

## To-Day's Cables.

10.00 A.M.

## WAR SUMMARY.

On the fighting fronts the infantry is inactive except for small raiding operations, but the artillery duels continue. In the northern area snow has fallen to a depth of 3 to 5 feet, halting operations to a halt, the movement of supplies to the enemy armies in the hills being greatly impeded, and the indications are that fighting will be impossible while the snow lies on the ground. Unofficial despatches dealing with the deliberations between Bolshevik and the Russian Allies at Brest Litovsk indicate that for the present peace is not being discussed but that the proposition to change the scene of negotiations to Stockholm is the paramount issue. Trotsky is said to have threatened the delegates of the Central Powers that if they don't accede to the request for the transfer of the negotiations to Sweden, the voice of their own people and the strong arm of Russian democracy will be felt by them. The German delegates in Petrograd have requested Sweden to act as a go-between with the Allies. A despatch emanating from Switzerland asserts that Bulgaria and Russia have signed a separate peace compact but that the Russians have rejected separate peace terms offered by Turkey. Meanwhile fighting continues in central and southeastern Russia between the Bolshevik forces and Cossacks of General Kaledines and General Duff. Latest accounts of these operations indicate that the Bolsheviks for the time being are having the upper hand, both Kaledines and Duff having been compelled to flee after defeat.

## AT BREST LITOVSK.

LONDON, To-Day. Unofficial reports received here concerning the first session of the peace conference at Brest Litovsk, which was resumed on Tuesday with Leon Trotsky at the head of the Russian delegates, say that Trotsky in a speech insisted on the removal of the conference to Stockholm. Trotsky declared the Russians came not as the representatives of a conquered country and did not intend to ask for pity but would continue to act as true revolutionists. He is reported to have told the Germans and Austrians that if they didn't add to his request they would feel the weight and voice of the democracies of the Central Powers and the weight of the arms of the Russian democracy. The evening Post asserts that the Germans replied that they didn't decline to carry on peace negotiations but that they failed to specify where. The German delegation is reported to have expressed a desire to the Swedish Legation that Sweden act as a go-between with Britain, France and Italy. The Russian delegation at Brest Litovsk includes, in addition to Trotsky as President, one woman, Madame Bliska, a former exile, and M. Joff, M. Kamegov and M. Pokrovsky, three Counsellors. Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has gone to a Finland sanatorium for several days rest.

## VICTORY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. Woman suffrage by a federal constitutional amendment won in the House to-night with exactly the required number of affirmative votes. While members in their seats and through in the galleries waited with eager interest, the House adopted by a vote of 274 to 136 the resolution providing for submission to the States of the so-called Susan B. Anthony resolution for the national enfranchisement of women.

## GERMAN COMMENT ON WILSON.

AMSTERDAM, To-Day. Commenting on Wilson's address, the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says: "Fourteen points form a programme for world peace, but a real symphony of a will to no peace, beginning with his joyful entrance of the freedom of the seas and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the methods of realization. Wilson's intervention is not wanted. Having the opportunity of serving peace, he has not only refused but has clearly expressed counter-intentions. Appealing to the self-determination of nations, he proposes to determine the internal affairs of America, Hungary and Poland, a policy of doing violence to the nations with a disregard for all the historical and racial facts with regard to the Balkans. He finds reason for the partition of Turkey such as only can be voiced by a man whose eyes are aimed at the playing off one people against another, of peoples and parts of peoples, who belong together and are conscious of their homogeneity. The German Volk's Zeitung says: Wilson's programme is substantially agreed with Lloyd George. It is acceptable for us as being British, and a more brutal still than that of Lloyd George. He demands the cession of the German Empire of Alsace-Lorraine, which is nine-tenths inhabited by Germans and he undignifiedly demands the cession from the Em-

pire of the parts of Prussia inhabited by the Poles. The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger in an article under the heading "Entente Wire Puller," speaks of the unbridled impudence with which the leading statesman of the multiple alliance deceives the whole world.

## GOMPERS SPEAKS TO THE POINT.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. In a message of greeting cabled to W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the British Federation of Trades Unions, and other English laboring men who soon are to visit the United States, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared to-day that the recent utterances of Wilson and Lloyd George regarding the war aims of the United States and the Allies have expressed the will and purpose of the workers of Great Britain and America. Gompers also reiterated the determination of the American working men to refrain from participation in any international Labor Conference until a democracy shall have been established in Germany.

## WILSON SPOKE FOR CANADA ALSO.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. The war aims of Canada as well as of the United States were given to the world in Wilson's recent address to Congress, the Duke of Devonshire said in a speech to-day before the National Press Club.

## Reuters Message.

EMPIRE'S RESOURCES TO PAY EMPIRE'S DEBT.

LONDON, Jan. 10. (Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency).—Lecturing to the Royal Colonial Institute on the payment of the war debt by the development of the Empire's resources, Mr. Wilson Fox, M. P., argued that state financial participation in a limited number of branches of industry will not imperil individual enterprises. He referred to the electric industry, in which almost immediate expansion was possible. Mr. Wilson Fox also emphasized the practically unlimited supplies of the most nutritious fish obtainable from Canada and Newfoundland, and which would be marketable cheaper than before the war if improved transportation and cold storage is afforded. The State might profit by fifty million pounds sterling annually from them. The Home Government might also cooperate with the Canadian Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia and ensure ours and the United States food supply by the sale of improved farms, which would in a quarter of a century pay off the Empire's debt.

MacLEOD.

1.30 P.M.

## BALFOUR'S FINE WORDS.

LONDON, To-Day. Addressing a war aims meeting at Edinburgh last night, Balfour, referring to President Wilson's "magnificent pronouncement" said, "The United States have now for the first time in their history entered the great struggle of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against tyranny. I do not think that those new views of co-operation have been introduced in a nobler manner than have been introduced in the public pronouncements of President Wilson. I think that the day America entered the war was one of the most important in the annals of mankind. The spirit that has animated Britain and her Allies has undergone no profound modification. We did not enter war for selfish motives and we are not going to fight to a finish for selfish motives. I can see little improvement in the attitude of the Central Powers, except that they now admit that it might be better for mankind if in future wars were averted. With a power like Germany lacking morality, none of the objects mentioned by

Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson can be realized. If we are going to have a league of nations in order to render international relations stable and secure peace, we must have international relations based on a stable foundation. Only this would make the league effective. If a German peace were made we should have all-over Europe centres from which morbid effects would flow; France with the great wrong of Alsace Lorraine unredeemed, Poland and a maimed community and Italian unity imperfectly accomplished. A German peace would not leave the world as the war found it, but far worse. All the horror we have suffered would not be equal to the horror that would fall upon us, our children and grandchildren if the war should end with a German peace."

## HUNGARY HOPES FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

ZURICH, To-Day. Premier Wakerle, of Hungary, in an interview with a Bernese correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna said he hoped a preliminary peace would be reached with Russia. He did not think, however, that a general peace was as near, as Great Britain was not inclined toward peace. He said he did not share the opinion that Premier Lloyd George's speech contained peace feelers, as it still was of a swaggering nature.

## IF PEACE CONFERENCE FAILS, DOMESTIC EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, To-Day. Germany was never in such danger and external difficulties as at present says a correspondent in Germany of the Tijd in an analysis of the existing situation. The political struggle concentrated around Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann has been reflected in violent scenes in the Main Committee of the Reichstag. The public action of the Socialist minority cannot longer be resisted and even should Militarism gain a victory, the correspondent thinks a reaction will follow quickly. Russia's examples is said to have already infected popular and military circles. The food question, national mourning, dislocation of industry, the growing desire for peace and the fear of a new offensive in the west threaten to lead to a tragic phase if the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk fail, and in that case a domestic explosion is inevitable.

## SUB. WAR TAKES ON NEW PHASE.

LONDON, To-Day. The submarine warfare has gradually taken on a new phase. Since the victory weather set in, submarines of the so-called cruiser type are now doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines apparently are confining their work largely to mine laying. The reason for this shifting of German technique is that the small submarines are not good surface craft in stormy seas, while the cruiser type has proved wonderfully seaworthy, being actually more manageable than the modern torpedo boat destroyer in heavy weather. It is a remarkable fact that during the entire course of the war only nine British transports have been sunk, with a total loss of less than two thousand lives, although frequently a quarter of a million soldiers are at sea on a single day and altogether

## How Lieut. A. Herder Was Killed.

Shot by a Sniper After Playing Gallant Part in Big Action. Mr. W. J. Herder has received the following letter from Lt. Col. Hadow, telling how his son, Lieut. Arthur, was killed recently in action.

B. E. F.

13/12/17.

Dear Mr. Herder,—Will you allow me to offer you my deepest sympathy in the loss of your son Arthur who died of wounds received in action on Dec. 2nd. He was in charge of part of our trenches which we were holding and stood up to get a better view and was once hit by a sniper and mortally wounded. He was cut away at once at considerable risk and taken to hospital but I am afraid that there never was any hope for him. He had done so well in the big battle of Nov. 10th, when he was in charge of a trench mortar and greatly assisted in silencing a machine gun which was causing us many casualties and which we finally captured. Our losses have been heavy, and the only consolation I can offer those who mourn a sacrifice is that they have killed gallantly doing their duty, and upholding the great reputation of the Regiment.

With my sincerest sympathy to you and your family.

Believe me, yours sincerely,  
A. L. HADOW,  
Lt.-Col.  
Commanding Newfoundland Regt.

## Grip Follows The Snow.

LAKATYV BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will prevent Grip. B. W. GROVE'S signature on box 50c. fr.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS.—The following first-class passengers are on the incoming express: A. Slade, Mrs. C. Bennett, P. Goldblatt, W. H. Trotter, E. Lovace, Mrs. J. James, E. W. Roberts, Miss L. Clarke, Lieut. Mills, J. Ashley, Geo. Battista, W. Clayton, P. McElroy.

## Zeppelins Destroyed.

With the French Armies in the Field, Dec. 28.—Germany's Zeppelin programme, announced with boastful pride in 1914, stands a dreary failure to-day.

Accurate figures available to the United Press show that of 53 Zeppelins put into commission since 1914, 35 have been totally destroyed, two have been badly damaged and put permanently out of commission, two possibly destroyed, now missing, one badly damaged, temporarily out of commission in December and thirteen remaining in service, eight of which are detailed to the North Sea, two to the Baltic, and three as experimental or school ships.

Raiders over France, England and Belgium have cost the Germans seventeen Zeppelins, eight having been accounted for in England, five in France and four in Belgium. Accidents by fire, wind and lightning have destroyed at least eight in Germany. Zeppelins numbers according to accurate calculation, started with the "L-1" and ended with "L-57." Numbers between 25 and 30 have not been employed, leaving 53 to be accounted for. "L-1" and "L-2" were destroyed before the war. The first fell in the North Sea and the second was accidentally burned at Fuhlsbuttel.

In addition to her Zeppelins, Germany has had in commission since the beginning of the war, at least thirteen airships of the "Schutte Lanz," "Gross" and "Parseval" types. Of these possibly seven remain in service, two, however, as non-combatant instruction ships.

## Prisoners of War Demand Peace.

Petrograd.—A committee of Austro-German war prisoners, representing all States except Prussia, passed a resolution at a meeting in Petrograd demanding the acceptance of Russian democratic peace terms by their countries.

They threaten that if the Central Powers refuse a democratic peace, to take arms against their own countries. The resolution is being sent to Brest Litovsk, addressed to the delegates of the Central Powers.

Summarized, the resolution reiterates the Russian peace terms, emphasizing that self-definitions of peoples extend to the component parts of the Central Empires; second, if refused, prisoners in Russia announce that they will declare war on German and Austrian Imperialists and join forces with the Russian soldiers in the trenches to force a democratic peace.

Third, it launches an appeal to soldiers of the German and Austrian armies to commit sabotage in the trenches and surrender when an opportunity arrives.

Fourth, it appeals to workmen to refuse to do war work, saying that ammunition delivered now will be used against their brother Austro-Germans in the Russian army.

## Your Boys and Girls.

In the matter of the daily dressing of the child's hair, mothers have many little girl coiffures to choose from. For the child with perfectly straight locks, the Russian style, cut short and bobbing round the ears and neck, has long been a general favorite. The one objection is that it makes a girl look boyish, but this effect can be relieved by a slight pompadour, effected by parting the hair on either side of the head and the front and tying the intervening locks at the left of the head. For the very young child the hair may be parted on a perfectly straight line with the nose and several strands on either side may be tied with a small, bunched bow of soft ribbon. This style is very becoming to a child who has a rather low brow.

In washing baby's flannels use warm water and a very mild soap. Make a thick lather but do not rub the soap directly on the flannel. Rinse in a second soapwater. This will keep the flannel soft and supple and will not hurt the skin. Pull the garments into shape and dry on a stretcher. Avoid drying over a radiator as it dries too rapidly, shrinking and hardening the wool. Avoid, also, a too slow process of drying, such as leaving the garments all night in a cold room, as it will cause shrinkage. Pull into shape occasionally, especially the short sleeves and stocking feet.

## PLOWING IN MID-WINTER.

Yesterday people passing down Cornwall Avenue witnessed an unusual scene for this time of the year, when they observed a man and team hard at work ploughing Mr. Barron's field. Notwithstanding the ground was somewhat heavy due to the recent rain the early ploughman turned over a fair sized strip of land.

When you want Sausages, why get ELLIS; they're the best.

## NEW FURNITURE.

We have just received another shipment of New Furniture,

Bought at Last Year's Prices, which we will offer at Old Prices to clear,

as prices will positively be much higher. Those intending to buy Furniture within the next three months, will do well to see same. It consists of:—

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Bureaus &amp; Stands, Chairs, Rockers

in various sizes and prices, Also, a small shipment of

BEDS,

we offer with our Springs and Mattresses, at special prices.

The C. L. MARCH CO., Ltd.,

Corner Water and Springdale Streets, St. John's.

## Acknowledgment.

The Superintendent of the C. of E. Orphanage gratefully acknowledges the following Christmas contributions, 1917: Hon. John Harvey, boys' slides; Mrs. John Harvey, skates and candies; Geo. Neal, Esq., bri. apples; J. Lockyer, Esq., box soda biscuits; Mrs. Fred Carter, tub butter; Mrs. W. G. Gosling, tub butter and oranges; Mrs. H. H. Carter, crackers; J. P. Cash, box box biscuits and jam; Master R. Malcolm Scott, box candy; Ayre & Sons, Ltd., candies; Eric and Arthur Dewling, games; Misses Carter (Riverdale), books, toys and candies; Viola Uphill, books, crackers; Mrs. R. B. Job, tub butter; Ellis & Co., bri. apples; Mrs. Simms, bri. apples and toys; Betty Munn, toys and books; Isabel Peaver, cake; J. M. Spearna, fruit; C. B. Carter, toys and books; Greta and Eric Blandford, games; Mrs. Jen Taylor, games; stamps, St. Jacques S. School, per Miss E. Lee; Mrs. Fred Rennie, apples; Mrs. McCowen, sweet pies; Mrs. and Miss Seymour, cakes; Billy and Arthur Knott, candies; Anonymous, 14 lbs. sugar and tin biscuits; Dr. Blackall, oranges; Mr. M. O'Regan, ½ qtr. beef; Geo. Davey, Esq., preserve and cakes; Mr. M. McEneaney and Miss Long, preserve; Meehan & Co., tea; Standard Mfg. Co., soap; Misses E. and B. Stick, cake; H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., candies; F. B. Wood Co., candies; W. E. Cameron, Esq., biscuits; Hickman & Co., qtr. ham; Miss G. Horwood, cake; Mr. Padden, bri. apples; A. Friend, crackers; Hon. S. D. Blandford, joint beef; Miss A. Hayward, candy; Harold Hayward, candy; Steer Bros., soap; F. Macnamara, Esq., raisins; F. Connors, Esq., ½ qtr. beef; Mr. Nicholls, candy, apples and cake; Mrs. A. Harvey, joint beef; G. Brownings & Sons, 2 bags bread; Miss Southcott, candies; Star Candy Co., candies; Lawrence Bros., biscuits; Baby John and Frances Harris, tin ginger snaps; Miss Alice Williams, cake; Hon. J. R. Bennett, 2 doz. tin peaches; Muriel and Doris Christian, handkerchiefs and mufflers; Florence Dowden, cake; Reg. Harvey, Esq., candies; Betty and Peggy Powys-Keck, candies; Geo. A. Hutchings, Esq., biscuits; Jas. Rendell, bri. apples; Miss Dorothy Johnson, crackers; Elsie and Mollie Ellis, cake; J. F. Calver, Esq., sweet bread; R. G. Ash, Esq., books; B. Hayward, Esq., candies; Belle and Mary Cook, apples, chocolates and toys; Hon. W. J. Ellis, bri. apples; James McIntyre, Esq., tin sweet biscuits; Mrs. Alan Williams, Forest Pond, cake and minced meat; Sir W. D. Reid, turkey and bri. apples; Miss Goodridge, pies, oranges and crackers; Mrs. W. Piercey, box biscuits; James Baird,

Ltd., toys; Hilda Morris, tin biscuits; Mrs. Geo. Knowling, box prunes; Royal Stores, Ltd., bri. apples; W. H. Jessop, cakes; Mrs. Field (Canon), ginger snaps and candy; Annie and Janet Hammond, cake and candy; Constance and Clarence Crane, chocolates; Mrs. F. Crane, box biscuits; Lady Whiteway, apples and oranges; E. H. Willis' (children), candy; Mrs. E. H. Willis, cakes; Miss H. Leches-sur Long, candies; Mrs. W. E. Doerns, crackers; Mrs. A. E. Wright, box candies; Mrs. and Miss Edwards, cake; Mrs. Frampton, apples; Helen, Jean and Ruth Clarke, candies; Mrs. H. W. Stirling, apples; Mrs. Allen Dowden, cake; C. P. Eagan, box biscuits; Sir Edgar Bowring, bri. apples; a tea given by Lady Horwood to the children in the Synod Hall on Thursday, 27th December; C. Dowden, 1 sack potatoes, 1 sack turnips; Arch Bastow, 1 sack turnips; Mr. Ireland, 1 sack potatoes; Sopar & Moore, 1 sack carrots; Mrs. W. B. Fraser, 1 sack carrots; James Rendell, 1 sack turnips; Wm. Woolley, bri. turnips.

DR. H. A. SMITH, Specialist Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, has resumed practice.—Jan 11, 11

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS.

## MARRIED.

At New York, January 8th, Kathleen Hanham, of Placentia, to Wm. Rooney, of Brooklyn.

On the 8th December, at the Parish Church, Kensington, by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Evans, Captain Harold Bowring, B. A. M. C., fourth son of the late Hon. Charles Bowring, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Mrs. Bowring, of Chislehurst, Sefton Park, Liverpool, to Margaret Doris, daughter of the late Sidney Smith, of Witherington, Manchester, and of Mrs. Lowther, Knutsford.

## DIED.

There passed peacefully away after a long illness, in her 24th year, Albertha, dearly beloved daughter of George P. and Emily R. Dalton; she leaves to mourn two brothers (1st Mate and Captain on the Fogota), also 3 sisters, one residing in Conn. U. S. A., one in Salvage, B. R. and a large circle of friends; funeral from her late residence, 165 Casey Street, at 2.30 pm, Sunday; friends please attend without further notice.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral of Mrs. John Hogan, (mother of Dr. Hogan) will take place from Watford Bridge Road, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## NOTICE!

John Smith, Late General Merchant of Briggs, O.R. To-Ortopers-Buyers and Sellers.

Having sold out my interest in the business at Briggs and removed to the City, I am now open to act as your St. John's Agent. Goods bought at the lowest rates and everything you have to sell sold at the highest price obtainable. My long experience in the general business of the country is now at your disposal. Correspondence solicited. Office: No. 230 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

## Now Landing:

1000

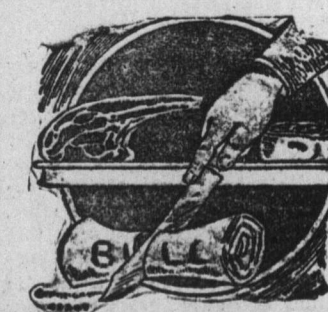
Tons

Anthracite

COAL.

H. J. Stabb &amp; Co.

nov29,eod,t1



CUT IN PRICES.

OUR PRICES NOW ARE:

Steak, 40c. per lb.

Roasting Beef, 30 &amp; 35c. lb.

Frying Beef, 30c. lb.

Stewing Beef, 25c. lb.

M. CONNOLLY.

Insure with the

QUEEN,

the Company having the largest number of Policy Holders in Newfoundland.

Every satisfaction given in settling losses.

Office: 167 Water Street, Adrain Bldg. P. O. Box 251.

Telephone 414.

QUEENINS. CO.

GEO. H. HALLEY,

Agent.

## ! UR FEET DRY. death.

## Anchor Brand

orm; sizes 9 to 13.

## Anchor Brand

Storm; sizes 1 to 5.

## Shant and Anchor Brand

11. Low and Storm.

## YS' and MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS.

## s Blouses

1.00 each

Business to the Blair Estab- are Becoming Better known Blouse Values.

Building Blouse Bargains, which Brains Buyers re- Boon than even mere Low coming justly celebrated and in Buyers from St. Barbe to onavista to Bay Bulls, from from Burin to Burgeo, from x Basques, and from Basques on the Straight Shore sure ht answer, 'tis no Bluff that own, Blue, White and other are the Biggest Blouse Bar- Burg of St. John's.

more of Blair's Blouses now. will be much higher for next gh even then you can Bank to be Bottom ones.

## ry Blair

received a shipment of

44,640

of "2 in 1."

shipment of Shoe Polish ever dland. The sales of "2 in 1" in- reserves the leather you know.

## acnab &amp; Co.,

sale Distributors.

City Club Building.

## New Year

errels Choice

PLES.

## LAWRENCE

W GOWER STREET.