

# British Soldiers Feed Hungry. SEAMEN DEMAND COMPENSATION.

## Russian Reds Control Riga --- No False Modesty About Greece --- Uncompleted Hun Subs to be Destroyed.

### PROHIBITION RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. Legislators of thirty-five states, less than the required two-thirds, have ratified the Prohibition amendment. Several assemblies now in session are expected to take action to-morrow on a probable race between Nebraska and Minnesota as to which will be the thirty-sixth on the ratification was completed to-day by the legislatures of five states, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire and Utah making a total of twenty-two states. The amendment under its provisions becomes operative one year from the date of ratification. Additional legislation by Congress is necessary to make it operative, and the ground for this already has been laid. Legislation will prescribe penalties for violations of the amendment as to determine how and by what agencies the law shall be enforced.

The Iowa legislature ratified the prohibition amendment to-day. This is the thirty-first state to do so.

### IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIAN RED ARMY.

BERLIN, Jan. 13. The city is now completely in the hands of the Russian Red Army, according to a Mitau despatch to the "Zeitung". Bolshevik forces advanced from Dyneburg and occupied the station at Neugut, thirty miles from Mitau. Mitau is overrunning with refugees. German soldiers, the last persons leaving Riga, are being murdered and plundered in all places and that the Russians are murdering and plundering.

### DEMANDS OF MINERS.

LONDON, Jan. 15. The South Port Miners' Federation unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that miners in the coal army be demobilized immediately and given employment. The union also asks those disabled in the war be paid the wages which they would have earned if they had not been hurt, and that those totally disabled be trained for other work at the expense of the Government. The

resolution concludes by asking that a six hour day be substituted for the present eight hour day.

### THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 15. Commenting on the unofficial report that the new armistice terms with Germany require the destruction of German submarines now in course of construction, the Daily Mail characterizes this condition as a "violation". "Some 170 boats have been discovered on hand at German yards," says the newspaper, "and these must obviously be dealt with. Mankind would not be safe if they were left in German hands intact. We may hope that the Peace Conference will forbid submarine warfare and construction in the future. Submarines are valueless for commercial work and are capable of such criminal work in war that they ought not to be tolerated. The British navy has provided appliances which rid them of their sting and the British submarines are by far the most powerful in the world. Nevertheless the submarine ought to be banned."

### SEAMEN THREATEN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 15. In the absence of a definite policy from the Allies concerning the manner in which Germany shall make compensation for the dependents of submarine victims among seamen, the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Seafarers has evolved a plan by which the officials hope to force the peace conference to act. The committee has called an international conference in London on February 24th at which the British delegates will present a resolution providing that the seamen will not man any ships, going or coming from an enemy country, until the proper compensation is agreed upon. J. Havelock Wilson, President of the International Seamen's Union, said to the Associated Press to-day, it seems that the British statesmen and those of other nations have been too busy to think of the seamen in preparing for the conference, so we will take the matter in our own hands in the hope of emphatically bringing to the notice of the peace delegation the necessity for taking care of our people. I have no doubt that the conference will adopt a resolution

providing that no food shall go to Germany until these dependents are compensated. The leaders of the seamen, including Andrew Furuseth, of the United States, expect that the February Conference will adopt a universal wage scale.

### GREECE WANTS HER SHARE.

PARIS, Jan. 15. (By the A.P.)—Greece has laid before the peace conference a memorandum signed by Premier Venizelos setting forth the situation of Greece and her claims in the settlement of the war. The memorandum says the Hellenic nation consists of 8,256,000 persons of whom fifty-five per cent. live in the kingdom of Greece and the remainder outside its limits. Half a million Greeks in the United States are included in the figures submitted. Wishing to reunite the Greek population in the Balkans, Asia Minor and the islands adjacent to the kingdom, Greece asks first, Northern Epirus which contains 120,000 Greeks against 80,000 Albanians; second, Greece asks for Thrace without Constantinople. Thrace, according to the memorandum, is peopled largely by Greeks. Since Constantinople, according to the twelfth point of President Wilson's programme, should not remain under Turkish rule, the memorandum declares the natural solution would be to award Constantinople to Greece and to establish international guarantees for the freedom of the Straits. The third territorial claim made by Greece is for parts of Vilayets in Asia Minor. The Armenian provinces with Russian-Armenia, the memorandum says, should be erected into a separate state organization of which should be interested to one of the great powers by the society of nations. All islands in the near east which are ethnographically, geographically and economically Greek, must return to the Hellenic state. These should include islands, which, according to the treaty made in London in April, 1915, are to be annexed to Italy.

### HUNGER RAID IN PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15. Hunger riots took place in Petrograd on Saturday and Sunday, according to advices received here. Ten thousand people paraded through the streets shouting for bread and were fired upon by Bolshevik troops who are said to have been Letts, desperate from hunger. The crowds are reported to have asked the soldiers to fire upon them. Despatches state that not a single piece of bread is to be found now in Petrograd and that underground ovens are being given to the people.

### SOME DISSATISFACTION.

PARIS, Jan. 15. While the appointment of delegates to the Peace Congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the Supreme Council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press. The Serbians and Belgians are notably dissatisfied with the giving of three delegates to Brazil, while they are only permitted two each.

### FOOD STUFFS FOR VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 14. A small body of British troops arrived here to-day as the convoys of a train load of foodstuffs, a present from the British army in Italy to the women and children of Vienna. Great crowds followed the convoy through the streets giving the men a cordial welcome, but one devoid of any special enthusiasm. The British officer in command explained to the Bürgermeister that the supplies were sent in recognition of the fact that Austria had treated her British prisoners with consideration. Three additional train loads are to follow, the first to alleviate the needs of the women and children until regular shipments begin to come in.

### MORALE FORCE A FACTOR.

PARIS, Jan. 14. Lord Robert Cecil who has been charged with the duty of presenting Great Britain's ideas with regard to a League of Nations to-night gave the American journalists his views as to the actual working details of the proposed League. It was the most comprehensive statement yet undertaken by any of the delegates to the

peace conference. At the outset Lord Robert offered his definition of a League of Nations as follows: "An improved association of nations providing safeguards for peace and the execution of the League of Nations." The basis of a league of nations as conceived by Lord Robert may be explained as follows: "An agreement among nations by which each nation binds itself to see that all warlike disputes are presented to the League's tribunal for consideration and the use of force to accomplish this if necessary. Quarrels are to remain under consideration for a specified time, and further time is to elapse after a decision has been reached before the contending countries shall be allowed to go to war. Moral force however, is to be the ultimate factor employed to prevent war."

### PROBABLY ONE MORE.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 15. The Government of Brunswick has issued a proclamation proposing the formation of a "Central North German Federal Republic," with a preliminary constitution resembling that of Switzerland.

### TAKES HER SISTER'S JOB.

LUXEMBURG, Jan. 14. Princess Charlotte sister of Grand Duchess Marie has been chosen at the latter's successor by the chamber of Deputies which met immediately after the abdication of the Grand Duchess was announced.

### HINDY AGAIN.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14. Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg will soon take command of the German troops opposing Polish forces in Eastern Germany, according to advices received here from Bromberg, quoting newspapers printed in the province of Posen.

### A BAD WEEK OVER.

BERLIN, Jan. 14. (By the A.P.)—Berlin's long week of Bolshevism is finally ended. Here and there scattered desperadoes, mostly youths, still fire occasionally from some house top and during the night attempts are made by small bands of the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht to revive the reign of terror. They are insignificant, however, compared with what has passed. Losses inflicted on each side during the past week are as yet estimated only roughly, but it is believed that they will greatly exceed two hundred dead and a thousand wounded. The overwhelming majority of these are Bolshevists. The Government has no intention of slackening its efforts against the Spartacists and the Band Zeitung says it learns from best authority energetic measures are being taken against the leaders of the movement. It is reported that documents found by loyal troops show that the Spartacist uprising was inspired from Moscow.

### MAY RE-VISIT ENGLAND.

PARIS, Jan. 14. President Wilson may visit England on his way back to the United States next month, but it will not be to confer with statesmen.

### TROUBLE IN PERU CONTINUED.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 14. Business is paralyzed and there have been several clashes between mobs and troops as a result of the general strike declared yesterday. Maritime workers and men engaged in transportation services are idle. The strikers have torn up the rails on several roads and have attempted to cut off the city's water supply. A few trains were operated last night by the military authorities.

### WANTED A "SCOOP."

PARIS, Jan. 14. The American delegates to the Peace Congress are indignant at what they regard as a breach of faith on the part of some persons who had been admitted to the informal discussions they have been holding daily with newspaper men. These conferences were inaugurated immediately after the delegates arrived in Paris for the purpose of keeping correspondents properly advised of developments further than that given in official communiques. At the outset it was stipulated clearly that nothing communicated to the correspondents during these conferences should be credited to official sources, the restriction being so severe as to prohibit the customary imitations as to sources so that whatever a correspondent elected to write should be stated on his own responsibility. Despite this a statement of an informative character made by Secretary of State Lansing to newspaper men appeared in some French newspapers directly or indirectly attributed to him. It was made more embarrassing to the American delegation the correspondents have undertaken to adopt disciplinary measures and require a separate undertaking from each of their number to observe restrictions imposed regarding news use of matters discussed at these conferences.

### ITALY SURPRISED.

LONDON, Jan. 14. In commenting on a conference between Premier Orlando of Italy and President Wilson last Friday, persons in touch with the Italian mission declared that the Premier was surprised

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Germans from France and Belgium to be at once given up. It is pointed out that France alone has 500,000 men who will be out of work until this machinery is returned. Third, German gold amounting to more than £100,000,000 to be moved from Berlin to a safe place probably Frankfurt, and protected from Bolshevism in Germany en route, and certain other property to be surrendered. Fourth, Germany to give over shipping of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons, to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them. Fifth any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the Allies for their disposal or to be destroyed and no more submarines to be built.

### GOING HOME VIA CANAL.

PANAMA, Jan. 15. The British troopship Empress of Asia passed through the Panama Canal to-day on her way from England to Vancouver with 1,400 discharged soldiers on board. It is understood that it is proposed to send home all Canadian troops who live west of Winnipeg by way of the Canal.

### WILL ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, Jan. 15. The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has decided that hereafter all information concerning the proceedings will be restricted to an official communique prepared jointly by the secretaries of the delegations of the five great powers. The dele-

gates will not comment on or give any information except that contained in the official statement.

### These Bridgeheads.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) The Allied armies of occupation have at last reached their German destinations. The British at Cologne, the Americans at Coblenz, the French at Mainz have crossed the Rhine and established themselves firmly beyond that great natural barrier. The armistice has been extended to January 17th, and will undoubtedly be again extended. But were there to be a break the Allied armies would be able to advance at once to the heart of what was the German Empire. With the Rhine behind them the soldiers of Germany's enemies could not be deterred from executing any plan of conquest that might be decided on. The Americans hold Ehrenbreitstein, the massive and supposedly impregnable natural fortress east of Coblenz. To have taken this rock by assault would probably have been impossible, and even the attempt would have been extremely costly. Ehrenbreitstein is now an American fort. It is a strong assurance that all Germany will obey the will of the Allies. The armistice conditions have indeed rendered Germany helpless and have given a fair assurance of German good conduct. If, at any time, the affairs of Germany seem to demand Allied intervention the military task can be carried through without delay. If Germany, after a fair trial, proves unable to set her own house in order, the Allies can step in and do the necessary disagreeable work. The Stars and Stripes floating from the summit of Ehrenbreitstein should be a constant incentive to all Germany to settle down to the essential business of reconstruction.

### Preferred Facing Huns.

During the recent draft a dorky who had been placed in class four appeared before his local board and said: "Boss, if you-all can give me one ob dem divorces, dis chile will go to dat war."

"But, Rastus," protested Parson Redley, who besides being a member of the draft board, had been the divine who had married Rastus, "why do you want a divorce? Don't you remember that you took Liza for better or for worse?"

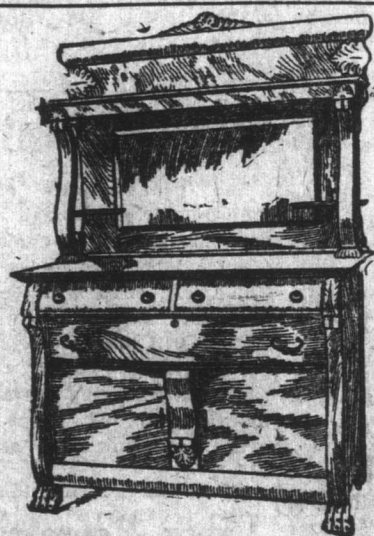
"Yasser, I ain't forget, but she done turned out wuss'n I thought!"—Vancouver Daily Sun.

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