Casualty List.

(Received February 12, 1918.)

Accidentally Killed, France, January 27th, 1918—No Particulars Given.

2901—Private James Newman, Petit Forte, Placentia.

Killed in Action, January 29th, 1918.

2395—Sergeant Ralph N. Baird, Clarenville.

Died of Wounds, 48th Casualty Clearing Station, France.

3533—Private George Rose, Great Harbour, Fortune Bay.

RECEIVED FEBRUARY 13th, 1918.

At Wandsworth.

1083—Private Patrick J. Power, 84 New Gower Streeet. Fever (uncertain origin).

2501—Private Elam Randell, Port Rexton, T.B. Trench fever.

Previously Reported Missing—Now Reported Prisoner of War, Limburg, (No particulars given).

3703—Private George Pomeroy, Catalina.

J. R. BENNETT,
Acting Minister of Militia.

Cairns Estate.

(In the Supreme Court Before the Full Bench.)

This was an application on the motion of Mr. Squires, K.C., for an order that the Administrator may be paid such remuneration in accordance with the Trustees Act as the Court might consider reasonable and that an order of Court should be given for the final distribution of the estate and the payment over of the funds. Reference was had to Supreme Court suits in Amelia Cairns and William J. Cairns estates before the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in 1906 and it was stated that since that date there have been no further tidings of William J. Cairns, who if alive would be entitled to the estate. Mr. Summers, K.C. appeared on behalf of the Crown and did not agree or oppose the motion, but said that the matter was entirely new to him and it might take him some little time to look into the Supreme Court records in connection with these old proceedings. Adjournment was taken until the first of March.

Here and There.

Prince of Wales' Rink open. C. C. C. Band in attendance.—li

THE PROSPERO.—The s.s. Prospero left St. Jacques at 7 o'clock this morning coming east.

NIGHT SCHOOL.—The usual Night School Classes, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Greene, will open this evening at 7.30 in the T. A. Armoury.—feb14,1i

OPORTO MARKET.—The following message has been received by the Board of Trade from Oporto: "Stocks, 5,010; Consumption, 8,635. Hawanee, Julia 4, entered, Lillian, Oregon, outside. Lind and Couto."

TO-NIGHT.—Subject of debate at the M. C. L. I.: Resolved,—That at the coming session of the Legislature the Government should enact an eight-hour day for all employees of the Civil Service, Factories, Mines, Mills and Mercantile Establishments. Leaders: Messrs. George F. Grimes and George Peters.—feb14,1i

A FAST SAILER.—The former Digby (N.S.) schooner Albert J. Lutz, which held the blue-ribbon honors as the clipper of the fleet of bankers out of Digby, has been sold to A. Moulton & Co., who will add her to the Moulton fleet engaged in the Newfoundland trade.

LOST—This morning between Pleasant Street and General Post Office, by way of Springdale and Water Streets, a LADY'S PLAIN GOLD WATCH. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to W. H. EWING SONS, Water St.—feb14,1i

BACK AGAIN.—Capt. A. Norris, of the ill-fated auxiliary schooner Lauonia, which now lies a total wreck in Freshwater, Ferryland, arrived in the city by the Trepassey train this morning. Capt. Norris reports the greater part of the cargo salved and in good condition. The motor engines, however, could not be secured as they are situated in the stern of the ship, which is now under water. There is no hope of saving the ship and with a strong in wind she will break to pieces. Capt. Norris is none the worse for his trying experience.

DIED.

At 25 Freshwater Rd., this morning, Sarah Young, relict of the late John C. Mooney, Greenspond, aged 76 years. Funeral notice later.

Yesterday morning after a long illness John Brien, aged 74 years, leaving a wife and one son to mourn their loss; funeral took place at 2 p.m. today from his late residence Mundy's Pond Road.

This morning, at 8.30, Annie Greene, widow of the late Hon. D. J. Greene, M.L.C., leaving one brother surviving her. Funeral on Saturday next, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 34 Queen's Road. 21

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

EARLY MESSAGES

AN ANSWER TO FRITZ.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Bonar Law in the House to-night stated that British guns available in France had increased 30 per cent, and that the supply of airplanes had been multiplied by 2½ in 1917 as compared with 1916.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Nineteen British merchant ships were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the admiralty statement to-night. Of these 13 were 1,600 tons or more, and six were under that tonnage. Three fishing craft were also sunk.

OFFENBURG BOMBED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The official statement from the War Office last night reads: A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols at different points along the front. Our airplanes carried out a raid into Germany and bombed Offenburg (in Baden, southwest of Karlsruhe). Details have not been received.

HERTLING WILL ANSWER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Count Von Hertling, the German Chancellor, a despatch from Amsterdam says, intends to answer President Wilson's message in the Reichstag on Tuesday.

WAR TIME IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

(Delayed). — Parliament re-assembled to-day tip toe with curiosity as to how Premier Lloyd George would meet President Wilson's latest declaration and the dissatisfaction manifested by a section of the press and public over the Versailles Council, and, also, as to how far Mr. Asquith, former Premier, would respond to the demand of the extreme wing of his followers for the abandonment of the policy of benevolence toward the Government in favor of active opposition based on disapproval of the general war policy and especially the enlargement of the functions of the Supreme Council. The Commons was not disappointed for the sitting proved unusually exciting. It could hardly be said that Asquith rose to expectation of most of his party, but the temper of a large section of members seemed to show that such tactics would meet with considerable support. Perhaps the most notable thing was the contrast in speeches of the Premier and former Premier with reference to Wilson's speech. While Asquith endorsed fully the President's view Lloyd George did not even mention Wilson's last speech and declined to see in Count Czernin's statement any nearer approach to reasonable terms than in Count Von Hertling's. Moreover the Chancellor's demands that Great Britain give up her coaling stations proved fully that the controllers of the German policy were in no mood to discuss reasonable terms of peace. The Premier declared absolutely that he would not yield on the matter of revealing more about the Versailles conference, and challenged the House if dissatisfied with the Government's conduct of the war to put another government in its place. The question of enlarging the status of the Versailles Council led to a little scene between the Premier and Asquith, and throughout his remarks about the Council the Premier was subjected to a running fire of heckling, punctuated with loud cheers from the extreme Liberals, many of whom, in subsequent speeches, made strong attacks on the Premier regarding his allied connection with the press. Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford University, admitted that the Premier's speech was reassuring, but said that the weakness of the Government lay in the existence of coincidences between utterancs in the press and certain lines of Governmental action. He supposed the government would not hesitate to suppress if necessary, even the most influential journals acting contrary to the national interest. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux invited the Premier to get rid of his private secretaries and also the press which was hanging around his neck like an albatross. While the Versailles Conference was under discussion the Premier was also met by constant cries of "don't divulge," at one point Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, interposing to deny that Field Marshal Haig or General Robertson had been dismissed or resigned, and being closely pressed by a heckler added, "as far as I know." The House then adjourned and thus far no motion of want of confidence in the Government has been placed on the paper.

ASQUITH SPEAKS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Former Premier Asquith, commenting on the latest developments in the general situation said that a number of salient and novel facts had emerged since the beginning of the year. We have had a restatement of peace aims in behalf of this country by the Premier, he said, a statment in which I entirely concur both in spirit and letter, and on behalf of the United States by President Wilson. We have had in addition replies to these statements by Counts Czernin and Vont Hertling. We had next a resumption at Brest-Litovsk of negotiations which resulted in a treaty between the Central Powers and the Ukraine. After referring to the fact that Russia was no longer in the war, he said, "and finally we read this morning two remarkable and sharply contrasted declarations by great and responsible persons. Firstly, a declaration by its German Emperor. The Emperor's aspiration for friendship with other nations is confined in its expression to neighbouring nations. That phrase does not seem to include ourselves at first sight, but perhaps it has been a lapse of speech. What is more important for use to note is that past experience has taught us that it might be a great mistake to assume that what the Emperor said as a condition of peace is what the German people and German Reichstag really think and feel. Mr. Asquith then referred to President Wilson's address yesterday and said the President discriminated justly both in regard to tone and substance between the declarations of the German and Austrian Chancellors. It would seem as though as President Wilson said, the military party in Germany alone rejected and would have nothing to do with peace based upon lines which, in principle at any rate the whole of the rest of the world is ready to accept. It is such a peace only and a new international order which we believe it would bring about that would compensate for the sacrifice, which justified, that even necessitates the prolongation of the war. The peace for which we are fighting must be a clean and lasting peace resting on the foundations of international justice. That is not only our opinion but the opinion of all our Allies and we will rigorously and scrupulously observe those principles in continuing the war.

TRYING TO OUST ROBERTSON.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Daily News says those in high places in the Commons believe that on Monday night the Government put pressure upon General Sir William Robertson with the view of inducing him to resign, the intention being to replace him by Major General Sir Henry Wilson, British representative at the Versailles Council. General Robertson resisted the pressure, the newspaper adds, and the Government on Tuesday was considering removing him. The Daily Chronicle, which hints at the possibility of military and political changes, says General Wilson is in London now on important business. The Morning Post quotes its lobby correspondent as saying that a crisis has arrived over General Robertson's retention by the Cabinet which may have serious consequences for the latter, and rumor says will effect Field Marshal Haig no less than they do Robertson. Hostile critics of the Government, like the Post and News, say the Premier failed to exert his usual power over the House, and that the War Cabinet has lost prestige in all parties. The Times says the debate worked a definite change in relations between the Government and the Opposition, and adds that rightly or wrongly ex-Premier Asquith as a result of his speech was hailed as the rising hope of a peace party.

VALUING U. S. EFFORT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

When the Commons re-assembled, Brigadier General Ed. Lowther, Unionist for North Westmoreland, moved the address in reply to the King's Speech. He said that during last session there had occurred two events of world importance, the disappearance of Russia from the arena and the coming into it of the United States. These events when thrown into the scales counter-balanced one another, but he hoped for the weight on the full credit side of the United States. The Allies had a great deal to look for. America brought into the scale the weight of men and material, energy and intelligence of unestimable value, and the whole of this force was impelled, not by the movement of passion, but a long considered and carefully thought out decision of a great and powerful nation trusting their rulers, confident in themselves and united in their intention to achieve their goal. The reply was seconded by Alexander Shaw, Liberal.

WHAT U. S. FOOD CONSERVATION MEANS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sir Wm. Goode, who, since the entry of the United States into the war has occupied the important post of liasson officer between the British Food Ministry and the United States Food Administration, discussed the present food situation in an address to-day to the London Rotary Club. Few people, he said, have yet grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for 65 per cent. of her essential foodstuffs. Unless we can get this food, or nearly all of it, we shall go out. As to how we get it the popular idea seems to be that the United States is an up to date combination of the miracle of loaves and fishes and widows' crust. What I want you to realize is the amazing way in which the emergencies and sentiments of the American people have been harnessed to the great national movement of organized self-sacrifice, so that the Allies can have food enough to carry on. He proceeded to give detailed account of steps taken by the United States towards food production and conservation. The cynic will tell you, said he, that it's ridiculous to imagine that the American people living in the midst of plenty, will make such sacrifices as these for the sake of their Allies thousands of miles away. The cynic will relegate President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover to the category of well meaning idealists. But these voluntary measures can be tested by results. Early last month we received from Mr. Hoover a cable saying that he found that as a result of the American conservation campaign, he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,000,000 lbs. of frozen and more than the British representatives in the United States had estimated as likely to be available. This offer was so unexpected that we had to hustle to get the finance and shipping for this windfall. Later it turned out that the amount of frozen meat available was thousands of tons above Hoover's estimate. Except for the hold up of shipping in American ports, due to congestion on the railways and blizzards, our bacon and meat shortage would long since have been eased by these shipments, which represented only a small percentage of the total sacrifices of the American people. Lucky for us that we have a man like Mr. Hoover at the helm of the Allied food supply, and that behind him is a people willing to deny themselves so we may live to fight.

REPPINGTON IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that action should be taken under the Defence of the Realm Act, against Colonel Reppington, the military correspondent of the Morning Post, because of an article which appeared in the Post on Monday. The article complained of was submitted to the Censor, who refused his permission to publish it. The article afterwards was published in a different form without being submitted to the Censor. Mr. Bonar Law announced that action would also be taken against the editor of the Morning Post.

DIES OF WOUNDS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Harold Alfred Vivian St. George Harmsworth, heir of Baron Rothermere and nephew of Viscount Northcliffe, died in London to-day from wounds received in the battle of Cambrai. Lord Rothermere's second son was killed in the battle of the Ancre.

MAPS FOUND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.

The headquarters of the Clan Gal were raided last night. Twenty-eight persons were detained. No arms were found, but maps and drawings were seized. The premises have been closed for more than a year by military order.

BRITISH PRAISED.

ROME, Feb. 13.

Minister of War General Alfieri, has returned to Rome from a visit to England. The impression I received, he said, may be summarized in the words, earnestness and discipline, which apply to the whole British Empire. My observation of the English people confirm the impression I received when I saw the British troops on our own front.

THE TUSCANIA'S TOLL.

A SCOTCH SEAPORT, Feb. 11.

The American dead as a result of the sinking of the steamer Tuscania apparently is at least 159. Thus far 155 bodies have been buried along the Scotch coast and four additional bodies were recovered to-day. Funeral services over the latter will be held to-morrow.

FIRST ATTACK IN MARCH.

British Headquarters in France, Feb. 12.—Sometime in March has been set by the Germans for at least one offensive operation on the British front, according to a German prisoner who has just been taken captive. He did not know whether a general offensive was intended at that time.

SEPARATE PEACE NEARER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

According to the lobby correspondent of the Daily Mail, facts are known which bring the possibility of a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and the Entente Allies much nearer. Great reluctance, he says, is manifested in Austria to the prospect of fighting British and American troops on the western front.

A COLLUSIVE PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The recent speeches of Count Von Hertling and Count Czernin were a collusive performance between the two statesmen intended to drive a wedge between the Allies rather than to secure peace, Earl Curzon, Governmene leader in the Lords, declared in reply to the speech from the throne. No attempt, he said, had been made to meet the minimum demands of the Allies. Earl Curzon added that the most critical times that have ever confronted this country are in front of us, but I do not think the position is at all dangerous and our military advisers do not think it is. At the same time we shall have to put every ounce of effort into the common cause. If we do that I am confident we will win, and thus save civilization.

FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS.

With the French Armies in France, Feb. 13.—In the course of three successful trench raids early this morning the French advanced between Lapretre and Mort Mare Woods in the Woevre and took prisoners. We carried out a successful raid last night upon a German trench southeast of Hargicourt, capturing 11 prisoners including one officer, says to-day's official statement. A patrol en[illegible] ter in which casualties were [illegible]cted on the enemy took place [illegible] night southeast of Lens. [illegible]e artillery showed activity in [illegible] neighborhood of Epehy and [illegible]east of Ypres. There is not[illegible] further to report.

GERMAN SHIP SUNK.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 13.

An American steamer arriving here to-day reported as having sunk a German submarine in the Mediterranean Jan. 18th last, after a running fight. The steamer wasn't hit. On the outward voyage the same craft was attacked in the Mediterranean by two subs. one was sighted off the bow of the steamer and when the captain attempted to ram the U-boat it submerged and made off. At the same time a gun crew fought off another submarine from the stern. The crew of the vessel reported that British patrol boats captured two submarines off the Canary Islands, Jan. 7th.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP ASHORE.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13.

The Belgian relief ship Tunisie, 2,476 tons gross, while bound from New York to Rotterdam, stranded on Tuesday evening near Scheveringen. The accident presumably was due to fog. Attempts will be made to refloat the ship at high tide.

U. S. PRAISE FOR WAR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Praise for the efficient co-operation by the British War Office in the rescue of the survivors of the Tuscania, is given by General Pershing in a cable received to-day at the War Department. The Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross are also cited for valuable assistance.

NEW GERMAN FREIGHTER.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13.

(By Mail.)—The first German freight motor ship to be built entirely of reinforced concrete has just completed a trial trip at Hamburg. According to the Frem Denblatt, it is made of a new kind of concrete which only weighs half as much as gravel concrete. The paper expresses the opinion that an epoch making innovation in ship construction has been made by this German innovation which has a great future in the building of river boats, sea boats and large ships.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

T. G. McMULLEN.

A WONDERFUL SALE!

Our Annual February Sale

is proving truly a wonderful Sale; such selling this Store has never known before, but there is a reason for the immense amount of trade that is being done here.

Newfoundland has never had an opportunity to buy goods of high quality and such correct styles with stocks so difficult to secure as they are to-day, at anything like the prices we are selling them for here.

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