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## Bolsheviki Say German Peace Terms Are Not Acceptable

## Americans Needed to Ward Against a Western Attack

### Substance of German Terms to Russia For Mutual Peace

PETROGRAD, Jan. 1.—The German terms as submitted to the Brest-Litovsk conference were reported in substance as follows:—

Articles 1 and 2.—Treating with ending with the state of war and evacuation of occupied territory, and exceptions to the latter provisions in cases of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, etc., are as cabled under Brest-Litovsk date via Berlin Sunday last.

Article 3.—Treaties and agreements in force before war are to become effective, if not directly in conflict with changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself within three months after signing the peace treaty to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again become effective.

Article 4.—Each of contracting parties will not discriminate against the subjects, merchandise, or goods of the other parties.

Article 5.—Parties agree that with the conclusion of peace, economic war shall cease during the time necessary for the restoration of relations. There may be limitations upon trade but regulations as to imports are not to be of too burdensome extent, and high taxes of duties upon imports shall not be levied. For interchange of goods, an organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

Article 6.—Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-1904 which is abrogated, a new treaty will accord with the new conditions.

Article 7.—Parties will grant one another during at least ten years, rights of the most favored nation in questions of commerce and navigation. This clause is apparently that carried in German wireless message received in London and sent by Cable on Dec. 31.

Article 8.—Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube be entrusted to a European Danube Commission with membership from their countries bordering upon the Danube and Black Sea above Abkhazia. The administration is to be in the hands of countries bordering the Rivers.

Article 9.—Military Laws limiting

private rights of Germans, Russians, and of Russians in Germany are abolished.

Article 10.—Contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditures nor for damages suffered during the war. This provision including requisitions.

Article 11.—Each party is to pay for damages done within its own limits during the war by acts against international law. With regard to subjects of other parties, in particular their dependence and in consular representatives as effecting their life, health, or property the amount is to be fixed by military commissions with a neutral chairman.

Article 12.—Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatriated. Exchange of other prisoners is to be made as soon as possible, the terms to be fixed by German Russian Commission.

Article 13.—Civilians just interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them.

Article 14.—Russian subjects of German descent, particularly German colonists, may within 10 years emigrate to Germany with a right to liquidate or transfer their property.

Article 15.—Merchantmen of any of contracting parties which were in the ports of any other party at the beginning of war, and also vessels taken as prizes which have not yet been adjudged, are to be returned, or if that is impossible to be paid for.

Article 16.—Diplomatic and Consular relations are to be resumed as soon as possible.

### A Business Head

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—General reorganization of Ordnance Bureau with experienced business men at head of important division under Chief of Ordnance is announced by War Department.

### 250 Lives Lost

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 2.—Newspapers of this city declare that no fewer than two hundred and fifty people lost their lives in Guatemala earthquake.

## COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE, AND THE UNITED STATES' PART IN IT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The principal recommendations of the American

Delegates headed by Colonel House as President Wilson's personal representative, are that the States expect

all their influence to secure entire unity of effort of military, naval, and economic, between themselves and

countries associated with them in the war, inasmuch as a successful termination of the war by the United

States and by the Allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the U. S. shipping program, that the Government and people of United States

bend every effort towards accomplishing this result by a systematic coordination of resources of men and materials, that the fighting forces of

United States be despatched to Europe with the least possible delay incident to training and equipment.

Through a new inter-Allied organization co-ordinating ships and resources arrangements have been made to devote the greatest amount of tonnage

possible for the transportation of American troops. Other work of an agreement with the British Admiralty

so that perfect co-operation between Navy Department and that body is assured. (5) Reorganization of American

Naval forces at French ports. (6) Securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problem in European waters. Diplomatic. (1) Full

frank discussion between Col. House as special representative of Government of U. S. and the heads of British

French and Italian Governments with regard to the war, the policy of the United States, and her associates in

the war. (2) Participation by members of the mission in the meeting of British War Cabinet, at which conference useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the Allies and

extent of assistance to be expected from the United States. At this conference all preliminary speeches were

dispensed with, and within a half an hour after being called to order by M. Clemenceau, it had split into committees for work. Participation by

United States in meeting of Supreme

War Council held at Versailles, Dec. 1

Representatives of England, France, Italy and P. S. there met as a first

step toward unity of control of armies on the Western Front. The first steps

were taken in the establishment of more perfect liaison between com-

manding generals of U. S. and Allies military, and after the conference, extending over approximately thirty

days with the chiefs of staffs, members of staffs of commanders in chief of Allied arms on Western Front, as

well as with highest civil officials of the respective Governments the extent of military efforts to be aimed at

by the United States was clearly determined. (2) With this determination in mind negotiations were carried

on looking to the pooling of resources for mutual advantages of all the countries associated in the war with

Germany. The contribution of the U. S. to this pooling arrangement was

agreed upon. The contributions likewise of countries associated with the United States were determined. This

pooling arrangements guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops

sent to Europe during 1918. (3) Unqualified support to a resolution adopted by the inter-Allied Conference

looking to the creation of an Allied advisory Board charged with the duty

of advising shipping authorities of each nation concerning the allocation of tonnage so as to permit the American

military effort to be realized. (4) Full survey made of problem of debar-

kation in Europe of American military forces, and transportation of such forces and supplies to bases.

(5) Plans made for proper organization of ports of debarcation of troops and

surcharge charters looking to the most economical utilization of tonnage. (7) Participation in military deliberations

of the supreme war council as a step toward the efficient and centralization of control of military operations.

Finance (1) A full detailed conference with the financial representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Russia, Roumania for the

purpose of ascertaining the extent of financial aid necessary on the part of the United States in order properly

to co-operate with these Governments in making financial arrangements for the prosecution of the war against

the Central Powers. (2) Conference with reps. of above mentioned countries with the purpose of perfecting the organization of an inter-Allied

council, which is priority board whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency

of financial demands. (3) Arrangements were begun for the proper financing of purchase by the countries at war with Germany of supplies

from neutral countries. (4) Participation in financial discussions of America during the year ending Oct. 1,

inter-Allied conference. Shipping. (1) 1918. Cabled information hadn't

Full detailed reports were received been of a satisfactory nature and per-

showing total loss of tonnage owing to war risks and marine risks from

August, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1917. (2) Estimated output of new tonnage by

Allies during 1918 was ascertained. (3) Proper employment of existing

tonnage so that maximum utilization of such tonnage could be effected was

provided for in a resolution adopted by the inter-Allied conference. The

program worked out in conference Allies, considering that means of maritime transport at their disposal

as well as provisions which they dispose of, should be utilized in common

for the pursuit of war, have decided to create an inter-Allied organization

for the purpose of co-ordinating their action to this effect, and establishing a common program constantly

whole question of employment of

neutral tonnage in line with proposals made by neutral countries with

respect to this tonnage was exhaustively discussed, and plans looking for

favorable result of tonnage negotiations with neutral countries were substantially agreed upon. (5) A survey

was completed of ports of debarcation of American troops and supplies, and plans were made looking

to more expeditious discharge of troops and cargoes so as to permit

the return of ships to their home ports with the least possible delay.

War Trade. (1) Full and detailed conferences were held with British

French and Italian representatives upon blockade matters, and complete

understanding was obtained of principles under which these councils

were proceeding. (2) A mass of information was obtained with reference

to rationing requirements of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark

and Holland. (3) Agreement by War Trade Board and Swiss Society

servicemen was agreed to and executed by Swiss delegates, and Mr. McCormick, Chairman of War Trade Board.

(4) Arrangements made for participation of U. S. in deliberations of the permanent international Commission

of Berne and Switzerland. (5) Tentative plans subject to approval to War Trade Board were made for the

appointment of representative and staff of War Trade Board in London

and Paris.

War Industries. (1) A detailed study was made of the organization of British

Ministry of Munitions, and supply departments of the British Admiralty,

and the British War Office, and a complete analysis of facts and figures

in possession of these Departments of British Government was made. The

report embodying results of these investigations contains a full statement

of methods in vogue in England for the supplying of army and navy munitions

and other materials, and also statistics relating to co-operation necessary to be effective for proper

supply of armed forces of countries waging war on Central Powers. (2) Sur-

vey was made of system in practice in Britain in relation to letting

Government contracts, and organization of industry throughout Britain. (3).

Attendance at inter-Allied conference at Paris and particular at meetings

of representatives of several Allied nations having to do with munitions

questions. (4). Full conference with representatives of U. S. Ordnance

Department in France and representatives of British and French Munitions

Departments stationed there, resulting in embodying of conclusions in

memoranda submitted to Parliament.

Food. (1). Comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of food

in possession of Allies and amounts that must be supplied by North

America during the year ending Oct. 1, 1918. Cabled information hadn't

Full detailed reports were received been of a satisfactory nature and per-

showing total loss of tonnage owing to war risks and marine risks from

## DEMANDS OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Regarding domestic control of industry, the draft

report of the British labor party complains that neither the Government

nor either of the great political parties has yet formulated any plan for

dealing with the demobilization of the millions of soldiers, and says any

Government allowing discharged soldiers or munition workers to fall into

the clutch of charity or the poor law would have to be instantly driven

from office by an outburst of popular indignation. The Labor Party has re-

fused absolutely to believe that the British people will permanently tol-

erate any reconstruction or the perpetuation of the disorganization, the

collapse and inefficiency involved in their abandonment to a jostling crowd

of separate privaters. The Labor Party holds that whatever may have

been the shortcomings of the Government importation and Control it has

demonstratively prevented a lot of profiteering, nor can it end immediately on the declaration of peace. The

people will be extremely foolish if they ever allow indispensable industries to slip back into unfettered con-

trol of private capitalists, who are actually at the instance of the Government itself, now rapidly combining trade by trade into monopolistic trusts after definitely repudiating all proposals for protective

tariff Labor Party program calls for more warmth in politics and much less apathetic acquiescence in existing miseries. The report suggests a minimum wage of thirty shillings weekly at very lowest, and that hours of labor wherever practicable should not exceed forty eight hours weekly. It urges that the Government should prepare for the demobilization period of all kinds of public work, including the building of millions of new col-

leges for the rehousing of the population. The report demands the removal of all war time restrictions on freedom of speech and publication, and declares against the continuance of censorship, a moment longer than is imperatively required by the war.

It insists upon the abolition of the House of Lords and strenuously opposes any new second Chamber. It demands also nationalization of land, railways, mines, and the production of electrical power and urges taking of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink out of hands of private enterprise, whose interest is to promote the utmost possible consumption. The report concludes by stating that the party seeks no increase of territory and disclaims all idea of an economic war.

### Chile and Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Evidence of organized German propaganda in Chile supported by almost every subject of the Kaiser in that country has been received at the State Department in the form of a circular, issued by German Chilean League, requiring every member to do his utmost to bring about delay in the severance of relations between Chile and Germany.

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