

EARLY MESSAGES

Jan. 12, 1918

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BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22.

Count Carl von Luxburg, former German Minister, who was placed some time ago in a German hospital here because of his mental condition, has been removed to the suburbs, where the surroundings are quieter than those of the hospital. Several violent attacks with which Count von Luxburg has been seized during the last few days, are said to be leading his physicians to fear for his recovery.

COAL SITUATION CRITICAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Unless New York city gets immediate shipments of coal all the good accomplished by the 6 day industrial closing order will have been nullified by the six inch snow fall which demoralized the movement of cargoes and trains to-day. The Fuel Administration declares to-night they will be expressing grave concern over what they term another critical turn in the city's coal situation. After having been notified that the Federal Fuel Administration declined to accede to his request for the pooling of anthracite coal by the railways having their terminals in this district, A. H. Willings, State Fuel Administrator, sent the following telegram to Federal Administrator Garfield, our suggestion for pooling to meet emergency. Whether we want in coal, it's not coming. What we want is coal, it's not coming. Take my method, you please, but send coal to New York. The statement issued by Reeve Schley, N. Y. County Fuel Administrator said that less than 20,000 tons of anthracite had reached the city during the last 24 hours and that the storm had about put the finishing touch on conditions. Mr. Schley declared the docks are tied up. Shipping across the bay is almost at a standstill on account of the storm. It's a question as to whether general industry will be supplied with fuel to begin operations to-morrow.

CUTTING CLEAR OF WILLIAM.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.

According to the Volks Zeitung of Leipzig, Pan-Germans are hitting at the impending resignation of Vice-Admiral Mueller, Chief of Emperor William's Naval Cabinet. The newspaper says that like Professor Von Valentini, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, who resigned recently, Vice-Admiral Von Mueller is not in harmony with the Pan-Germans. He is said to favor union with England.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Lord Rhonda, Food Controller, is prepared to take drastic measures to deal with the meat shortage, an order is being issued immediately, so it is understood decreeing two meatless days weekly. Tuesday and Friday, in London, and Wednesday and Friday in other parts of the country. This will apply to homes as well as hotels and restaurants. Even meat left over from the previous day must not be used on meatless days, but saved for the following days. Besides this there is to be a further big reduction in meat rations allowed hotels and restaurants, while butchers will be allowed only fifty per cent of what they had in October. Meat at breakfast will be barred under the new order, no meat being served between 5.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. Patrons of restaurants will also have to do with less butter, margarine, milk and sugar—articles which are already served when served at all in restaurants in the smallest quantities.

THE QUEBEC FIASCO.

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.

The debate on the motion relative to Quebec's position in the Confederation was resumed this afternoon in the Legislative Assembly, but it met with even less favour than it did when it was brought up last week. Interest centered in what Sir Lomer Gouin would say and again the galleries were crowded. The House was doomed to disappointment, however, as the five speeches which were heard to-day took up the entire afternoon and before the House adjourned, Sir Lomer Gouin moved the adjournment of the debate and will probably conclude it to-morrow.

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Direct radio communication between an Italian Government station in Rome and Arlington station of the United States navy here, has been successfully established, and is being used daily for communications passing between the two Governments. The daily statements of the Italian war office will be received by radio from Rome and issued here for publication in the United States.

WOMEN PEACEMAKERS.

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 22.

The women at this morning's session of the conference here, sent greetings to the women of the United States, in which the hope was expressed that the enfranchised women of England and America would join hands and lead the world into making a league of nations a reality.

EXCITING AIR DUEL.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 22.—Thousands of soldiers in the vicinity of Verdun Saturday, witnessed the most exciting air fight which ended in the destruction of three German machines. In the afternoon of the first bright day for the week a squadron of six enemy machines appeared above the ruined city of Verdun. While a heavy barrage from the French artillery scattered them three French chasing machines ascended in an endeavour to cut off the retreat of the Germans. One of the enemy fliers attacked a French observation balloon which it set on fire, the occupant of the balloon dropping in a parachute to safety. One of the French chasers caught this machine under his machine gun fire and sent it crashing to the ground. Then the same French machine pursued other Germans and after a sharp fight in which there was much clever manoeuvring sent down another victim with his wings broken. An hour later a third enemy was destroyed by the same French squadron. On Sunday morning a fourth enemy aircraft met his end in the course of a combat with a French opponent at a short distance from the same spot.

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS.

VARIETY MENU!

Select for your pantry shelf from our list something that will lend distinction and variety to your menu at even less than the actual cost and labour of preparing prosaic dishes.

CREAMED CHICKEN A LA KING. MILK SPAGHETTI. WELSH RAREBIT. AMERICAN CHEDDAR CHEESE. GRACED SPAGHETTI. OYSTERS, 20c. Dozen. MILK MACARONI. KELLOGG'S BRAN in Packages. MILK READY CUT MACARONI. Also BRAN by the Pound. MILK VERMICELLI.

TO ARRIVE: BANANAS, APPLES, ORANGES, PEARS, GRAPE FRUIT, LEMONS, GREEN and PURPLE GRAPES, CELERY, TOMATOES, NEW YORK CORNED BEEF.

Ayre & Sons Grocery Dept.

WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

MEN'S ENGLISH SHIRTS,

(1916 Prices.)

Flannelette, Regatta and Blue Gran mill

WORKING SHIRTS,

Bigger, longer and better quality than other manufacturers. Also just received a full line of

Men's English Negligee Shirts, SEE THEM QUICK AT

A. & S. RODGER'S

BARGAINS in ALL DEPARTMENTS

Visit Our Bargain Offering

WHITE SALE

TO-DAY.

This Special Item of Interest will be Sure to Satisfy You:

Ladies' Muslin, Picque & Voile

BLOUSES,

worth \$1.30 and \$1.80 each; now

\$1.00 each.

S. MILLEY.

Advertise in the Telegram.

CARSON'S RESIGNATION AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the Cabinet lends color to the report that the Government, according to the advice of its supporters in England and well-wishers in the Dominions and the United States, has decided to bring about the settlement of the Irish question. Had Sir Edward remained in the Cabinet he would have been compelled to choose between his loyalty to the Government and to his Ulster Unionist followers. This he has avoided by resigning, and now he has a free hand. During the short recess which the Convention has taken, Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the Convention, and other Irishmen who have worked so hard for a settlement, are making a last effort to see to it that their labors shall not be wasted. In this they have the unstinted support of Premier Lloyd George. The Evening Telegraph, of Belfast, says that Lord James Craig, a member of the Commons and one of the Ulster leaders, has resigned as Lord Treasurer of the Household.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Irish leader, who was here to-day, discussing the resignation of Sir Edward Carson, said he thought he had helped the chances of a friendly settlement for Ireland. I have no doubt that all the persuasion of Lloyd George is being used on representatives of the Orange Party not to disappoint the hopes of all the world and not to prejudice seriously the vigorous prosecution of the war to a decisive victory by holding out an impossible policy of dividing Ireland. I have heard of other difficulties at the Convention, but this old demand of a portion of the Ulster to be separated from the rest of Ireland always appeared to me the real difficulty. Sir Edward Carson's position became increasingly difficult as the Convention approached the final hour when this fateful question of Ulster had to be solved. Though he probably is anxious for settlement and sees far-reaching and disastrous consequences of failure by the Convention to settle, Sir Edward may have found it difficult owing to his supreme responsibility for the Ulster movement in the past, to use any pressure to abandon their previous position, and on the other hand his desire for settlement couldn't permit him to use any influence in an opposite direction. These reasons induce me to believe that the resignation is helpful.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily News says: "There is reason for stating that President Wilson quite recently made urgent representations to the British Cabinet on the desirability of an Irish settlement. The Dublin correspondent of the Times reiterates the partially hopeful view of the convention whose report or reports he says will at least advance the solution of the problem by stages of unprecedented length and importance. The end, he says, cannot be long delayed."

NORTHCLIFFE A TOOL.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Morning Post announced that Colonel Repington has accepted the position as military correspondent of that paper. Some morning newspapers comment indignantly on the matter to the Daily Mail and the resignation of Colonel Repington. The Daily News asks how long the country and Parliament are going to tolerate this kind of public assassination and estimates that Viscount Northcliffe is the tool of a prominent politician.

PEACE DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Reports from Switzerland mention the arrest of peace demonstrators at some places in Austria. Clashes between hungry civilians and soldiers were reported while in some instances soldiers refused to fire on demonstrators when ordered to do so. At Graz where trouble was caused, soldiers abandoned their loaded machine guns to rioters. German newspapers report that Dr. Von Seydler, Austrian Premier, has resigned and Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, has determined to retire next month, but the statements are not supported by any official announcements.

WILL NOT SUCCEED CARSON.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Lord Northcliffe says there is not a word of truth in the report that he is succeeding Sir Edward Carson in the Cabinet.

QUEBEC BONE DRY.

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.

Quebec is to have absolute complete prohibition starting May 1st.

DUTCH SHIP CAPTURED.

COPENHAGEN, To-day.

The capture by a German afloat the Dutch ship Luna, 1269 tons, from Holland for Sweden, with a cargo of sugar, is reported in a Stockholm despatch to the National Agency. The Luna was taken into Denmark.

SWEDEN PROTESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A Reuter despatch from Holland says that the steamer Luna, captured by Germans, was a Swedish ship and that Sweden had lodged a protest with Berlin.

GERMAN MORALE ON EBB.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The morale of the German army is on the ebb, Capt. Richard Haigh, in charge of a British tank in this country, told the Senate Military Commission in reciting personal experiences of going over the top five times. The Bavarians and Saxons are the best fighters, he said; the Prussians are not such good stock as the first Prussian army, and have a yellow streak. The British forces in trench warfare, Capt Haigh said, are constantly being improved and the Germans haven't yet found a way to compete with them.

AGAINST PREMIUM BONDS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Government has decided against the issue of premium bonds, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons to-day. The decision was taken, said the Chancellor, after consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of the plan. The committee had found that the step was inadvisable at the present time, or until further efforts had been made to make the present issues more attractive.

WEALTHY GERMAN HITS THE KAISER HARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

German business men have been blackballed by Emperor William from the days immediately preceding the war until the present, according to an article written by August Thyssen, one of the wealthiest members of the German business community and leader of the Republican movement. The article was first published in pamphlet form, but it was suppressed and the author fined. "I am writing this pamphlet," the writer says, "because I want to open the eyes of the Germans, especially of the business community, to facts. When the Hohenzollerns wanted to get the support of the commercial class for their war plans they put their ideas before us as a business proposition, and a large number of business and commercial men were asked to support the Hohenzollern war policy on the ground that it would pay them to do so. Let me frankly confess that I am one of those men who was led to agree. In 1912 the Hohenzollerns saw that they had become necessary to the preservation of the military system, upon which their power depends. In that year the Hohenzollerns might have directed, if they had desired, the foreign affairs of our country, so that peace would have been insured in Europe for at least fifty years. I was personally promised a free grant of 30,000 acres in Australia and a loan from the Deutsche bank of \$750,000 at 3 per cent, to enable me to develop my business in Australia. To several other firms were promised special trading facilities in which was to be conquered by Germany, he it noted, by the end of 1915. A syndicate was formed for the exploitation of Canada. This syndicate consisted of twelve great firms. Working capital was fixed at one hundred million, half of which was to be found by the German Government. Those promises were not vaguely given; they were made definitely by Bethmann-Hollweg, on behalf of the Emperor, to gatherings of business men, and in many cases to individuals. I have mentioned a promise of a grant of 30,000 acres in Australia, that was made to me. Promises of a similar kind were made at least to eighty other persons at special interviews with the Chancellor, and particulars of those promises were entered in a book at the trades' department. But not only were those promises made by the Chancellor, they were confirmed by the Emperor, who, on three occasions, addressed large gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. I was at one of these gatherings. The Emperor's speech was one of the most flowery orations I have heard. The Emperor was enthusiastic over the coming German conquest of India. India, he said, is occupied by the British. It is in a way governed by them. We shall not merely occupy India, we shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by Indian Princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag. But this is what has happened in reality. In December, 1916, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg began to have interviews once more with the business men. I was personally asked to guarantee a subscription of \$1,000,000. I declined to give this, so did some others. I was then favored with a private interview with Bethmann-Hollweg's private secretary, who told me that if I declined to give the guarantee I would lose the contract I had with the war office. I described this demand as blackmail of the worst sort and refused to guarantee a mark to the war loan. Two months later I lost my contract, and the greater part of my business has been taken over at a figure that means confiscation. Moreover I'm not to get paid until after the war, but am to receive four per cent on the purchase price. The Foreign Trade Department sent out a circular last March, which said it will be wise to employ those who have foreign trade interests to employ agents in foreign countries who can pass themselves off as being of French or English birth. German agents and travellers will probably for some time after the war have difficulty in doing business not only in enemy countries, but in neutral countries. So this is the prospect we are faced with after the war. The meaning of this circular, in plain language is this: So loathed and hated have the Germans become outside their own country, that no one will want to have any personal dealings with them after the war. Can any German, to whom such prospects are held out by the Emperor, fail to see that he has been bamboozled and humbugged and fooled into supporting the war, from which the utmost he can hope to gain is to come out of it without national bankruptcy."

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