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that is correct for
d your figure, and we
expect to fill every
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Rust-Proof, so remark-
hey in shape, comfort

er pair up.

l Bros

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The probability of the Germans now taking a vigorous offensive attitude on the West front was pointed out by Major-General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to the Associated Press to-day. There were two factors that contributed to this probability, the General said, the first being the steady flow of German reinforcements from the East front, and the second fact that the American forces were not ready to take any considerable part in the operations. The public should be prepared, General Maurice said, for some losses of both ground and men if the Germans attempted really determined offensive operations. They wouldn't, however, be able to inflict such losses on the Allies as the latter had inflicted on the Germans during the past year. The enemy during the past fortnight had been attempting numerous raids, mostly on a small scale. At Cambrai, however, he tried a larger operation with the object of getting control of the ridge on the British salient and force our withdrawal. His attack, however, ended in almost complete failure, for although he gained a few hundred yards of our front trenches, he failed to set foot on the ridge anywhere. These attempts to take the offensive, continued the General, are a sign of a new distribution of belligerent forces on the Western front. The enemy is steadily bringing troops from Russia with the aim of re-establishing his superiority over the Anglo-French forces. The Germans don't possess a magic carpet, and can't transfer his troops at super-natural rate, especially under winter transport conditions, nevertheless there is a steady flow of German troops westward. The Germans are still a long way from having superior numbers on this front, but the relative strength of the forces is already so altered that it is doubtful whether the Allied commanders would feel justified in undertaking offensive operations on a large scale. The enemy, constantly improving his numerical position, will, on the other hand, lead eventually to offensive operations by the Germans, but I see no reason to believe that he will be able to inflict anything like such losses on us as inflicted on him during the past year. Owing to our work the past year we are in excellent defensive positions, holding nearly all the high ground. On the other hand, we are everywhere on ground where we must prepare new defense systems, and must be prepared to leave ground and if the enemy makes a determined attack with the usual artillery preparation, followed by energetic infantry assaults, our own experience has taught us that it is practically always possible to move a certain distance under these conditions of attack.

Regarding the situation in Palestine, General Maurice said a word of caution is necessary relative to the reports of an immediate further advance in Palestine. The hills of Judea are notoriously difficult, weather is unfavorable, and the roads are impassable owing to the wet season. The transport problem, therefore, is likely to prevent any considerable movement there for some time.

TERMS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.

The Russian peace delegation returned to Petrograd to-day and reported to the joint session of the special executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, the progress of the negotiations with the Austro-Germans at Brest-Litovsk. Kameneff, a member of the Russian delegation, read the German terms which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the Central Powers, and he declared they were unacceptable in their present form. He added the terms hadn't been discussed. If after the resumption of negotiations, the delegate said, the Germans insist upon these terms Russia will conclude peace not with German imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the Socialists of Germany.

WANT SPEEDY DESPATCH OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

A constant speedy despatch of American troops to the European front is the principal recommendation made to the Government by American delegates, who recently returned from the Inter-Allied War Council at Paris. The speeding up of the merchant shipbuilding programme, and closer co-operation with the belligerents are the other important recommendations. This was disclosed by the State Department, which made a public summary of the result of the conference which included the formation of an Inter-Allied Naval Council to co-ordinate operation of the naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war so that these forces may in future be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on sea and in conjunction with land forces. An agreement between the British Admiralty and Navy Department putting into effect certain plans relating to the prosecution of naval war against submarines. The formation of definite plans for more active utilization of American naval forces in conjunction with those nations engaged in war against the Central Powers.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

A definite plan was formed for more active utilization of American naval forces and an agreement was made with the British Admiralty to effect certain plans for anti-submarine warfare. The contribution of the United States to a pooling of air resources was agreed upon. The agreement guarantees the full equipment of every kind would be available to all American forces sent to Europe during 1918. Arrangements were made to have the United States participate in the military deliberations of the supreme War Council as a step toward efficient and centralized unity of control of military operations. The extent of the military effort to be aimed at by the United States was clearly determined and an allied advisory board was created to advise each nation on allotments of ships so as to permit the American military effort to be perfected. Ships, resources and arrangements have been made to devote the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops.

DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A semi-official statement says: "During the first ten months of 1917 twice as many submarines were destroyed a sduring the whole of 1916. The number destroyed in the third quarter of 1917 equals the total destroyed as during the whole of 1916. was between 40 and 50 per cent. of all commissioned or ready for service. Over 40 per cent. of armed merchantmen when attacked have escaped."

FATHER VAUGHAN'S SENTIMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the famous Jesuit, and brother of the late Cardinal, speaking in Trafalgar Square for war economy said: "People asked him whether the Pope would accept his views, and added, why do I come in Biretta and Cassock to speak to you? To show you that although a priest I am an Englishman, and woe to any man who stands between me and my king, country or my flag." The sentiment was received with cheers.

GOMPERS AND LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

In New Year Greeting to all organized labor, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, calls upon representatives and organizers to make plain to their fellows the issue involved in the war and the obligation that devolves upon all citizens. He also emphasizes the importance of seeing to it that the spirit and methods of democracy are maintained at home while the country is fighting to establish them in international relations. "The war means victory for our cause or danger to the very existence of our nation," says the address. With our nation at stake individuals can't interpose opposition to war. War has been declared by the will of the nation's representatives. Under the exigencies of war, opposition to war declared by constituted authority becomes treason. While this is true, there is even more than the ordinary need for the maintenance of the rights of men and women and for the careful scrutiny and fullest discussion of policies and methods before their adoption. The time for labor to interpose its needs and contentions is while the policies are in the making. The fighting and the concrete issues of the war are so far removed from the people of our country that not all of our citizens have a full understanding of the issues involved. An understanding of the principles of autocratic force which the Central Powers desire to substitute for the real principles of freedom, makes it clear to all citizens of this Republic the effect of our possible defeat upon their own lives and activities. In addition to the fundamental principles at issue Labor has an additional interest in the war. This war is in analysis the people's war, and its final outcome will be determined in factories, shops, mines, farms, industries and transportation agencies of the various countries which can most successfully organize its agencies of production and transportation, and the peoples and which can furnish the most effective agencies with which to conduct the war will win. The workers have a part in this war co-equal with the soldiers and sailors on ships and in trenches. Continuous production is an indispensable prerequisite to the production of the necessary war supplies. The Government as well as the workers themselves is vitally interested in maintaining such conditions that there shall be no occasion for interruption in production. The chief responsible agents of the Government have shown a desire to be fair and an understanding of the human elements involved in this problem. The organized labor movement also showed an equally broad understanding and grasp of the situation. Gompers quotes at length from the declaration adopted by the Labor representatives at their meeting here on March 12, and from resolutions of the Buffalo Convention of American Federation of Labor outlining the attitude of organized labor toward war work.

GERMAN ATTEMPT DEFEATED.

ROME, Jan. 2.

Another attempt to cross the Piave River has been defeated by the Italians, the war office announces. Half a score of vessels, loaded with enemy troops were disposed of at Intistadura when the crossing was attempted.

SAVING ELECTRIC POWER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The business streets here and in the cities and towns throughout the State will be entirely dark on lightless nights, except for regular street lights, under an order promulgated by the State Fuel Administration to-day requiring that electric advertising and display signs of all kinds be completely discontinued.

WEEK'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Eighteen British merchant ships of 1,600 tons or over were sunk by mine or submarine during the past week, according to the Admiralty report to-night. Three ships under 1,600 tons were also sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered 12, of which 11 were more than 1,600 tons.

HAIG'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The report from Field Marshal Haig to-night said: In addition to raids reported in this morning's statement, the enemy attempted last night to raid one of our posts in the neighbourhood of Oppy, but was driven off before reaching our trenches. This afternoon the enemy's artillery has shown increased activity in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines canal. On the remainder the front there was nothing of special interest.

NFLD. CREW RESCUED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

Capt. Weston Keeping and crew of the British schr. Seth Jr., of Liverpool, arrived to-day, having been rescued from his water-logged vessel on Dec. 26. The Seth Jr. was bound from a South American port to Canada and sprung a leak. The crew was rescued by a passing steamer, and the schooner sank shortly afterward.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

(Official).—There is nothing to report to-day except quite marked artillery in the sector of Beaumont and Caurieres wood.

Belgian.—On the 1st of January the artillery was not very intense. On the 2nd an enemy detachment, protected by violent barrages, succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our posts in the sector of Herecken. An immediate counter attack drove back the Germans, who left several prisoners in our hands. During the day there was slight artillery activity.

Eastern Theatre.—Artillery was active in the region of Gievgheli and on the eastern slopes of Vetirik. Enemy airplanes have bombed ambulances behind the Monastir front.

Here and There.

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

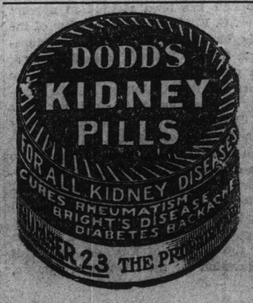
INFECTIOUS DISEASE. — A new case of diphtheria was reported in the city yesterday. There are now about twenty cases of smallpox in town.

Ladies' Dressing Cases, Brush, Comb and Mirror, BOWRING BROS., LTD., Hardware Dept.
dec24,eod,tf

CITY COUNCIL MEETS. — At the weekly session of the Municipal Council Board to be held to-night some important busines is expected to come up for discussion.

Cold Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30. th.

RETURNING TO WORK.—Quite a large number of men employed at the Bell Island mines, who were spending their Christmas at home, are returning to the Island to resume work.



To-Day's Messages.

10.30 A.M.

WHAT U. S. MUST DO.

WASHINGTON, To-Day.

The principal recommendations of the American Delegates, headed by Colonel House as President Wilson's personal representative, that the States exert all their influence to secure an entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war; that, inasmuch as the 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 programme, the Government and people of the United States bend every effort towards accomplishing this result by a systematic co-ordination of its resources of men and materials; that the fighting forces of the United States be despatched to Europe with the least possible delay incident to training and equipment. Through a new inter-Allied organization, co-ordinating ship resources, arrangements have been made to devote the greatest amount of tonnage possible to the transportation of American troops.

WHAT U. S. HAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, To-Day.

(Add to statement of War Council. Against Central Powers). (4) An agreement with the British Admiralty so that perfect co-operation between the Navy Department and that body is assured. (5) Reorganization of American Naval froces at French ports. (6) Securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problem in European waters Diplomatic.—(1) Full and frank discussion between Col. House as special representative of the Government of the U. S. and the heads of the British, French and Italian Governments with regard to the war policy of the United States and her associates in the war. (2) Participation by members of the Mission in meetings of the British War Cabinet, at which conference a useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the Allies and the extent of the assistance to be expected from the United States; and participation by the United States in an inter-Allied War Conference held in Paris on Nov. 29. At this conference all preliminary speeches were dispensed with and within half an hour after being called to order by M. Clemenceau, it had been split into committees for work. Participation by the United States in the meeting of the Supreme War Council held at Versailles on Dec. 1. Representatives of England, France, Italy and U. S. there met as a first step toward unity of control of the armies on the Western Front. This meeting, the first of its kind, assures for the future unity and support on the part of the United States and the Allies. The first steps were taken in the establishment of a more perfect liason between the commanding generals of the U. S. and the Allies' military, and after a conference extending over approximately thirty days with chiefs of staffs, members of general staffs, commanders-in-chief of the Allied arms on the Western Front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective Governments, the extent of the 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 the mutual advantage of all of the countries engaged in the war with Germany. The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contributions likewise of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that all equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during 1918. (3) Unqualified support to the resolution adopted by the inter-Allied Conference the creation of an Allied Advisory Board charged with the duty of advising the shipping authorities of each nation concerning the allocation of tonnage so as to permit the American military effort to be realized. (4) A full survey was made of the problem of debarkation in Europe of the American military forces and the transportation of such forces and supplies to the bases of military operations and arrangements made for the fullest co-operation between the United States, Britain and France in the provision of military instruments and supplies. (6) Plans were made for the proper organization, under naval and military control, of ports of debarkation of troops and surcharge charters looking to the most economical utilization of tonnage. (7) Participation in the military deliberations of the supreme war council as a step towards efficiency and centralization of control of military operations. Finance—(1) A full detailed conference with the financial representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Russia and Roumania for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the 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) Conferences with the representatives of the abovementioned countries with the purpose of perfecting the organization of an inter-Allied council which is a priority board whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency of the financial demands to be made by the concerted efforts of the countries at war against the Central Powers. (3) Arrangements were begun for the proper financing of purchases by the countries at war with Germany of supplies from neutral countries. (4) Participation in the financial discussions of the inter-Allied conference. Shippings—(1) A full detailed repart was received showing the total loss of tonnage owing to war risks and marine risks from August, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1917. (2) The estimated output of new tonnage by the Allies during 1918 was ascertained. (3) The proper employment of the existing tonnage so that the maximum utilization of such tonnage could not be effected was provided for in a resolution adopted by an inter-Allied conference of the Allies. Considering that the means of maritime transport at their disposal as well as the provisions which they dispose of should be utilized in common for the pursuit of the war, they have decided to create an inter-Allied organization for the purpose of so-ordinating their action to this effect and establishing a common program constantly kept up to date, enabling them by the maximum utilization of their resources to restrict their importations with a view of liberating the greatest amount of tonnage for the transportation of American troops. (4) The whole question of the employment of neutral tonnage was exhaustively discussed and plans looking for a favourable result of tonnage negotiations with neutral countries were substantially agreed upon. (5) A survey was completed of the ports of debarkation of American troops and supplies and plans were made looking to a more expeditious discharge of troops and cargoes, so as to permit the return of ships to their home ports with the least possible delay.

THE GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 1.

The German terms, as submitted to the Brest-Litovsk conference, were reported in substance as follows—(Articles 1 and 2 already reported). (3) The treaties and agreements in force before the war are to become effective, if not directly in conflict with the changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself within three months after the signing of the peace treaty to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again become effective. (4) Each of the contracting parties will not discriminate against subjects, merchantships or goods of the other parties. (5) The parties agreed that with the conclusion of peace economic war shall cease during the time necesary for the restoration of relations. There may be limitations upon trade, but regulations as to imports are not to be of too burdensome an extent and high taxes of duties upon imports shall not be levied for the interchange of goods. An organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible. (6) Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-1904, which is abragated, a new treaty will accord new conditions. (7) Parties will grant one another during at least 10 years the rights of the most favoured nation in questions of commerce and navigation. This clause is apparently that carried in the German wireless message received in London and sent by cable on Dec. 31. (8) Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube will be entrusted to a European Danube Commission, with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and Black Sea above Abraila. The administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the River. (9) The military law limiting the private rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are abolished. (10) The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditure nor for damages suffered during the war. This provision including requisitions. (11) Each party is pay for damage done within its own limits during the war by acts against international law with regard to the subjects of the other parties, in particular their dependence(?) and consular representatives, as affecting their life, health or property. The amount is to be fixed by military commissions with neutral chairman. (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 a German-Russian commission. (13) Civilians just interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them. (14) Russian subjects of German descent, particularly German colonists, may within 10 years emigrate to Germany with right to liquidate or transfer their property. (15) Merchantmen of any of the contracting parties which were in ports of any other party at the beginning of the 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.

LATEST

NOON.

WAR REVIEW.

Entire unity henceforth is to be the watchword of the United States and her Allies in the prosecution of the war. American troops are to be rushed to the fighting fronts in large numbers as quick as possible and there is to be perfect co-ordination in naval, military, financial, food, war industries and diplomatic matters. Apparently as proof that the Germans are preparing for a big offensive is the almost continuous bombardment of various sectors along the British and French fronts. Aside from these bombardments there has been little activity except by small raiding parties. A heavy snow is falling and another cold wave has set in on the French front to the Vosges Mountains. Snow and cold weather are also giving the Italians a chance to further strengthen their northern line against the Austro-Germans. Aside from reciprocal artillery duels, little fighting of moment is in progress. In an endeavour to offset their losses of ground resulting from having been driven back across the lower Piave River, the enemy has tried to effect a landing on the west bank of the stream, a distance from the mouth of the Piave. His boats, however, were caught under the fire of the Italian guns and the project had to be given up. Austro-German airmen continue to bomb towns on the Venetian Plains; Treviso and Bassano have again been attacked. Bombs were also dropped on Mistro Little damage was done by the bombs. Three enemy aircraft were shot down in battle or by anti-aircraft guns. Reports from Russia say negotiations for peace between Bolsheviki and the Teutons have reached a virtual impasse owing to the unreasonable demands of the Teutons. Particularly distasteful to the Russians is the attitude of the Central Powers with regard to the holding of Poland, Lithunia and Courland, and their determination to regain garrisons at Riga, Libau and other Baltic ports.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS OBJECT TO TERMS.

LONDON, To-Day.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, returned to Brest Litovsk yesterday after a consultation with Emperor William. The Foreign Secretary while in Berlin also had a conference with the Socialist leaders, Hugo Haas, Philip Scheidmann and Friedrich Ebert, who expressed the dissatisfaction of the Socialists over his intention indirectly to annex Russian territory now occupied by the Germans.

THE DELEGATES IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, To-Day.

More than two hundred Germans and Austrians attached to the peace delegations celebrated New Year's Eve at a dinner which was attended by several neutral diplomats here. Von Biermann, Former German Consul General at Petrograd, is among the latest arrivals. There was no peace conference to-day, as it was a German holiday. The Foreign Affairs building has been put in readiness for the sessions. Baron Admiral Keyserlingk and Count von Mirbach both insist upon direct telephone connections with Berlin, and express unwillingness to resume the negotiations unless telephones have been installed in their offices. Germans and Austrians have been designated to arrange an exchange of prisoners and the resumption of the mail servic between the two countries.

QUESTIONS OFFICIAL GERMAN ARMY ORDER.

LONDON, To-day.

As showing that the pretended German disregard for the entry of the United States into the war is feigned, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters questions the official German army order as follows: The recent entry of America into the war compels our higher command to form a considerable number of aircraft units. The order proceeds to urge officers to promote the utmost number of transfers of offices to the Flying Corps for necessary training. The correspondent adds that the prisoners are unanimous in stating the large forces of heavy artillery are on their way from the Russian front to the West front.

DELIGHTFUL!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Extracts from many of the leading German newspapers received here by cable to-day contain boasts that the peace formula given Russia by Von Kuehlmann and Czernin mean nothing and have no binding force upon Germany. They agree that Germany never will give up certain of the lands she has conquered, but some of the editors suggest that what cannot be appropriated by violence may be taken by agreement with the Russian delegates, with the explanation that the German delegates have used the term only in a polite form.

Where Quality Does Count!

BECAUSE an egg, aged in cold storage, has lost its flavor; has nothing to do with the eggs which the farmer brings fresh from the barn.

Because you can't make a good cup of coffee with poorly nourished and improperly roasted coffee beans; has nothing to do with the coffee you can make with

SEAL BRAND COFFEE

"SEAL BRAND"—from the best plantations, cultivated by experts. Then, blended and roasted and ground by those who have made a lifetime study of the subject.

"Seal Brand" is a rich, full-bodied, delicious beverage—wholesome, invigorating, fragrant.

In ½, 1 and 2 pound tins—in the bean, ground or fine ground for percolators.

"PERFECT COFFEE, PERFECTLY MADE" is our new booklet, we are mailing free to coffee lovers. Write for a copy. 196

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL

Wants the Scandals Exposed

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Up to a couple of days ago it certainly seemed to many people of this country that they were without a newspaper that was not muzzled or controlled by some of the factors engaged in the present political disruption, and if such a course is to continue in this country, I may say that it is about time for the public to wake up and start to protect themselves, for the newspaper is practically the only means we have of imparting knowledge and news to the public and also to keep those in authority and office, politically and otherwise, up to their duties and in the straight path, that a great many of them would not follow were it not for the fear of that most powerful weapon, the press, and the publicity and notoriety that would follow.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have admired your editorials and I am not saying this as it refers to any political party, but come on with your good work, and slash at it. Let us know to the best of your ability what is going on; Let us know as much as it is possible for you to impart what has happened quite recently in the political arena; let us know where the Reid Nfld. Co. and Coaker figured in the drama, and what you know about the special line of railway to Port Union and who paid for that line; let us have some information about this renowned Tonnage Committee, and is it true a petition or letter was sent to the Acting Premier some months ago by some of the merchants in St. John's, and never presented to the Government, or not even a reply sent to those who wrote it; and perhaps you may know something about the Food Control Board, and how some men could buy up a lot of foodstuffs cheap, and export them out of the Colony, when they should have remained here and been sold to the people at the ordinary rate of profit.

Come on, Mr. Editor, let the public have this information, and don't have it said by your readers that the **Telegram,** the "People's Paper"—the old reliable—has gone back on its thousands of readers and the public in general.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Short Summing Up.

One of the shortest summnigs up on record is believed to be that delivered by the late Commissioner Kerr at the Old Baily in a case where a man was charged with being in the unlawful possession of a gold watch and chain. The appearance of the prisoner certainly did not correspond with the legitimate possession of such costly ornaments, but he asserted his innocence of the charge and declared that he had found the watch and chain on the pavement. The judge looked at the man in the dock and then at the men in the box. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, 'I have walked over the pavement of London during the last forty years, and I've never found a gold watch and chain there yet. Consider your virdict!"

FOR SALE!

"Schr. Norman O.,"
59 TONS.

Built St. Jacques 1910. For further particulars apply to Captain on board at Harvey's wharf, or

JOHN T. CHEESEMAN,
dec31,eod,tf Crosbie Hotel.