

## Evangelists in Newfoundland.

### A Review of Their Work.

L. C. MORRIS.  
ARTICLE I.

At the autumn of 1876 that the Evangelists visited St. John's to that date. Evangelists such as a prominent Christian worker at that time, and who does it seem that just at that moment they are greatly respected.

Among the Evangelists such names as Moody, and Gipsy, and Alexander, Crossley and others, and now by the world-renowned Billy Sunday. There have been others, but these whom I have mentioned represent the leaders in Evangelism.

Evangelists are a class of men who are specially trained in preaching and teaching, and also in story-telling, and they are well sustained by such men as the regular clergymen.

It is told by a regular story-teller that the difference between the world and that which would be the world, is a difference of a few degrees. We must not be disappointed of it, and we must not be disappointed of it.

However, there is a great difference between the world and that which would be the world, is a difference of a few degrees. We must not be disappointed of it, and we must not be disappointed of it.

How the story is told. The story of the Bible is the story of the world, and the story of the world is the story of the Bible. The story of the Bible is the story of the world, and the story of the world is the story of the Bible.

What He said suited the people of that day. He said the common people heard him gladly. In this feature, therefore, the Evangelists can lay claim to a great success in their story-telling.

Another feature of the story-telling is that which lends such emphasis to the preaching of the Evangelists. It is the fact that they interpret the Bible in a literal and direct manner. In this feature, therefore, the Evangelists can lay claim to a great success in their story-telling.

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## To-Day's Messages.

9.00 A. M.

Cecil Denes Report.

PARIS, Feb. 12. Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative on the League of Nations Commission, emphatically denied to-night the report spread in Paris to-day, that the League of Nations Commission had approved the creation of an International army, and that the United States and Great Britain had conceded a point to France.

GOING BACK TO COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. Twenty ships, formerly in war service, were assigned to commercial work to-day by the Shipping Board. Seventeen of them were allocated to the European Relief Commission, and ordered to load food cargoes within the next six weeks at American ports.

NEW GERMAN PROPAGANDIST.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 12. A new German propaganda newspaper has made its appearance in Buenos Aires. It is called "Nuestro Mundo," and is principally anti-British. The newspaper, in its issue to-day, calls upon Germans to resist any effort at commercial fraternizing by Englishmen, and urges Argentinians to resist the attempts to implant a British vice-royalty in Buenos Aires.

DON'T WANT TO WORK.

VIENNA, Feb. 12. The financial situation is being given profound attention by the bankers, while the newspapers are printing long articles concerning it, in which they contend that the only way to solve the present depression, in currency is to open industries and put the people to work, through the importation of raw materials. Labor is scarce, though idleness abounds. Recently an advertisement for five thousand men to clean the streets resulted in only eight hundred men applying for jobs. The Governments of the small republics, lately have adopted the policy of granting indemnities to the idle.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

PARIS, Feb. 12. Prospects are brightening for the assembling of at least four of the Russian factions at the conference to be held on the Princes Islands. Word has come from the Ukraine that the Government of this former part of Russia will participate in the conference, and it is reported that the indecision of the Government of General Denikin has given way to a desire to join in the conference. The Government of the Crimea, already in the hands of the Whites, has accepted the invitation, as has the Russian Bolshevik Government.

LOOKING AHEAD.

PARIS, Feb. 12. The Peace Conference commission on the International Labor Legislation, at its meeting to-day, adopted articles IV and V of the draft of a plan for an International Labor organization. Article IV provides that representatives of the Governments, employers and working people should be entitled to speak and vote independently at the proper international Labor Conference, without regard to the views expressed by other representatives of their nations. Article V provides that the International Labor Conference shall meet in the capital of the society of nations, unless it is decided by a two-thirds majority of the members. It is also agreed that an office should be established in the capital of the society of nations, which as a part of the organization of the society, would be under the control of a director appointed by the Govt. body.

JELICOE AND JUTLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 12. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) Lord Jellicoe's book on the Grand Fleet, which was published to-day, dwells on the dangers to which the Fleet was exposed when it was short of cruisers and destroyers, and with bases defenceless, owing to submarines, mines and torpedoes. He points out that the German High Fleet possessed eighty-eight destroyers, compared with the Grand Fleet's forty-five. It is revealed that owing to the submarine menace the Grand Fleet moved to Lough Swilly, Ireland, and

only returned to the North Sea when the Scapa Flow anchorage was rendered reasonably safe. Lord Jellicoe says that neither in 1914 nor 1915 did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy submarine advantage. The position gradually improved after 1916, especially as light cruiser and destroyer forces with the Grand Fleet increased steadily, after the battle of Jutland, considerably obviating the danger of successful torpedo attacks, while the inclusion of the K. class of submarines made it probable that the enemy suffered more severely from submarine attack than the British. Regarding 1918, Lord Jellicoe says the position was assured and we could have afforded to take risks, which in 1916 would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle a terrible punishment awaited it. One-third of the book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. Summing up the lessons of this fight, Lord Jellicoe dwells on the danger involved in leaving too much chance to a fleet action, because our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the Empire, and indeed to the Allied cause. We had no reserve outside our battle fleet, which could in any way replace it, in the event of disaster, or even should its margin of superiority be eliminated. Moreover, Lord Jellicoe says he knew his ships were inadequately protected with armour compared with the battle cruiser type of ship, while the German fleet at Jutland was far better off in destroyers, in addition to their possession of a most efficient armour piercing shell. When the battle fleets approached there was a difference in reckoning between the British battle fleet and the battle cruiser squadron, due to the latter being engaged several hours on a repeatedly altering course. Hence, instead of the enemy being encountered right ahead, it appeared on the starboard bow. Instant action was necessary and Lord Jellicoe decided to deploy on the port wing, the diversion thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This manoeuvre, the reviewers describe it, threw the enemy into complete confusion.

The German Admiral realized that this only hope lay in escape. Profiting by his superiority in torpedo craft, low visibility, the approach of darkness and the proximity of his bases and mine fields, the enemy at this period fired hundreds of torpedoes. As German officers have since stated and though the Germans were in the gravest peril, the position of the Grand Fleet itself, menaced by the eventuality of this kind of weather, was not enviable, but the British fleet by four times turning in the battle line, during the action, cleared the sea of torpedoes, which were racing towards the British ships and defeated the Tactics on which the Germans had based their hopes. Lord Jellicoe pays a tribute to the skill of his captains in handling their ships, thus avoiding torpedoes and collisions while keeping their stations. He explains why he did not seek a night action and explains that the Germans had more powerful searchlights. The superiority in destroyer, and the greater number of torpedo tubes fitted to their ships gave the Germans the element of scoring heavily at the outset of the action, in which the result must always be a matter of chance. The Admiral estimates as to the relative strengths of the two fleets, early in the war, expresses surprise that the enemy was so cautious, and says if this country in future decided to rely for safety against raids and invasion on its fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerable greater margin of superiority over any possible enemy in all classes of vessels, than we did in August 1914.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

LONDON, Feb. 12. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) Captain the Honorable Rupert Guinness, M.P., is in the House of Commons, whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost for reparation from Germany, and also to make Germany pay to the full extent of her resources. Premier Lloyd George replied that that was the election pledge given by the Government and after careful cabinet consideration the Government stood by every word of this pledge.

REMOVED FROM REGISTER.

LONDON, Feb. 12. The King has directed that Lieut. Jules Oliver Daly Gingras, late Lieut. Col. of the twenty second battalion, shall cease to be a member of the Distinguished Service Order to which he was appointed January 11, 1917, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of the order. Former Lieut.-Colonel Gingras was cashiered, after a court martial in Montreal, in regard to irregularities in connection with the recent fund of the barracks of his regiment.

LATEST.

PARIS, Feb. 12. (By the A.P.)—The Supreme War Council, after two protracted sessions to-day, reached a complete agreement on the new terms of the armistice to be presented to Germany. The text of the terms, which had not been made known until presented, but the fact that there was complete agreement between the delegates was a source of satisfaction in conference circles, after the period of tension caused by discussions before the war council. The war council will hold another session to-morrow, prior to the departure of Marshal Foch for Treves, where he will present the terms to the German armistice commission.

WILL DEMAND RECOGNITION.

BERNE, Feb. 12. As a result of a long conference between Matthias Erzberger, member of the German armistice commission, and various ministers at Berne to-day, it was decided, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, that Erzberger will demand that the Allies recognize the new Berlin Government, when he meets the Entente chiefs to negotiate a renewal of the armistice.

RED CROSS DEBATES EXCLUSION.

GENEVA, Feb. 12. The movement to exclude the Central Powers from the International Red Cross was debated at a meeting

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BLACK CURRANTS in Tins.

CHOICE APPLES in Syrup—2 sizes; also

BARTLETT PEARS, YELLOW PEACHES,

RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RHUBARB,

SPINACH, SUCCOTASH.

BEVERAGES—EVANGELINE CIDER, APPLE JUICE, CROWN

PORTER, CROWN LAGER, RUSSET CIDER, MEAD.

FRESH FRUIT—NORTHERN SPY APPLES, CALIFORNIA APPLES

NAVEL ORANGES, FLORIDA ORANGES, GRAPE FRUIT,

PEARS, LEMONS, GRAPES.

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GROCERY DEPT.

PHONE 11.

of that organization, held here to-day. Delegates from Allied countries preferred charges of violations of Red Cross privileges by Germany.

ANOTHER MINE VICTIM.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 13. The Dutch steamer Riek, Rotterdam to Bergen, struck a mine and sank three miles off the Norwegian coast on Wednesday. The crew was saved and has landed at Christianstad.

STRIKES MUST BE AUTHORIZED.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Unauthorized strikes cannot and must not be tolerated under any circumstances, is the declaration of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, in a manifesto dealing with the recent Clyde and railway strikes, and addressed to all affiliated societies in Great Britain. The Committee dwells on the irregularity and defiance, in agreement, involved in these strikes, and insists that it is the bounden duty of the minority to abide locally by the decision of the majority. In such cases it is the duty of all who are members of the Trade Union movement to be strengthened, to see that a Union's action be governed in regular accordance with its constitution, and that if the movement is to progress and prosper, it is essential that strict discipline within the membership be maintained, and where necessary, the machinery of Responsible Government must be assisted by the Executive insisting that their decision be carried out implicitly.

BRIEF RENEWAL ONLY.

PARIS, Feb. 13. The Supreme War Council has decided, says a Havas report, that the armistice with Germany will be renewed on Feb. 17th, for a very brief period, with the Allies reserving the right to suspend it at any time, in the event of Germany's failure to carry out the new clauses of those which have hitherto not been executed. It is said the terms will provide that the Germans must cease hostilities against the Poles, and maintain their forces with fixed limits. During the brief period of the renewed armistice a special commission will definitely draft the conditions of an armistice, which will last till the organization of the peace preliminaries. The conditions of which the Supreme War Council is reported to have approved in a rough form yesterday afternoon, have, in view, it is said, the demobilization of the German army and the disarmament of the enemy under the supervision of the Allies. These terms it is understood will be communicated to Germany so that the National Assembly at Weimar will have time to consider them.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13. — Casualties (Forestry Corps): Died, Tucker, Winton, Nfld.

One of the prettiest bodice styles shows a flat bodice front with sash ends which go around to the back and tie there. For effectiveness is a string of graduated pearls worn with a simple frock.

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DIED.

This morning, at Regina, of heart failure, following operation, Susie, eldest daughter of Magistrate Roper, Bonaville.

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City Chambers.

## Dried Fish.

While holders of stocks of dried fish in New York are firm in their ideas as to prices, the decline in prices in West Indian markets and the slump in quotations in Newfoundland a short time ago may be taken as indicative of the tendency in the market. There are more liberal offerings through New York; from other sources it is noted that supplies are a little more plentiful. The slackened demand of the past few weeks, and the reluctance of factors to the Eastward to ship to Porto Rico or Cuba, has placed larger stocks at the disposal of the trade here. Buyers are apparently a little more cautious, although there are no notable changes in prices and some varieties are scarce, the trade seems content to deal in a hand-to-mouth fashion. Fancy grades of Eastern codfish are held firmly and, indeed, pollock and hake are in a stronger position because of the limited supply of either, but codfish and haddock, according to well-informed operators, are not as firm as might be expected at this season. Soft cured codfish is without question the weakest item of the list, especially Newfoundland cod. Some offerings at well below the prevailing market have been made to New York factors during the week, and so far as is known, remain unsold. Hard dried codfish is in a little stronger position, and merchants here are quoting at the prevailing levels.—N. Y. Fishing Gazette.

## From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-day. Wind West, blowing strong with snow squalls, no vessels or ice in sight. Bar. 29.70; ther. 30.

CARD TOURNAMENT.—The Odd-fellows will hold their regular weekly card tournament in their club rooms to-night. The members look forward with interest to these weekly tournaments as the prizes offered are well worth winning; every member may bring a friend with him.



Ask your grocer what the coffee drinker turns to when he makes a change.

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## Showroom Dept.

L.—To-night at 7.45 at a League of Nations President Wilson. Leaders: Messrs. J. S. P. Whiteway.—Feb. 13.

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## T. J. EDENS.

By S. S. Adolph to-day:  
30 cases CALIF. ORANGES.  
30 boxes TABLE APPLES.  
CALIF. LEMONS.  
GRAPE FRUIT.  
ALBERNA GRAPES.  
PARSNIPS.  
BEETS.  
CABBAGE.  
CARROT.  
LARGE BUTTER, 2 lb. prints.  
10 boxes DATES.

30 cases PARSONS' HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

PURE FRUIT JAMS.  
No. 1 lb. Strawberry Jam.  
No. 2 lb. Raspberry Jam.  
No. 3 lb. Marmalade.

WHITE ICING SUGAR (Am.)  
CUBE SUGAR.

British Columbia Salmon.  
White House Coffee.  
Campbell's Acid. Soups.  
Pineapple (Slices), 2 1/2 lb. tins.

Fresh Codfish.  
Fresh Salmon.  
Fresh Caplin.  
Fresh Rabbits.  
Fresh Eggs.

100 Sacks White Hominy Feed.  
100 Sacks White Corn.  
100 Sacks White Oats.  
100 Sacks Baldwin Apples.

1000 Picked Pigs' Tongues.

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