

1.45 P. M.

## GERMANY WILL EVENTUALLY EXHAUST HERSELF.

PARIS, To-day. The Athens correspondent of the Paris news agency writes: "I had with M. Baloudjitch, Serbian Minister to Greece, concerning the 'Teutonic campaign in the Balkans. He is certain of failure. The object of the campaign are nil. The more fronts the Germans fight on the more rapidly will they exhaust themselves. The object of the Balkan undertaking was to strike imagination and force peace." One of my neutral colleagues informed me that German newspapers are full of pacifist organization in his country, to start a movement in favor of peace, but that his Government was opposed to such a proceeding knowing that it would be unfavorably received by Britain and France.

## WANT ARMY CHIEFS "SCRAPPED."

NEW YORK, To-day. A cable to the King from London this morning says: "The responsibility for the repulse in Mesopotamia, where the British forces were overwhelmed by outnumbered and were driven back by the Turks a hundred miles from Baghdad, the disaster at Loos where the British on the edge of a great victory were checked because reserves were not ready, the tragedy at Suvla Bay where the Anzacs were mowed down because the gallant landing parties, it is alleged, were not covered by the protecting fire of warships, and lack of troops in the Balkans where the Serbs have been crushed by the enemy, will be the subject of questions in Parliament this week. The British press and public and military experts are still unshakably convinced that the Allies will win the war, but there is a feeling, and it is growing, that those responsible for the British disasters in the war on land should be "scrapped" in order to make way for those who have shown the initiative and courage. That there is something radically wrong with the organization which has permitted blunders to be piled up "like Pelion on Ossa" is the opinion of nine out of ten Englishmen, and while there is a firm belief that the organization of a supreme General Staff, which is meeting in Paris, made up of soldiers who have borne the brunt of the fighting, will prevent a recurrence of blunders, there is a feeling that men responsible for them, no matter how high, should be forced to make way for others who have been tried on the battle fronts and not found wanting, but while this feeling is dominant, and there is small wonder it should be, there is not the slightest evidence that Britain or her Allies think of making peace with Germany is thoroughly beaten. I know personally that England is full of officers and soldiers eager to fight, that hundreds of thousands of trained men are held at bases where they are "eating their heads off," and yet General Townshend has been compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Turks, and Generals Sarrail and Mahon are hampered by a lack of reinforcements in Serbia.

## RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

MADRID, To-day. The King has accepted the resignation of the Ministry and will confer to-morrow with ex-Premiers, Presidents of the Chamber and Senate and political leaders as to the formation of a new Cabinet.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—The famous Kohler and Tonk Pianos. The Needham, Godrich and Mason & Hamilton Organs. CHESLEY WOODS, 282 Duckworth Street.—ang.7.15

# A MONEY-SAVING SUGGESTION!

When sending Presents to your friends abroad have you not frequently curtailed the value of your gift on account of the heavy duty you know they will have to pay on receipt of it?

Of course you have; but you need do so no longer. We have altered all this by making arrangements with the leading wholesale Jewellery and Novelty firms in England, America and Canada, to deliver FREE OF DUTY, EXPRESS OR POSTAGE FEES in their respective countries any gift chosen from their catalogues, which can be seen at our store.

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dec3.1m

## Shareholders Meet.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Adventure and Bollaventure was held in the office of A. J. Harvey & Co., yesterday afternoon. Hon. M. G. Winter presided, and the following shareholders were present:—Hon. John Harvey, J. D. Ryan, James Ryan, Geo. Knowling, James Angel, Messrs. F. McNamara, G. W. B. Ayre, David Baird, W. J. Ellis, C. McK. Harvey, N. Outerbridge, Thomas Harris, A. D. Brown, D. Galway, F. Fitzpatrick, F. Hancock and D. A. Ryan. Both Companies are to be wound up as the ships have been purchased by the Russian Government. We understand that the purchase price was \$250,000, and that the shareholders will net a good profit from their investment. The Bollaventure is now the only one left of Harvey's fleet and negotiations for her purchase have already begun.

## Supreme Court.

Court met at 11 a.m. to-day pursuant to adjournment. Present: the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Johnson. William Kirby vs. The Reid Nfld. Co. On motion of J. A. W. W. McNeilly for plaintiff, and by consent of Furlong, K.C. for defendant, it is ordered that this cause be set for January 17th at 11 a.m. before a special jury. Court adjourned until 11 a.m. to-morrow.

## Will Be Up To-Morrow

The bail for Earl Burgess, Job Roberts and Nathan Roberts, who are charged with casting away the sch. Henry M. Stanley on the Labrador in September last and attempting to defraud, will expire to-morrow, when the preliminary hearing of the case will take place.

## Edison on Cigarettes.

A writer in "Harper's Weekly" says: "Cigarettes are not mere rolls of tobacco. They are not drugged with expensive poisons as charged, but they have a peculiarity. The combination of burning paper and tobacco makes a compound which is neither tobacco smoke nor paper smoke, but has a name which chemists know and a smell which everybody knows. There is not much of the new compound, but in what there is of it lies the idiosyncrasy of the cigarette. Thomas A. Edison may be supposed to know what he is talking about when he says: 'Acrolein is one of the most terrible poisons I really believe you can find in a man's body. The burning of ordinary cigarette paper always produces acrolein. That is what makes the cigarette so deadly. I really believe that it often makes boys insane. We sometimes develop acrolein in this laboratory in our experiments with glyoxine. One whiff of it from an oven drove one of my assistants out of the building the other day. I can hardly exaggerate the dangerous nature of acrolein, and yet that is what a man or a boy is dealing with every time he smokes the ordinary cigarette.'"

## How Ferdinand Got His Throne.

The story goes that when the Bulgarian envoys, twenty-eight years ago, had made an unsuccessful search among the European royalties, for a ruler to fill the Bulgarian throne, and were sitting dejected in a Vienna cafe at the end of their pilgrimage, preparing to return home empty handed, an envoy of Ferdinand's mother, the Princess Clementine, approached them and called their attention to the young prince, who was sitting at a neighboring table. "There is the man you want," she remarked to them, "a grandson of Louis Philippe, a favorite of Austria and the Czar, a man of wealth and cousin of every crowned head in Europe." The envoys reported to Stambuloff and he eagerly embraced the candidature of the young prince. Ferdinand was then in his twenty-seventh year.—Westminster Gazette.

## Household Notes.

If you want to take a very quick shampoo, use gasoline instead of water. The gasoline must not come in contact with fire. Now that the patchwork quilts are in fashion again, nothing is more delightful or decorative for the bedrooms of a Colonial house.

## Here and There.

AT HALIFAX.—The S. S. Tabasco arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock this morning.

ALLEGED COAL SHORTAGE.—The Premier has issued a circular to all the coal merchants in the city asking for their views concerning the alleged coal shortage.

STOP THAT cough right now by taking a few doses of the old reliable "Call's Safe and Sure Cough Cure." Contains no harmful drugs. Post paid, 30c. G. J. BROCKLEHURST, Carbonear.—nov.23.15.

HARBORED AT AQUAFORTE.—The vessel Lillian Planvelt, bound here from Halifax, Kerosene and gasoline laden, which sheltered out of a storm at Aquaforte last week, is still harbored and is awaiting a favorable time to come on.

Sweet potato croquettes are good. Boil and mash the potatoes, mix them with butter, milk and a raw egg. Form in balls, roll in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat.

## Fashion Plates.

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Pattern Cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

1526-1527. WAIST, 1526. SKIRT, 1527.



A Stylish Costume.

Comprising Ladies' Waist Pattern, 1526, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern, 1527. As here shown, worsted plaid in green and blue tones were used, with vest and collar of white satin, and facings of green velvet. The waist and skirt may be finished separately if desired. The styles are good for velvet, silk, poplin, serge, broad cloth or corduroy. The sleeve is new and graceful, in wrist length. It may also be finished in short length, with a turnback cuff. The skirt has box pleats over the sides of back and front, and flares gracefully at the foot. The Waist Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 54 inch material for a medium size for the entire dress. The skirt separate could be developed from 3 3/4 yards of 54 inch material. The Waist from 3 3/4 yards of 27 inch material with 1 1/2 yards of lining. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

1526.—A UNIQUE AND STYLISH DESIGN.



Ladies' Costume, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths, with or without Over Back, with Two Styles of Collar and Waist Fronts.

This simple but attractive model, offers several style variations. It may be made with a flaring or a low rolled collar, a sleeve in wrist or short length. The fronts may be shaped in points or in straight outline, and closed at the side, or finished with revers. The skirt is cut circular and with four gores. For linen, plique, corduroy, poplin, repp, gingham, chambray, taffeta, serge, percale or lawn, this style is very suitable. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

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