

To-Day's Cables.

10.30 A.M.

GERMANY'S REPLY LONG IN COMING.

LONDON, To-Day. Some ten days ago there was a similar report from Berlin, where a statement was couched with the power in political circles that there was an intrigue in progress to induce von Hindenburg to resign on the ground of ill health in order to make way for Prince von Buelow as occupant of the Chancellorship. Chancellor von Hindenburg shortly after appeared before the Reichstag Main Committee to make a statement regarding the negotiations with the Russians, and it has been stated in Berlin advices that they would again be present before the Reichstag this week to reply to Lloyd George and President Wilson.

SUBMARINE MENACE HELD BUT NOT MASTERED.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. A dispatch from London says that different types of vessels, starting in sizes from \$8,000 tons downwards, were being built and many hundreds of such ships would be constructed. In a statement made in the Commons on December 13, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the submarine menace was being held but not mastered. He stated that Great Britain's shipbuilding was not yet replacing the losses. "Since November when I made the last statement," Sir Eric said, "the downward trend of mercantile losses has continued; the upward curve in merchant shipbuilding and the upward curve in the destruction of enemy subs have been equally satisfactory. I have no reason to doubt that all three will continue satisfactory." Sir Eric continued that a vast extension of shipbuilding facilities was necessary if Great Britain was to successfully counter the enemy submarine depredations. "On the one hand," he said, "we must get the steel and the men. Unless I have entirely mistaken the spirit of the country we will have a response which will demonstrate to the world that our grip tightens as the great struggle continues."

GEDDES SPEECH.

LONDON, To-Day. The withdrawal of Russia means that not less than 1,600,000 men will be available on the West Front, but notwithstanding Russia's defection the resources of the Allies and of America are sufficient to assure victory, and nothing but a psychological catastrophe can save the Central Powers. Every day the fighting force of Britain becomes of greater importance to the alliance. Russia no longer strikes for freedom. France has poured forth her strength in the struggle and can't sustain the full burden indefinitely. America is not yet in the field and must advance with a full stride. Italy has suffered a severe setback. On Britain and on the skill with which she handles her man power in the months to come everything depends. At sea we must be supreme, in the air we must have supremacy, and on land we must do the best we can to fill the gap that Russia has made. Italy takes her place, and all the time we have to keep our vital industries going. While the enemy possesses the advantage of an interior position with good railways, they possess no corresponding advantage in stability and solidity of public opinion. Discussion of the question, he said, the German using boys of eighteen on the Russian front and Austria has raised the limit to 16 years. Analyzing the strength of the German, he declared that the Germans would be able to withdraw 650,000 men from the West Front and the Austrians would be able to release enough to make a total of 1,600,000. Sir Auckland assured the House that the Entente Allies at present in numbers and morale were on equal terms with the forces of the enemy at present opposed to them, and with the necessary reinforcements, which would be found during the year, could face any additional forces which the enemy could bring. When the full force of America came into play superiority would be established, which would be the sure herald of complete and final victory. The total personnel, he said, the Minister had expended during the war from 150,000 to 400,000. The Army to-day had more than 4,000,000 men on the front. The combined Army had been 7,500,000. England had contributed 4,500,000, Scotland 3,200,000, Wales 2,500,000, Ireland 1,000,000, the Dominions and Colonies 1,000,000. The remaining 1,000,000 was composed of native fighting troops, labor corps and carriers; similar dependencies. The Minister declared it would be necessary to raise in this country at once from 420,000 to 450,000 men from civil life as an absolute minimum; more might be necessary during the coming year. He added that the Government would decide not to introduce conscription in Ireland for the present, nor change the military age limit in Britain and the Colonies. The Government could not give preferential treatment to any

organization. Many young men in essential industries, he said, had acted as though they held privileged positions. They must share the burden with others and be replaced by older men. Sir Auckland praised the spirit shown by the labor leaders in the negotiations with the Government. Efforts were being made by the pacifists to stir up strife in munition factories, and young men were threatening to hold up the output of ships and aeroplanes in order to force the Government to send the wounded back to the front and drag out their fathers and stop the leave of men at the front. "I believe that if they do so they will meet such a blast of hatred it will surprise them," he declared. The man who has acted as directors of recruiting, continued the Minister, would in future be regional directors of national service. The Government Departments had arranged for a thorough labor exchange. Prospective demands for labor at munition plants and under the Admiralty amounted to 420,000 men and 115,000 women. The appeal for labor for the shipyards had met with the gratifying response. More than 50,000 men had promised themselves in the past month and 11,000 have started to work. Altogether during December 40,000 vacancies for men and 15,000 for women had been filled. Opportunities for the increased use of the services of Allied and neutral aliens were being arranged, and of enemy aliens who had been interned. It is the intention to extend school labour in the harvest fields. The number of women engaged in munition work had increased from 227,000 in 1914, to 315,000 last year. Owing to the way women have come forward, said the Minister, there has been no great difficulty in obtaining sufficient numbers for the work for which they are required. Nearly three quarters of a million women were placed in employment of one kind or another in the past 11 months. But it is clear that a great further call will be made on women of all classes. Sir Auckland appealed particularly to two classes, first, men with private means, who, with little inconvenience and sacrifice, small compared with those made by the younger men in the army, could easily leave their homes for work in shipyards, munition factories or on the farms; second, manual laborers over military age employed on non-essential work, who should volunteer for public work as young men had done for the army. His plans for national service were only to guide all men and women into the channels where energy of motion was most needed.

WAR REVIEW.

LONDON, To-Day. Although there is still talk in official quarters of the possibility of a final break in the peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviks, the armistice has evidently been extended to February 15, and it is reported that the pourparlers will be transferred shortly from Brest-Litovsk to Warsaw. Advices indicate that there was haggling between the opposing delegates at Brest-Litovsk the latter part of last week over territorial questions and the fixing of a clause in the proposed treaty annulling peace between the belligerents. Trotsky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, as in the previous deliberations, proved recalcitrant with regard to the German formula, that the contracting parties have resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship, declaring that it was a "decorative phrase" and didn't describe what the future relations between Russian and German peoples would be. Internatinal strife continues in the various parts of Russia. The Bolshevik troops are reported to have cleared General Kaledines' Cossacks from the Don River basin and to have captured Ekaterinograd. Following is a previous report of the mutiny of sailors at Sebastopol, where 62 officers, among them, four Admirals, were killed. Russian soldiers are declared to have looted the town of Kila and in fighting the Ukrainians have forced the second Ukrainian Regiment to surrender and lay down 7,000 rifles and 17 machine guns. The Petrograd garrison also apparently is also out of hand, idle soldiers having been reported as going into the provinces and taking food from the inhabitants and bringing it back to the capital and selling it at exorbitant prices. Socialist revolution members of the Constituent Assembly in Russia are opposed to a general peace at Russian "expense" and declare that the Bolsheviks are "usurpers of power" who have "precipitated the country into an abyss of civil war and anarchy." Speculation is rife concerning the conferences that are being held in Berlin between the military and political leaders, in which Emperor William and the Crown Prince also have participated. "A death struggle is now proceeding between the Reichstag peace majority and the military annexationist party," says a Bavarian paper, which adds that it doesn't know which side the Government will support, but that "Egyptian darkness enshrouds the nation's peace terms." Cold weather and snow is still retarding infantry actions on the battle fronts, where no fighting of any account is taking place except in the nature of small patrol engagements and artillery duels. Notwithstanding the fact that similar conditions prevailed last week, the British casualties for the seven days ending this Monday were 24,979, as compared with 18,990 the previous and 9,951 the week before that. For the first time in many months British aviators have carried out an air raid on Karlsruhe, the capital of Baden. The raid was made

in the daylight. To meet the German menace on the West Front arising from the withdrawal by the Germans of numerous troops from Russia to reinforce their lines in France, Belgium and Italy, the British Minister of National Service has asserted that Britain's "man power" is to be materially increased at the earliest date possible. He declared that the enemy would be able to withdraw 1,600,000 men from the front, but notwithstanding this fact and the Russian "defection," the resources of the Allies and America are sufficient to assure victory and nothing but a psychological catastrophe can save Central Powers.

KARLSRUHE.

LONDON, To-Day. Karlsruhe, which is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, several times has received visitations from the Allied aeroplanes. It is situated about 50 miles from the French border and has a population of between 75,000 and 100,000.

THE MAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, To-Day. Three possibilities for increasing the army, said the Minister, had been considered. First, the lowering of military age. The Germans were taking boys of 17, but lowering the age below 18 was contrary to natural instincts and economically unwise. The fighting value of the average boy of 18 is not commensurate with his value in civil life. Second, raising the age limit economically was less objectionable. Austria-Hungary had raised the age to 55 years, while the British limit was practically 43. But the fighting value and staying power of a man of 45 was less than that of a man of 25. The Government felt strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age limit while there were notoriously large numbers of younger men fit for service. Third, conscription service for Ireland. The Government had considered this vexed question carefully and was satisfied that the reasons which excluded Ireland from compulsion had lost none of their potency. The Government had declined, however, to take a large number of young men engaged in essential industries and also to take steps to maintain the industries after the young men were withdrawn. More than one million men were exempted on occupational ground. The Government had divided the essential industries rightly into three classes. From the first it would take no men, from the second about half of the fit men, and from the third class about one-third.

HALF A MILLION MEN ADDED SOON.

LONDON, To-Day. Nearly half a million men from Britain alone are to be received into the British Army at the earliest date possible, and it is probable that many more will be added to that number in six months. They will comprise younger men, who up to the present have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war services. This announcement was made in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, whose statement of the Government's man power proposal was replete with interesting details of Britain's strength of struggle in which she means to throw her full resources. The Minister set forth the status and needs of the British fighting and munitioning forces and the measures the Government is taking after an agreement with most of the labor leaders for recruitment from the classes of skilled workers who were promised exemption when conscription was adopted.

HERTLING'S SPEECH DEFERRED.

AMSTERDAM, To-Day. A Berlin despatch reports that the speech which the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, was expected to make before the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Wednesday has been postponed for several days. The German Ministers to Holland and Denmark have arrived unexpectedly at Berlin.

MORE ANARCHY THREATENING RUSSIA.

LONDON, To-Day. Anti-Bolshevik parties in Russia, according to despatch to the Daily News from Petrograd, are using the creation of a volunteer army by the Bolsheviks as the basis of an energetic agitation to turn the Petrograd garrison against the Lenin Government. Efforts also are being made to start street demonstrations in favor of the Constituent Assembly. If the efforts are successful, the despatch adds, the result will be anarchy, than which the Germans could wish nothing better. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on Friday. It seems probable that it will contain a majority against the Bolsheviks, and will try to replace them by another Government. Such a Government, the Daily News' correspondent says, would be infinitely less dangerous as an antagonist of Germany than the present one.

1.00 P. M.

A STRANGE MINE.

LONDON, To-Day. An official Berlin statement denies that the British hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed by a German submarine and says it is more likely that the ship ran on a mine barrier which the Germans recently laid in Bristol Channel. An official British statement repeats and emphasizes that the Rewa was torpedoed and not mined.

GERMAN SPY CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

NORFOLK, Va., To-Day. Caught red-handed in an attempt to blow up an army magazine, posing as an officer of the American Army and with having incriminating correspondence in his possession, Walter Chormann, an officer in the German navy, is to-night en route to Washington for court martial proceedings. Chormann was apprehended by the Federal and Naval authorities while probably be the first German spy to face a firing squad in this country. Chormann's arrest was accomplished Saturday in Newport News by an officer of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, after a chase that led to Camp Meade, Washington, Baltimore and finally to Camp Morrison at Newport News, where the case was completed. It is declared that evidence secured from the prisoner and incriminating documents involves a number of persons, including several women in Baltimore, Washington and New York. The nature of the evidence, officials decline to state, as one man wanted is missing. Others are said to be closely watched by secret service men and cannot possibly escape.

THE IRISH BOLSHIEVISTS.

LONDON, To-Day. The Sinn Fein Executive, says a Dublin despatch to the Daily Chronicle, will shortly demand that the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament resign in event of non-compliance. The Sinn Feiners propose to establish in Dublin what they call a national assembly.

THE TROUBLE ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, To-Day. The reference made in the Commons yesterday by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, to the engineers attempting to force the Government to conscript their fathers and return to the front has focused attention on the attitude of the engineering and shipbuilding employees along the Clyde, where the trouble has been most active. Sir Auckland declared that many young men in essential industries had acted as though they were in a privileged position. He said that they must share the burden with the others. At a meeting in the Clyde district yesterday the engineers and shipbuilders decided to strike if the Government's Man Power Bill was not withdrawn before the end of January and a peace conference called. The rebuke given these men by Sir Auckland Geddes is endorsed generally by the press and members of Parliament, but in some quarters the Minister is condemned for lack of sagacity, and the temper of the men is strained and persuasion is more likely to be effective than a menace.

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The following is a list of the many different lines reduced during this White Sale, all of "Royal" Quality, and marked at such low prices that they are bound to create most favorable comment.

Maids' Aprons	Face Cloths	Laces & Embroideries	Casement Cloth
White Overalls	Men's Linen Collars	Cambric Nightdresses	White Spot Muslins
Frillings	Negligee Shirts	Cream Flette Nightdresses,	White Jean
Boudoir and Widow's Caps	Men's Underwear	White Blouses.	Lawns
Women's Wool Underwear	Boys' Underwear	Children's Coats and Pellisses	Tucked Lawn
Women's Fleece	Men's Pyjamas	Women's Knickers	Dress Cottons and Muslins
Corset Covers	Men's Combinations	Flannelette Chemise	White and Cream
Women's & Children's Corsets	Boys' Top Shirts	Princess Underskirts	Dress Goods
Window Muslins	Infants' & Children's Whitewear	Camisoles	Bed Linens
Curtain Net	Handkerchiefs	Underskirts	Quilts
Bath Sheets	Women's Neckwear	Red Cross Aprons	Fancy Linens
Towels	Lamp Shade Fringe	Window Scrims	Hirtings and Calicos
	White Ribbons		

THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED

Regimental Matters.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 14th, 1918.
Sir—I have received letters from the Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, Arty, Scotland, containing one or two items which I think would be of interest to the public.

Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., visited the Depot on December 15th, and inspected and addressed all ranks. In the evening of the same day the Lord Lieut. of Argyre and the Governor of Argyre, on behalf of the County, entertained Sir W. E. Davidson, Sir E. P. Morris, Sir Joseph Campbell and ten officers of the Regiment at dinner.

On Sunday, December 16th, a sacred concert was given by the Regimental Band at Arty Pavilion in aid of the Newfoundland Prisoners of War Fund and the sum of £101.5s.0d. was raised by the sale of tickets for this concert.

In August of 1917 a Savings Bank scheme was drawn up and rules framed by a certain officer of the Regiment. Deposits were made as soon as the scheme became known, and the total amount to the credit of various depositors is now over \$3,000, in sums ranging from 25c. to \$200.00.

All the benefits of this scheme belong to "other ranks" and officers cannot become depositors. It is hoped that this scheme will be taken advantage of to a larger extent, and when the men return they will have something in the nature of a "nest egg."

Yours faithfully,
J. B. BENNETT,
Acting Minister of Militia.

Piles cured in 6 to 14 Days.
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Annual Meeting

AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Last night the Bricklayers and Masons held their annual meeting. Election of officers was held and the result was:—

President—J. R. Mullins, re-elected.
V.P.—Cyrran Burridge, re-elected.
Treas.—G. Clarke, elected.
Asst. Treas.—B. Spratt, elected.
Sec.—J. Spratt, re-elected.
Asst. Sec.—W. Edney, re-elected.
Marshal—J. Ellis, elected.
Executive—Messrs. J. Coody, J. Cochran, E. Burridge, J. Phelan, R.

Power, W. Sutton, P. F. Whittle, T. Auditors—John Ellis and James Mullins.

A general discussion followed on an important matter relative to the interests of the Union. Votes of thanks were passed to the press after which the meeting adjourned.

WEATHER STRIPPING.—Keep out the draught by using Storm-proof Weather Stripping. Sent covered rubber core. G. KNOWLING, Ltd.—Jan. 8, 51, tu

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Every woman should know the comfort, and experience the relief of a reliable remedy that can be depended upon to right conditions which cause headache, dizziness, languor, nausea and constipation. At such times, nothing is so safe, so sure and speedy as

BEECHAM'S PILLS

During the past sixty years, millions of women have found relief most helpful in tuning and strengthening the system, and restoring failing the stomach, liver and bowels. These pills are made of vegetable and contain no harmful or toxic ingredients. They are taken with entire confidence for they cause no unpleasant after-effects.

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