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BISHOP, SONS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Clyde Strike Serious.

Scotch Miners Throw Down Their Tools.

Movement to Restore Kaiser---Secret Treaties Raise Discussion---Newfoundland Wrecked Crew at New York.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 29. The strike on the Clyde was reported to-day to be growing more serious. Almost all the big shipyards and engineering works are on the verge of closing down or are carrying on their work with small forces.

SYMPATHY STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 29. Miners in many of the collieries in West Scotland have struck in sympathy with the men who threw down their tools at the Clyde. This action was taken in spite of their leaders' protest.

ROBERTS ON LABOR.

LONDON, Jan. 29. Weakness and subordination of convictions to personal interests, is charged against many of the Trades' Union leaders by Food Controller George H. Roberts, in an interview printed in the Mail to-day. He says that this is one of the chief causes of the present anarchy in the industrial circles of Great Britain. Mr. Roberts, who is a veteran leader and who was recently Minister of Labor, said, "there must be a fight between revolution and re-construction. If young bloods are allowed to smash the Trades' Union organization, we will have to face a long period of industrial chaos and a long process of disillusionment. The end of this will find the workers infinitely worse off than they are to-day. Labor's demands can never be completely realized without efficiency of production. I greatly deplore the weakness of those leaders who fail to recognize their responsibility."

WILL RETURN TO WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 29. The coal miners of Fifeshire, Scotland, by a majority of 16,000 votes cast to-day, decided to return to work. The miners who number 24,000, went on strike Tuesday.

FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29. The French Government, according to the Journal, has proposed to the Powers that Finland be recognized as an independent nation.

REPARATION FIRST.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28. The Norwegian Sailors' Organization has passed a resolution declining to assist in carrying food to Germany until the German Government has paid an indemnity of \$4,000,000 for members of their organization who were victims of submarines.

DISCUSS WILSON'S PLAN.

PARIS, Jan. 29. Great Britain's War Cabinet held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at three o'clock to discuss the difficulty arising between President Wilson's plan for the disposal of the German colonies and that of the

other conferees, according to the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail, which adds, it is believed that some approach was made towards Mr. Wilson's viewpoint at the meeting of the Supreme Council, following Mr. Wilson's important speech giving more details of his plan.

SECRET TREATIES.

PARIS, Jan. 29. In connection with the territorial questions before it, the Peace Conference is confronted by no less than three secret treaties, says the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail, to-day. The first is the treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy disposing of the Adriatic coast which conflicts violently with Jugo-Slav and Czechoslovak interests. The second is the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, under which Japan gets the German islands in the North Pacific. The third is the treaty between Great Britain and the King of the Hedjaz, under which Damascus forms a part of the territory given to the Hedjaz kingdom.

WANTS THE KAISER BACK.

PARIS, Jan. 29. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, according to the Echo de Paris, is endeavoring to bring about the return of former Emperor William after the meeting of the National Assembly. Leading German manufacturers in Westphalia are said to be interested in the plan. The newspaper adds that the former Emperor wrote to Premier Ebert that he would accept whatever residence in Germany was assigned to him. Ebert is said to have replied that the National Assembly would be qualified to decide the question.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 29. The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference had before it for consideration on assembling this morning, the Polish question and the instructions to be given the Allied mission to Poland, recently authorized and about to leave on its eastward journey. The program called for the appearance of Polish and Czechoslovak representatives before the Council to present their views.

RUSSIA'S INTERESTS.

PARIS, Jan. 29. A declaration has been issued and delivered to the Allied Governments by what in the document is called "a conference of Russian ambassadors and business men in Paris." The declaration says the object of the conference was to defend the rights and interests of Russia by "solemnly proclaiming in the name and by the order of the United Government of Russia, the principles by which the nation's policy will be inspired."

NEW PRESIDENT OF GERMAN REPUBLIC.
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29. Prince Max, of Baden, the former German Chancellor, will be nominated by the German Social Democrats and the German Democrats as the candidate for the Presidency of the German Republic, according to a Berlin despatch printed in a Vienna newspaper.

of the Jugo-Slav army, is said to have restored order there.

RETURNING FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 29. The Third Canadian Division is expected in England from Germany and France this week. Bramshott Camp has been cleared for the infantry and Borden Camp for the artillery. The troops in these camps have been moved to Ripon, in Yorkshire, where a large Canadian construction camp is being opened. The Second Division was the last Canadian division remaining in Germany. Sir Douglas Haig having reviewed it there.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 29. Following the brutal murders of Constables O'Donnell and O'Connell, near Tipperary, martial law is being rigidly applied in the southern part of the country. Large bodies of troops have been drafted to Tipperary, Fethard and other places. Fairs, markets and public meetings of any kind are prohibited. Sinn Feiners and others are beginning to realize the consequence that murder and sedition bring in their train, trade and commerce being stopped till the people come to their senses. Roman Catholic clergymen are now denouncing murders and outrages. Mons. Ryan, in Tipperary, on Sunday, said mass for the repose of the souls of the murdered men, who, he said, were martyrs. It was the duty of the soldier to prepare himself for death before facing bullets, even a rebel on the scaffold had the benefit of the clergy, but these men, declared Mons. Ryan, were murdered by men with blackened faces and black hearts, without giving them a chance. The people must denounce the miscreants. God help poor Ireland if she followed this lead of blood. Many punishments for illegal drilling have been inflicted in various parts of the south and west. It is feared that the strike troubles of Belfast and elsewhere will further complicate the position of Ireland.

RUSSIANS BOUND HOME.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29. The hospital ship Russ, with fully armed and equipped Russian troops en route to Revel from the French front, called here yesterday. The Russian troops reported on their way to Russia from France, probably a part of the Russian divisions which participated in the operations on the Western Front in the last two years of the war. Revel is the capital and main seaport of Esthonia.

DISTURBANCE IN AUSTRIA.

LAIBACH, Jan. 29. Reports from Marburg, a town in Styria, Austria, state that quite a serious disturbance broke out there on the arrival of an American debarcation commission, which was under command of Col. Miles. It is reported that five persons were killed and thirty injured. General Majster, of Ireland.

APPEAL TO STRIKERS.

BERLIN, Jan. 28. The Vorwaerts publishes an appeal to the striking coal miners from the Workmen's Council in the Government printing offices. The appeal says, "Coal miners, comrades, turn-

ish us with fuel. Its shortage is preventing the production of paper money in the Government printing office; if the resulting shutting of the city's gas supply goes on wages for the workman and money for the support of the unemployed cannot be paid. Furnish us with coal.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

LONDON, Jan. 28. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The first statement, issued officially, emphasizes the great value and high standard of work performed by the anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and air machine guns in France. The statement points out that the standard of efficiency obtained, whereby such remarkable results were obtained during the final years of war, reflects the greatest credit on all officers, men and civilians concerned. The anti-aircraft guns' total bag in France in 1918 was as follows: Hostile planes crashed or forced down in our lines, 171; Hostile planes forced down out of control, 73. During the same period special anti-aircraft machine guns used by the infantry accounted for 27 hostile planes, making a grand total for ten and a half months of 271 hostile planes. The anti-aircraft guns and searchlights are defensive rather than offensive, but over and above any physical effect obtained there remains the moral effect which produces results of no little value. No plane is able to make a good reconnaissance, take photographs or direct artillery fire, but is compelled to remain at a considerable height over 15,000 feet or continually dodge about to avoid shells. Moreover by a system of placing shells in the direction of and at the same height as the enemy planes, the latter have often been pointed out to our air craft. When out of the range of our guns, observation balloons, which the enemy constantly attacks, have always been under the watchful supervision of our anti-aircraft guns, which in addition to firing defensive barrages, warn telephonically of impending attacks. Although it is impossible to render a balloon absolutely immune against sudden attacks from behind low clouds or against large numbers of planes approaching simultaneously from all directions, yet many balloons and the lives of their occupants have been saved by the aid of the archies. The moral effect of the searchlights too is enormous. On many occasions the enemy bombing machines have been kept out of vital areas, as the one thing they particularly dislike is being held in a searchlight beam and shot at. Our lights have been so efficient that it was quite an ordinary thing to pick up and hold an enemy aircraft for long periods. In August last the light flying squadron of the R. A. F. commenced operations, and it was mainly due to the efficiency of the searchlight, that night attacking by our planes became so remarkably successful. When the enemy aircraft was not actually picked up and held in the beam, and incidentally handed over wide areas from beam to beam they were pointed out by switching lights in the direction of the sound of the engines of the hostile planes. Lastly, twenty-five enemy machines were destroyed in three months and hostile bombing was thereby enormously reduced. The mere holding of a hostile machine in a beam has often caused it to shed all its bombs at once and usually in the open in order to enable it to become sufficiently light to rise and get away from the beam quickly. It is an undoubted fact that no keener or smarter lot of officers and men than the anti-aircrafters exist. This is not a safe job. Casualties have been low, but that was primarily due to the fact that the forward area anti-aircraft guns are extremely mobile and so highly trained they can move in ten seconds to new positions when spotted by the enemy gunners. As a sample of efficiency and pluck, one anti-aircraft battery gained three Military Crosses and twelve medals in three months all immediate awards for

bravery in action, and means an isolated case, the reverse in fact.

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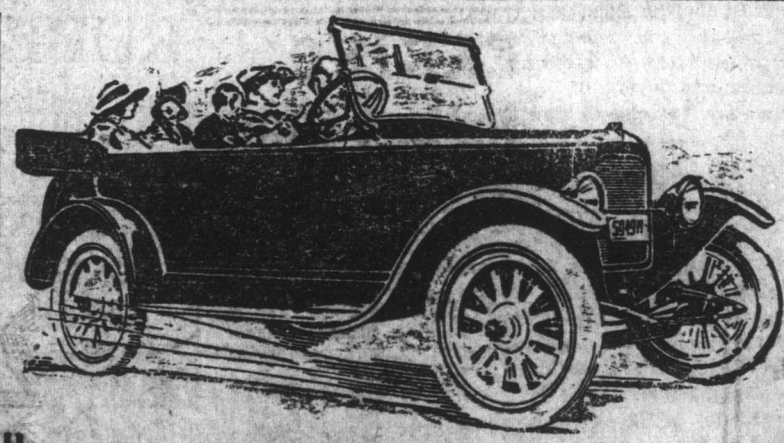
M. S. POWER, D.

(Graduate of Philadelphia College, Garretson Hospital, Surgery, and Pathology) General Hospital. 176 WATER STREET (Opp. M. Chaplin's) Jan 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

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RATES:

FOR DANCES—
Per Night (up to 12 o'clock) \$12.50
Per Night (if required later than 12 o'clock) \$15.00
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Extras—Use of Victrola with attendant \$1.00
FOR MEETINGS (other than Political)—
Per Morning or Afternoon \$7.50
Per Night \$15.00
FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS—
Per Night \$20.00
Extras—If more than 30 Chairs are required custom-
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same with one of the Furniture Stores.

REGULATIONS:

1. As we have no desire to try and cut in on the business of the Cadet Hall we will not accept applications for the hire of Blue Puttee Hall for dances or meetings large enough to warrant the promoters hiring the C. C. C. Hall.
2. All rental charges must be paid in advance.
3. The individual hiring Blue Puttee Hall must personally assume liability for damage done to the Hall or fixtures. Blue Puttee Hall may be viewed at any time and bookings arranged upon application to the office of

The Newfoundland Entertainment Co. Ltd.

BLUE PUTTEE HALL,
COR. KING'S ROAD AND GOWER STREET.

Jan 29, 31