



Evening Telegram

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918.

Compensation.

Newfoundland has a bill against Germany for compensation in the case of steamships and sailing vessels torpedoed and sunk by German submarines. That bill amounts to no small total either. The suggestion made by a contributor, whose article is published beneath, that now is the time to be up and doing, is very appropriate. We do not know if those who endured loss by sea from enemy ships, have prepared their claims against the German Government, for presentation at the Peace Conference, but if they have not already done so, they should lose no time in furnishing documents showing their actual losses sustained. To not do so would be unpatriotic, as Germany must be made pay for every sinking of unarmed and defenceless shipping, and her debt owing Newfoundland will have to be paid in full.

Canada is already preparing a statement of her claims for marine damage, and the bill of the United States is being made up.

The demand from the Allied press insist on full reparation, restitution and restoration, and until all outstanding liabilities are liquidated Germany is to be as a debtor and debared from the world's councils. Ship for ship, town for town, man for man, and a cash indemnity for irreparable damage. It would be throwing away the fruits of our great victory to permit any sentimental notions of leniency toward Germany to deprive us of that which is due. Robbery has been one of that country's characteristics, its wealth and prosperity having been founded upon assaults and national freebooting. Denmark, Austria and France have been plundered of territory in succession by the robber Empire, and not only was the latter country deprived of her ancient possessions, but she was held up for an enormous sum of money in addition, by the imposition of the infamous war indemnity of 1871. Not content with seizing the rich and fertile provinces of Alsace and Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian war, Bismarck imposed on the vanquished French nation the burden of a sum, hitherto untold of in history. But now the hour of revenge as well as of glory has arrived for our gallant allies and their bill against Germany, along with the bills of Belgium, Serbia, Italy will be an additional tax on the future of German industry.

The whole German Empire, since its inception has not one brave or disinterested or worthy act to its credit. It has been alike false to friend and foe, and has used its growing power only toward the basest ends. Germany as a Republic is responsible for the payment of indemnities, no less than Germany as an Empire. There can be no evasion. That decision has been already made. Germany stands debited in the world's ledger for countless human lives, which can never be restored, for the destruction of storied buildings which can never be replaced, for the commission of brutal crimes, for which just punishment must be inflicted, and the only way to make Germany suffer is through the pocket. All her resources will be mortgaged to the Allies until she has made good their financial losses. As Sir Auckland Geddes stated in a public address delivered recently, "To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies and they will have to pay the uttermost farthing."

Our Bill Against Germany.

We notice by Canadian exchanges that the Canadian authorities and Board of Trade have made out a list of liabilities against the Germans caused by the losses at sea by the submarines during the past four years. Their intention is to place this before the Conference to be held by the Allied Governments in their discussions on the indemnity to be paid by Germany, previous to the signing of the peace terms by that country. This is right and proper and goes to show that our Canadian friends are determined to look after their interests and receive just recognition and remuneration for all the great sacrifices made by that country during the terrible conflict.

Canada has lost very considerably in shipping owing to the brutal warfare conducted by the German submarines, and they are determined to ask for and receive compensation for these losses.

But what about Newfoundland? Are our Government and Board of Trade going to sit idly by, and make no move in the matter for compensation for the great losses sustained by our people during the submarine warfare, whereby scores of our ships were torpedoed and sunk on the high seas by the German pirates? We have only to take up the case of the steamer Stephano, which was sunk without warning on a passage to New York, with one of the most valuable cargoes ever shipped from the port of St. John's, and we understand, that very little insurance was on either ship or cargo. We are informed, that the value of that cargo was in the neighborhood of one million dollars. Then there are many other losses of vessels by submarines, many of them insured in local schemes, which thus became a direct loss to our people.

It would be well for our Board of Trade to take up the matter in conjunction with the Government, and ascertain the total amount of loss caused to our people by the practical attacks and wanton destruction of valuable property. We should say that it will run into some millions of dollars, and now is the time for our people to make a move and demand compensation from Germany for all those losses to which we have been subjected. We have made great sacrifice in the cause of Freedom and Humanity by assisting in winning out the infamous propaganda of the Prussian militarists, both on land, sea, and in air, and we should make them pay up to the very cent for all the losses to which we have been subjected by the brutal and practical mode of warfare carried out by their submarines. Such warfare is totally at variance with all the tenets of Christianity and civilization. That the Germans been victorious what an indemnity they would have demanded! So it is up to our Government now to present their bill, and without any cavilling, demand—Pay, Pay, Pay, and that to the very last cent.

Britain's Day.

To-day is being celebrated all over the United States of America as Britain's Day. Last July the French Nation was honored on Bastille Day, and now Great Britain, or to be precise, the British Empire, has its turn. The celebration of Independence Day, July 4, in the United Kingdom this year, did much to dissipate the misunderstandings between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, but to the soldiers of the British and American armies is due the final cementing of the kindred peoples in bonds of lasting friendship, never more to be broken.

A committee, the honorary chairman of which is Dr. Charles E. Elliot of Harvard University, and the chairman proper, Judge Alton B. Parker, has its headquarters at the Hotel Belmont, New York City. Strong committees have been organized throughout the Union, and there is a wonderful expression of the esteem in which America holds Britain's part in the war, and for the protection the Navy gave the United States against marauding Hun ships. Britain, inadequately appreciated by the American people, is now coming into its own. The Mayor of every city having 5,000 inhabitants and upwards has been invited to join in a nation wide demonstration of American friendship for the British nation and people, and public meetings will be held and band concerts and other special entertainments will be given, British musical acts taking a considerable part of such programme.

A British poster campaign will be a special feature of the day, the central design being the British Lion, surrounded by his Cubs, 50,000 copies of which have been distributed throughout the country.

Military and Naval demonstrations

will take a prominent part in to-day's celebrations, and from New York to San Francisco, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, Rule Britannia and God Save the King will be heard for the first time by millions of men, women and children, who will join in a psalm of rejoicing in honor of the disappearance of the estrangement between mother and daughter, and their permanent reconciliation.

Police Court.

Two women were charged with the larceny of \$120 from an outport man of Port de Grave. His story was that last night, about 9 o'clock, he met one of the defendants outside a nickel, and making friends with her, they both visited a certain back street. In transactions that there took place, she appropriated a purse of his containing the amount of \$120. He missed the money shortly after, and repaired to the police station, when Detective Irvine was sent to arrest the woman, which he did, she being then in a house on Rossiter's Lane. The woman's story was that she picked up the purse of money after she had lost him, and taking the money from it, she threw the purse away, and then went home. From there she went into another house on the same street, where the plain-clothes man apprehended her and captured the money. The second woman, although not with the man and her chum, did see her pick up the purse, and her evidence cleared the defendant.

Charles Fench, a Chinaman, resident of Ottawa, was before court, charged with evading the head tax Act. Hon. R. A. Squires defended him, and explained that the Chinaman, who was a naturalized citizen of Canada, had not known that Newfoundland was foreign to Canada, but supposed it to be a part of that country, and consequently failed to pay the poll tax. He had his permit to leave Canada, and was merely here on a visit to relatives. Mr. Squires very ably defended him, with the result that the judgment of the court was that he enter into bonds for the amount of the tax until he returned to his home.

Supreme Court.

W. F. Lloyd, Attorney General, Respondent, vs. Joseph Roper, Appellant.

This is an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Johnson. Mr. L. E. Emerson is heard on behalf of the appellant; Mr. Mews is heard for the respondent. The Court takes time to consider.

Big Crop.

The S. S. Ranger, which arrived from Charlottetown last night with a load of produce, reports a very large crop of potatoes on Prince Edward Island. Consequently it is asserted that potatoes will be very much cheaper in the spring. The price is kept up now because of lack of transportation facilities.

Halifax Disaster.

One year ago yesterday, the great Halifax Disaster occurred. Thousands of people were rendered homeless by the explosion that destroyed millions of dollars worth of property and killed more than a thousand people.

McMurdo's Store News.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1918. Many people find a Cucumber Cream most effective for use on the face and hands for preventing or correcting the effects of winter winds. For those who like a preparation of this kind we have secured a Cucumber and Witch Hazel Cream which we are pretty sure will give abundant satisfaction. A few nights' using will make a great deal of difference to the hands, face or lips. Price 30c. a bottle. Cascara Tonic Pills are a good medicine in occasional or chronic constipation, and contain as well as Cascara other drugs which help its action on the bowels and stimulate the liver. In bottles of 100, 50c. a bottle.

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS for \$40.00, made to your order in the latest style; best trimmings and workmanship. SPURRELL the Tailor, 365 Water St. We will also retail the Serge at \$6.50 per yard.—ead,tif

G. KNOWLING, Ltd.

Are offering some extraordinary Bargains in

Ladies' Fashionable, well Tailored

Tweed COATS

FROM \$6.50 UP.

Call and see them and be convinced of value. Special Prices to wholesale dealers.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

dec 5, 1918, eod

The Blue Puttee.

Undoubtedly the brightest spot in town is The Blue Puttee, Rawlin's Cross, any of these evenings after the theatre or nickel show is out—at least this was certainly the impression of our representative who visited there last evening. The parlors were literally besieged by patrons who had called there for hot drinks or cold refreshments after the evening performances and the place presented quite a continental appearance. An up to date piano and piano player has lately been installed and the finest kind of music was dispensed while the refreshments were being consumed. We understand from the capable manager, Miss Battock, that over forty varieties of Ice Cream Sundae are served and a like number of Soda Drinks while the Hot Drink Department serves Hot Tomato, Clam and Oyster Bouillions, Hot Beef Tea, Chocolate and Whipped Cream, Arbuckle's Delicious Breakfast Coffee and Whipped Cream and other appetizing hot beverages too numerous to specify.

We were also informed that the well known contractors, Messrs. Pigeon & Murphy have plans underway for the enlargement of the parlors by the inclusion of the present "kitchen" or Ice Cream manufacturing department into the parlors, the ice cream machinery being moved elsewhere. When this work is completed the management contemplate making a specialty of serving afternoon teas during the winter months and this will also give better facilities for the steadily increasing trade of the Blue Puttee in providing Ice Cream for public and private dances, private house entertainments, etc.

A point that impressed us about the Blue Puttee was the absolute cleanliness of the establishment. All the glasses, dishes, etc., are thoroughly sterilized before being used and we were led to understand that all Cream and Milk used there is tested daily to ascertain its purity and quality. Only the finest grade of Fruits and Syrups are used, these being supplied by the Hungerford Smith Company, a concern with a world wide reputation, while cake and biscuits supplied locally come from such well known manufacturers as McGuire's Bakery, Johnson's Bakery, W. H. Joseph and other concerns whose reputation for quality and cleanliness is unsurpassed.

We strongly advise our readers to make a call at The Blue Puttee any or every evening that may be convenient.

Creamery Butter Commandeered.

The fact that Great Britain and her Allies need an additional supply of creamery butter is given as the reason for the recent Order-in-Council passed September 30, which commandeered all creamery butter made in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between September 30 and November 9. People in Great Britain now have an allowance of one pound butter per month per person, and Canadian consumers are now purchasing on a basis of two pounds per month per person.

Manufacturers of creamery butter now deliver their butter to cold storage warehouses in Montreal which have been designated by the Dairy Produce Commission. Forty-six and a half cents per pound is being paid for No. 1 grade; 46 cents for No. 2; 45 cents for No. 3, delivered at warehouse Montreal, freight and cartage paid. These prices apply only to butter manufactured on or after September 30. Each manufacturer of creamery butter must make weekly returns to the Canada Food Board showing quantities and prices of each sale and the name of the customer. No person except the dealer may hold more than sufficient for his own use for thirty days, nor may a retailer or dealer sell to any party, except a dealer, more than is sufficient for the use of the party for thirty days. This means two pounds per person for each member in the household. The Montreal firms designated to receive butter will pay for it immediately after grading by the graders of the Dairy Produce Commission. They will accept the weight of the official weigher, and will receive and prepare the butter for export.—Farmer's Advocate.

St. John's Lodge. The annual meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 579, E.C., A.F. & A.M., was held in the Masonic Temple last night, when annual reports of a gratifying character were presented, and the election of officers for the ensuing year concluded, resulting as follows: W.M., Bro. W. G. Currie, P.S.W., Treasurer, Bro. L. A. Diamond; Tyler, Bro. G. Morris. Installation takes place on St. John's Day.

Casualty List. RECEIVED DECEMBER 7th 1918. The Following Released Prisoners of War Have Arrived in England. Well. 2377—Pte. Norman Martin, Water Street West, St. John's. 2454—Pte. Harry Willis, Grand Falls. R. BENNETT, Minister of Militia.

WE FIND IT HARD TO TELL A TALE OF A GREAT BIG DECEMBER SALE,

Such as we usually get off our chest each year, for, at the present moment, we have practically as much business as we can handle, owing to our prices being so low, and for that reason we are in many departments very short of stock.

But we do not want to disappoint those of our customers who depend upon this Sale each season, for while more sales than usual are now in full swing, there are Sales and Sales. We generally make at this time of year

REDUCTIONS ON LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

We have very few Misses' Coats left this season, but have made special reductions on what are left. We offer in Ladies' Coats (this season), which were the best values offered in town:

LADIES' COATS @ \$45.00 for	\$35.00
LADIES' COATS @ 40.00 for	32.00
LADIES' COATS @ 35.00 for	29.00
LADIES' COATS @ 30.00 for	24.00
LADIES' COATS @ 29.00 for	22.00
LADIES' COATS @ 28.00 for	20.00
LADIES' COATS @ 24.00 for	19.00
LADIES' COATS @ 23.00 for	17.00

We also offer a few LADIES' COATS in older styles, mostly Navys, at prices ranging around \$7.00 each.

Heavy Check Coatings,

All wool, superior quality, 60 inches wide, Brown and Dark Red Checks. Regular Price \$6.50. Sale Price, \$5.30 yard.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON Dress Goods!

During this Sale we are making special reductions of not less than 10 per cent. on all our large and well assorted stock of Dress Materials and Corduroy Velveteens. We offer Black and Navy Serges and Alpacos, Black Cashmeres, Coloured Cashmerettes, Black and Coloured Mercerised Poplins, Gabardines, Whipcords, Venetians, Cloths, etc., etc., Shepherd Checks and Fancy Dress Tweeds.

Ladies' and Misses.

Winter Hats

At Bargain Prices.

In this department we excel, and you will be awfully sorry if you buy a Hat elsewhere and come in and find out our prices, or see the smart Hat your friend buys at a real bargain price at BLAIR'S Sale.

Henry Blair

Advertise in the "Evening Telegram."

EX-PRESIDENT RA

Doubts Wisdom of Colonies---Empire Presentation---Imperial Party Leave

9.00 A.M.

INCONCEIVABLE FIGURES.

LONDON, Dec. 6th. Great Britain will demand of Germany £8,000,000,000 sterling for Great Britain and her Dominions as reparation for the war, according to the "Daily Mail." The newspaper says it understands that David Lloyd George, Premier, will make this announcement in a speech at Leeds to-day. This, the Daily Mail adds, is what the cost Great Britain and her Dominions and British taxpayers will be relieved of £400,000,000 per annum by German payment. The British Prime Minister, says the Daily Mail, has been prepared by a committee, under Mr. Balfour, the Australian Premier, and Lord Curzon, former Governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee. It adds that it is expected the report will be published Saturday. The Daily Mail says the French claim for reparation will be "indefinitely larger than that of Great Britain."

TO KEEP ORDER.

LONDON, Dec. 6th. An official statement on the occupation of Turkish territory in Transcaucasia, issued to-day, says "the army of Allied troops, either accomplished or impending, into Baku, Batum and other places in Transcaucasia, does not imply any intention of permanent occupation. The objects and measures, which have been necessitated by the Turkish attitude in Transcaucasia, are solely to enforce the terms of the armistice with Turkey, and to facilitate the maintenance of order in those regions, the ultimate status of which must be reserved for decision by the Peace Conference."

NOON.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS LEAVE. PARIS, Dec. 6. (Havas Agency.)—King Albert, Queen Elisabeth and Prince Leopold left Paris this evening for Brussels. Minister Poincaré, Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, the British Ambassador and others, bade them farewell at the station.

DISORDER IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 6. An Amsterdam despatch to the Central News Agency, says there were riotous demonstrations in Berlin on Wednesday by the unemployed. The disorders became so threatening that Labor leaders addressed the crowds, promising assistance, and finally pacified them.

DECLINED OFFER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. William H. Taft announced here to-day that he had definitely declined the offer to become United States Commissioner to succeed the recent National Commissioner.

TAFT OBJECTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. Questioning the wisdom of turning over German colonies over to Great Britain and France, former President William H. Taft declared, in an address before the Committee on Information of the League to enforce

Gifts for

Artists

Chin

Ayre &

Grocery De