

LENTEN GOODS!
500 lbs. Sounds.
No. 1 Salmon (tins).
Star Brand Sardines.
Kippers.
SPECIAL:
WATERED FISH every Wednesday and Friday.
Store open every night till 10.30. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.
J. J. WHELAN,
Provisions and Groceries,
Cor. GOWER & COLONIAL STS.,
Feb 12, 121 St. John's, Nfld.

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor
W. F. LLOYD, - - - - Editor
FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1915.

The Use of Neutral Flag

We notice that the New York Times in commenting on the use of the Stars and Stripes by the master of the Lusitania says: "We can afford to be indulgent about the use of our flag, a device for misleading an enemy which is not forbidden, yet we hope that emergencies of that nature will not often arise. The use of the Stars and Stripes upon foreign craft would naturally increase the risk to our own vessels in those vexed waters." It is doubtless some such fear as is indicated in the last sentence prompted the note from the American Government which emphasized the grave responsibility which the British Government would incur in sanctioning this use of the American flag to evade the enemy. This point of view is worth examination. If a British steamer escapes detention, examination and detention of her nationality, because a German commander of a submarine is deceived by the use of the Stars and Stripes, "a device for misleading an enemy which is not forbidden," surely the American Government can afford to be indulgent about the use of the American flag, for the device may save American as well as British lives. If a British steamer is detected to be British, after examination of papers, etc., and is torpedoed, although using the American flag, the fate of the British aboard will be no worse than if she had been flying the British flag, and America and Americans would not suffer by it. If, however, the commander of the submarine after examining papers, etc., wrongly concludes that an American ship is a British ship and American lives and property are lost by the German submarine torpedoing her, surely the whole fault is with the Germans, and the British can not be held responsible for it. If, however, the German Commander decides he has no time to examine the papers of a ship flying the American flag, but concludes to sink her without ascertaining definitely that she is the ship of an enemy and bases his decision on the ground that as A, B, C, D, British ships are flying the American flag, therefore the probability is that this ship is also flying it as a ruse, surely the fault is entirely with the German and not with the British ship, or British Government. Is it not clear the whole fault lies with Germany for instituting a callous inhuman practice of destroying ships, without first ascertaining for a certainty their nationality, by a Prize Court or at least some certain mode. Unless America can show some international rule or municipal law of their own which makes the use of a neutral flag by a vessel of a belligerent improper, it appears to us that President Wilson's representation to Great Britain lacks clear thought and is not well grounded. The use of a neutral flag as a ruse de guerre cannot increase the risk to neutrals, so long as the belligerent warships takes proper precautions to ascertain the real nationality of a ship before blowing it up and does not blow up a ship on the mere suspicion that she may be an "enemy ship."

Here is what the N. Y. World says: "So far as the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen is concerned, how long is it since the adoption of that device by German ships was hailed all over the world as exceedingly clever?" Has Berlin forgotten that the Emperor of whose exploits it is justly proud, a warship and not a merchantman gained its most notable success at Panang, where it appeared in disguise. To-day it is notorious that the Dresden and Karlsruhe, hiding somewhere in the Southern ocean, are supplied from neutral ports by captured ships manned by German crews sailing under neutral flags. "There is complete agreement among neutral nations as to the meaning and the menace of Berlin decree. It is a wanton denial of neutral rights. It exhibits a deeper, at least a more imminent hostility to neutrals than it does to an belligerent."

The neutrals at whom it is aimed are therefore urged by every consideration of self respect and safety to unite at once in remonstrances so impressive "to be ignored."

Supreme Court.
Court met at 11 a.m. to-day, pursuant to adjournment. Present: Mr. Justice Johnson.

Abram Kean vs. William F. Coaker and the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.
[This is an action for \$10,000 for damages for libel.

W. J. Higgins for plaintiff; Morine, K.C., and Kent, K.C., for defendants. Morine, K.C., moves for adjournment on the grounds of the absence of a principal witness, and reads his own affidavit in support of the same.

W. J. Higgins consents to a short adjournment. The special jury are therefore dismissed and the cause is adjourned sine die.

Court adjourns till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Buy GOODS manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work
Feb 12, 1915

Personal.

Mr. W. J. Mahoney, representing Lever Bros. of Port Sunlight, left for Grand Falls by last evening's express on a business trip in the interests of his firm.

Mr. M. F. Abbott, who had been visiting the city during the past week, returned to his home at Port au Port by last evening's express.

FIRE GOODS!

We have purchased a lot of Men's Underwear, Shirts, Caps and Braces, saved from a recent fire. Come early.

THE WEST END BAZAAR,
Feb 12, 21 51 Water St. West.

STEPHANO SAILS.—The s.s. Stephano sails to-morrow forenoon for Halifax and New York.

STOLE RABBITS.—A laborer who was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a pair of rabbits, was before court to-day, convicted and fined \$5 or 14 days.

Announcement!

We have just completed arrangements for the representation in Newfoundland of the largest butter manufacturing concern in England.

The sample shipments that we have received have given absolute satisfaction.

Our butterine will be packed in the popular size tubs and sold at different prices.

Our prices and terms are such as offer the dealer a very attractive proposition.

Correspondence invited.

GEO. M. BARR, Agent

LATEST From the Front.

11.00 A.M.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

LONDON, To-day.
"The large expenditure by the Government on the Separation Allowances permitted the working classes to consume food on nearly the same scale as they did before the higher prices came." The Premier continued, Among the factors in the shortage of wheat are the closing of the Dardanelles and the depredations upon crops in the areas of war, the Premier said he did not think shortage of wheat would last long. The determining factor has been prices in the New York and Chicago markets, the Premier said. These are in a highly nervous and jumpy condition and I know of no way whereby any Government in the world can control speculation. As a rule speculation provides its own remedy, after next June there is reason to anticipate that the fever of speculation will abate. Continuing, the Premier called attention to the very considerable consumption of meat by the troops, declaring that no men were better fed than British soldiers. The stock of sugar in the hands of the Government was sufficient to last many months and the price of sugar was now approximately the same as in the States. Dealing with the future, the Premier said that Argentine wheat soon will be available. Russia would facilitate in every way the export of wheat to the Allies but it would be some time before her supplies were available. Steps had been taken to get Indian supplies. Regarding shipping, the Prime Minister said, that nine vessels of considerable size, now occupied by prisoners of war, would be released for service and that the Admiralty would relinquish the vessels in its service whenever possible. The Government, said the Premier, had been invited to fix maximum prices (which German Government has done with such disastrous results) and to buy up all available supplies in Europe, but I do not think steps of that kind would facilitate the desired end. The Government desires to do everything possible to guard the working classes against hardships. A great war like the present must, however, demand sacrifices. Bomar, Law, who followed Asquith said he thought the Government might have done a little more than it had, and that it should especially when it knew that Turkey would enter war and that Dardanelles would be closed, have bought up large quantities of wheat. The Government should also have acted earlier, Law said, in reducing the high cost of freights. It was common knowledge, he said, that many ships taken by the Admiralty often lay idle for weeks and months. If a Board of business men were appointed to deal with these ships, he was sure that fifty per cent of them would be released for general trade. The Opposition leader said, If the Premier could convince dealers that there would be a plentiful supply of wheat by June, he was sure that the price immediately would fall.

THE USE OF NEUTRAL FLAGS.
WASHINGTON, To-day.
The publication by the State Department of the text of notes sent yesterday to Britain and Germany, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens, traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war. Germany was advised that the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to strict account and liability for such acts of its naval authorities as might result in the destruction of American vessels or loss of American lives, and that if such a deplorable situation should arise, the American Government would take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property. To Great Britain, the United States pointed out the "measure of responsibility which would be imposed on the British Government for loss of American vessels and lives in case of attack by a German naval force. If England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels and thereby cast a doubt upon the valid character of neutral ensigns."

GARRISON EXHAUSTING ITSELF.
PETROGRAD, To-day.
A further explanation of the retirement of the Russian forces in East Prussia was made to-day in an official statement, which says: "It is believed we are upon the eve of a great operation which must solve definitely the struggle in East Prussia. Warning is given that because of necessity for military security, little information may be expected regarding operations which are about to begin. The Russians are seeking the shelter of their own fortress, the statement asserts, before attempting to take 'more concerted' attacks from which to oppose the heavily reinforced Germans. The Russians claim the garri-

son of Przemyśl is exhausting itself in fruitless sorties. A final repulse of Germans, who temporarily occupied heights in Kozlówka, after twenty-two assaults, is reported.

House Containing Corpse

RAZED TO THE GROUND.
It is reported that a house, in which was waking the corpse of a little child, was burned to the ground at Colliers, C.B., on Friday night last as the result of candles setting fire to the drapery while the occupants of the house were asleep. The owner of the house, a man named Murphy, together with his wife barely escaped before the corpse of the little child could be taken out it was burned to ashes.

Parade Rink open to-night and to-morrow afternoon and night. Ice in splendid condition; Terra Nova Band.—Feb 12, 11

DROVE GERMAN INVADERS BACK.
London, Feb. 7.—The Pretoria correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company says that a force of 800 Germans attacked the village of Kahamas, in the Kenhardt district, Cape Colony, and was repulsed. The German casualties were nine killed and twenty-two wounded, and fifteen men were taken as prisoners. The British losses were one killed and two wounded.

As Monday is a General Holiday there will be no work at Government House on that day.—Feb 12, 21

THIRD WEEK KNOWLING'S Great Annual Cash Sale!

No sale goods charged or sent on approbation. Amongst the following Many Items Less Than Half Price.

We would like you to inspect these goods and be convinced by comparing them with any regular values.

White Cotton Blanket Bargain	SEE OUR WONDERFUL VALUES in Ladies' White Underwear	Women's Cotton Dress Bargain	Striped Flannelette Bargain
Now is the opportunity to secure a high-grade, heavyweight White Blanket, at	high-grade, fresh and new	We have just received a few Specials in Ladies' House Dresses, and can offer some really astonishing values at from	A unique opportunity to secure a fine, soft-woven, striped flannelette, suitable for children's and women's garments, etc., at specially attractive prices,
\$1.10 & \$1.30 per pair.	Judge for yourselves as to the remarkable values by calling at our Showrooms.	60 cts., 80 cts., 90 cts.	12 cts. per yard.
The Blankets would be good value at \$1.50 and \$1.90 per pair at ordinary prices. We are clearing this small lot at above special prices.	Knickers, Chemise, Undershirts, Divided Skirts, etc.	They are in assorted checks and stripes, nicely made and trimmed; latest models.	This flannelette is 32 inches wide, and would be splendid value at 15 cts.

Special Value Remnants in Sateens, black; Cashmere, colored and black; Ticks, linen and cotton.

Ladies' Sports Coat Bargain	Ladies' Dressing Gown Bargain
This is a marvellous half price value in high-class Woolen Jerseys or Sport Coats, with Cap to match. Very light weight and warm.	This certainly is one of the greatest values we have ever offered. Splendid warm eider, nap and all-wool French flannels, worth from \$5 to \$9.50. We now offer at
\$1.50	\$2.00 to \$4.90 each.
We can give you those in reseda, fawn, brown, emerald, navy, sage, lemon, garnet, etc. The quantity is limited, would advise an early inspection. Values from \$3.00 to \$4.25.	To be had in light and dark materials. These are really much less than half their real values. Amongst this lot there are a few maternity gowns.

BARGAINS in UNDERSKIRTS	BARGAINS in COSTUME SKIRTS	BARGAINS in GIRLS' NAVY DRESSES	BARGAINS in DRESS TRIMMING at HALF PRICE.	BARGAINS in LADIES' COMBINATIONS 48c. garment.
60c. to \$2.75.	\$1.15 to \$1.30.	\$1.30 to \$2.25.		

SPECIALS—Lawns, Cotton Voils, Nainsook, White Shirtings.

Central Stores G. KNOWLING. Central Stores

"Without Home or Friends."

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Suspense



how; we say, "We'd be stalling, if grief would let us go," he man who the sheriff to lead him floor, and there reduced scarp, is glad when at uer. We wait for a breakfast, with hopes that fears that rack; and we so distressing that when send it back. We wait wait for dinner, and we some two hours late, our was a winner, has jumped pulled its freight. When we're sadly waiting for to make us men; who comes its cars we're wish that we were kids waiting always, waiting something foul, or something will come to waiting we wait for harps up the

GERMANY'S FO

(New York Journal of Commerce)
That food supplies are the people in their home, locally proclaimed by this action, and it can hardly army supplies are likely seems to be little chance much grain by importation between now and the next is likely to be a scanty supply at the front and in the armies, while the ranks of the ranks of those of the of the nation. "Uncumstances the government to be criticized for using to the utmost to conserve the nation and see to its contribution, instead of leaving cruel competition between have and those who have. It seems like a policy with no precedent since the day in Egypt, when it was famine instead of war. This lack of food may have ation of the struggle is an and rather melancholy ju

ITALY EXPELS GER

Rome, Feb. 4.—Oscar hard, the organizer of the Italian journalists to Ger been expelled from Italy, suspected of being a spy from his brother's house, when his wife was arrested. Schweickhard took the Italianists over the battlefields of France and Belgium, and them the German camps. The expenses of the trip and men 100 francs (\$20) a day were on the tour. Italian papers openly Schweickhard of having by the German government a spy. In his brother's Tripoli arms and ammunition to be used in revolts of against the Italian authorities seized by the police.

FIND EMPLOYMENT IN G

Venice, Italy, Feb. 3.—Ma peasants, both men and women going to Germany to engage and factory work, in response of unusually high wages the men \$1.62 a day is paid to the women 75 cents. Italian newspapers are warning peasants against accepting employment, in view of the situation in regard to Italy's foreign apparently many unemployed are willing to assume the volved.

GERMANY'S TERRIFIC

East Prussian Casualties Those in West.

London, Feb. 4.—The German casualties suffered in the fighting are published here. These to exceed by far the enormous suffered on the west front, the regiments which are the Third Infantry Regiment. All this unit's officers been killed, wounded or are Infantry regiments Nos. 61 were annihilated during the in Poland.

Stafford's Prescriptions
cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach and Nervous Disorders. Price 25 and 50c. Postage 10c. extra.—Feb 11, 15

MINARD'S LINDENT CURE
GET IN COWS.



NO BUSINESS MAN

should stint money on office filing devices if he expects to get his money's worth out of those who work for him in the office.

Globe-Wernicke

FILING CABINETS
save as well as make money for you and they are so compactly made that they save you floor space and time beside.

When you buy these modern steel Elastic Filing Cabinets you will find the working of your office much more convenient.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent
Globe-Wernicke

EXPRESS DIE.—The local express from Port aux Basques, is due in the city about 4 a.m. to-morrow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria