

es' Hardware

Just received: CURRY COMBS, SNARE WIRE, ...

ES' HARDWARE

LLIAM SOPER, Manager, ...

y Landing

1000 Tons Anthracite COAL.

Stabb & Co

om Cape Race, ...

o-Day

OF ...

arts.

all-over Neg- ...

Casualty List.

RECEIVED JANUARY 8TH, 1918. Missing Nov. 20th. 3519 - Private Chesley Bennett, Lewisporte, N.D.B.

Military Funeral.

All that was mortal of the late Sergeant John J. Sheehan, who laid down his life in the service of his country, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon.

To-Day's Cables.

10.00 A.M. SINN FEINERS LOSING PRESTIGE. TORONTO, To-Day. A special cable despatch to the Globe from Cork, Ireland, says the Sinn Feiners have completed their organization for taking a referendum of the people of Ireland upon the question of free and independent Ireland, and hope to have full returns ready in a fortnight.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets.

A Work-a-Day Corset as well as for Dress. Warner's Corsets are made to wear, not to rust, break or tear. You may pay all kinds of money for a Corset but you will never have a better fitting, a better wearing, or a more comfortable Corset than a Warner's.

land's territorial waters at the mouth of the Scheidt.

WAR SUMMARY. Following closely upon the statement of David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, of Great Britain's war aims, Wilson has laid before the American Congress and the world at large the conditions which the American Government considers are absolutely essential as the basis of a general peace.

fruits of each success consequent were not always obtainable.

Tim after time the practically beaten enemy was enabled to reorganize and relieve and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud which constituted his main protection. Notwithstanding the many difficulties met was achieved. Our captures in Flanders since the end of July amount to 24,000 prisoners, seventy-four guns and 941 machine guns.

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Liquor Cases Dismissed

Head Const. Noseworthy vs. J. McCarthy. The hearing of the case against the defendant for a breach of the Prohibition Act was continued in the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon.

Sacred Concert at St. Patrick's.

The sacred concert held in St. Patrick's Church last night was largely attended, among those present were His Grace Archbishop Roche, accompanied by Right Rev. Mons. McDermott and the priests of the Cathedral and St. Patrick's whose voices swelled in the Sanctuary, as did also a number of Christian Brothers.

TURKEY HAS HAD ENOUGH.

TORONTO, To-Day. The Mail and Empire to-day carries a special cable from the Daily News correspondent at Geneva, who writes, "I called on M. de Molat, British ambassador in Turkey, yesterday afternoon. He said: 'In spite of the censorship and secret police, reports of the fighting of wrongs and the state of feeling in Constantinople. Turkey has reached the end of its tether. The capture of Jerusalem has probably proven the finishing blow, although, goaded on by the Germans, the Young Turk Government may continue to tyrannize over the people a little longer. Latest reports from Constantinople emphasize the tremendous impression made by the capture of Jerusalem, and upon the masses of the people but even upon the influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress. The unwillingness or inability of Germany to help Turkey has occasioned a feeling of revolution among Pan-Turkist circles, which may have far-reaching consequences. To stop the war or separate peace movement in Constantinople derives its principal impetus from the economic miseries of the people rather than from any feeling of dismay at the dwindling of Turkish power and prestige. The terrible conditions of the poorer classes cannot easily be exaggerated. Bankruptcy threatens the country. An assurance of financial help from Britain would probably result in greatly the separate peace movement.

Marshall Cross

The hearing of the case against the raine had been the cause of the later infants to Serbia and Belgium. It is pointed out that the fate of the two provinces was the fate reserved for Serbia and Belgium if they remained in Germany's hands.

HAIG OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, To-Day. The official strength which the enemy can obtain from events in Russia and Italy already has been largely discounted and ultimate destruction of the enemy's field forces have been brought appreciably nearer is confident. The summing up by Haig of last year's work by the British army in the West is contained in a statement contained in the official report of General Haig's spring and summer campaigns which occupy twenty-six pages in to-day's official Gazette. The report covers a period from the opening of the Arras offensive in April to the conclusion of the Flanders offensive in November. Subsequent events of the year including the Cambrai battle, will occupy a separate report which is to be published shortly. Haig closes to-day's report with a brief tribute to Americans at the outset. The report of Haig explains how the general allied plan of campaign for the year was settled at the conference at the French headquarters in November, 1917. The plan, the report said, comprised a series of offensives on all fronts so timed as to assist each other by depriving the enemy of his power of weakening one front to reinforce another. This had to be modified on a wholesale scale from the very start owing to varied developments such as the Russian situation, the requirements of the Allies, and particularly in later months to adverse weather conditions. Notwithstanding these difficulties the whole story of the year's work is a steady continuation of British successes and German setbacks, which give Haig his ground for his optimistic conclusion. The victories of Arras, Vimy and Messines and of the French and those at Marcelliers, Verdun and Malmaison constitute a record of which the Allies have right to be proud. The British armies have maintained a vigorous and continuous offensive throughout the period covered by this despatch. No other example of offensive action on so large a scale has so long and so successfully sustained has been furnished by the war. In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres, 131 German divisions were engaged and defeated by less than half that number of British. Without reckoning the possibilities opened up by our territorial gains in the Flanders and without considering the effect which the less vigorous prosecution of the war by us might have had in other theatres, we have every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved in the past year's fighting.

FRENCH MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

PARIS, Jan. 8. In a surprise attack east of Arras, which to-day French troops penetrated the German defences on a front of nearly six miles, retreating the positions and destroying the shelters they returned to their own lines with 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns. An official statement issued to-night by the French War Office says: The French repulsed an enemy attempt in Champagne in the Verdun sector and in Alsace the artillery battle continues.

ENOUGH NAVAL AIRMEN.

OTTAWA, To-Day. The Department of Naval Air Force announces that instructions have been received from the British Admiralty to discontinue recruiting for the Royal Naval Air Service in Canada. No more recruits are being accepted for this service at present.

WHY WILSON DELIVERED HIS GREAT SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. America's program of war and peace, with the definite terms upon which the nations great and small who fight together against German world domination are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson to-day through an address to Congress in joint session. This program is based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace loving peoples desiring to live their own lives. The President committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the Allied policy of no separate peace. "We can't be separated in interests or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end." The speech was heard by Congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that, brought together virtually every element of both houses. It was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British Premier, but was far more specific in its statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the American and American Governments and their people, while at the same time presenting a foundation for genuine negotiation. It was a bold and courageous declaration of the American people's readiness to talk of a just peace. In response to the universal query as to the reasons which impelled the chief executive to make his appearance so unexpectedly before Congress again, to enunciate the aims of the United States and its co-belligerents, it was stated authoritatively that in the opinion of President Wilson the psychological moment had arrived when it was absolutely necessary to make a strong effort to counteract the evil effects of German duplicity and double dealing upon the Russians, who had been charged to meet trained German negotiators. It is felt that no efforts should be spared to prevent a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations by the Russians without an earnest but kindly admonition by the Allies and America of the terrible danger to which she is exposed. The President assumed in his message that these negotiations have been broken off, yet it is felt in official circles here that the German offer to meet trained German negotiators, from whom they had confidently expected to draw vast supplies of food and raw material with which to relieve their suffering, the German will make a supreme effort to entice the Russians to resume the conference by abating their first extreme demands or by presenting them in a fresh and specious language calculated to cover their real meaning. Another reason for to-day's address is found in the necessity of replying to the request of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that American and Entente Allies join in a peace conference immediately having made it a condition of any peace agreement that Russia should bring her co-belligerents into the negotiations. Not having recognized the Bolshevik regime as the Russian Government, it will be necessary to the success of the peace conference that the declaration of President Wilson's address shall be effected in Russia, to which end the full text of the speech was sent by cable and wireless to all principal capitals of the world for telegraphic distribution. Probably, despite the drastic German censorship, the substance of the address also will reach the frontiers and strengthen the hands of the German Socialist party. There are intimations, though no official admission, that President Wilson and the British Premier spoke with a full understanding as to what was to be said and that President Wilson, who said to-day, "There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers," made the address supplemental to that of the British Premier, Lloyd George. It is felt that the British Premier's speech was prepared before the abrupt termination of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and he took a rather hopeful view, declaring that the British acts independently we can't help the catastrophe. President Wilson is much more optimistic and hopeful of the success of the peace conference which Germany has dug for them. Some slight difference in the statement of the aims of Germany's enemies is noted as compared with the preceding utterances of Wilson and even of the recent declarations of Lloyd George. It is felt that the British and the United States are not prepared to accept these statements and do not desire in any way to affect or weaken the principles of the peace conference. One instance is the use of the term "evacuation and restoration" by President Wilson in regard to Belgium, instead of "restoration and repatriation." This restoration, the President is said to hold, must be at the expense of Germany and not prepared by the Russian states as proposed by the Russians, so the difference in phrasing is not regarded as substantial. The third article in the President's program, declaring against economic warfare, is regarded as in line with the better reasoned conclusions of the Entente Ministers at present, though on its face it is in conflict with the declaration of the Paris conference. The demand for the readjustment of Italy's frontier along national lines is expected to be welcomed by the Italians as a full recognition of their national irredentia aspirations. Something heretofore not forthcoming from America is his article providing for the independence of Poland. The President is said to mean that freedom shall be given not only to Russian Poland, but to the Poles in Austria and Hungary. It also is stated that the demand for free and secure access to the sea for the new Polish states doesn't mean that Poland should be severed from Russia and given to Prussia to the Baltic Sea, but simply that she should be given the right to free communication with the Baltic Sea, a privilege similar to that enjoyed by Germany in traversing the Baltic.

1.00 P.M.

GIVING IN. COPENHAGEN, To-Day. Germany has proclaimed an acknowledgment of Lithuania as an independent state, according to the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

THE SAGACIOUS TROTSKY.

LONDON, To-Day. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, is convinced that the Entente Governments with Germany to make an advantageous separate peace with Russia, so that Germany would be able to turn its attention to the west, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News. The Foreign Minister, who was introduced as he was starting for Brest-Litovsk, said that Premier Lloyd George had made a statement permitting such an interpretation and he spoke along the same lines as an editorial printed earlier in the Bolshevik organ Pravda. Trotsky added that the German government assured Trotsky, had never made such a statement, but the Bolshevik leader was hardy convinced and said: "That is the Allied policy." He added that the attitude of the Bolshevik would not be influenced by the attitude of the Allied Governments but by that of the Allied peoples. Trotsky was asked what hope he himself had of a general acceptable peace. He replied that it was difficult to say, because the Germans had not yet been offered a chance to make such a peace, but he was sure the Germans must need it. The Russian Foreign Minister quoted German deserters as saying that the Germans were unable to remove troops from the Eastern front in large units. They were removing them one at a time, and the men, knowing where they were being sent, jumped from the trains in attempts to escape. He reiterated the story that 25,000 German troops had deserted in the Korno district, adding that the Germans cannot get their own men to attack the deserters and are trying to reduce them by starvation. Asked whether terms he actually hoped to get, Trotsky refused to reply, and said laughingly, "If we were really logical we should declare war on Germany now for the sake of India, Egypt and Ireland." The Daily News correspondent pointed out that Great Britain made a proposal to the Allies to withdraw troops out of India, to which Trotsky replied, "Then give up being so altruistic. You English are the most charitable nation on earth without knowing it."

Prospero

will leave the wharf of Bowring Bros., Ltd., ON THURSDAY, Jan. 10th, at 10 a.m. calling at the following places: Bay de Verde, Trinity, Catalina, Bonaville, King's Cove, Greenspond, Westerville, Seldom Come By, Pogo, Change Islands, Herring Neck, Twillingate, Moreton's Harbor, Exploits, Fortune Harbor, Leading Tickle, Pillier's Island, Little Bay Island, Little Bay, Nipper's Harbor, Tilt Cove, La Scie, Paquet, Conchman's Cove, Seal Cove, Bear Cove, Western Cove, Jackson's Arm, Harbor Deep, English, Concha, St. Anthony, Griquet (w/ear and ice permitting).

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA AND ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

THE HUBBARD MOTOR ENGINE is strong, sturdy and reliable, and is very easy on fuel. Sales for 1917, which have broken all records, prove the popularity of the Hubbard. Before buying an engine ask for the Hubbard Catalog.

Woulnd't Protect Mother and Sister.

N. B. Bates, Conscienceless Objector, Does not Believe in Killing Germans - But he will be made to. (Toronto Star.) "It may be all right for men of the world to go to war, but not for one who is favored," said Mr. C. Bates, 520 Bathurst Street, when he appeared before Judge Morson's Appeal Tribunal to-day. He was a conscientious objector. Judge Morson—"Do you mean to say that the Allies are wrong?" Bates—"I do not question their right to fight." Judge Morson—"You don't object to them killing Germans, as long as you are not asked to kill them yourself?" Mr. Bradford (military representative)—"Suppose you saw a gang of Germans assaulting defenceless women, would you go to the aid of the women?" Bates—"I don't believe in killing Germans." Mr. Bradford—"Suppose those women were your mother and sister—what would you do then?" Bates—"I would not kill the Germans." Judge Morson—"I have no great respect for your beliefs. You will go to France."

ALSACE AND LOERRAINE ALWAYS FRENCH.

PARIS, To-day. The Chamber of Deputies resumed its sessions to-day after the holiday recess. It was called to order by Jules Siegfried, a native Alsatian, who in the absence of Baron Anne De McKau, was the eldest member present. Mr. Siegfried devoted his opening speech entirely to the subject of Alsace-Lorraine. When he was driven from Alsace in 1871 by the invaders of his native land, he said, he little expected to occupy the position he was holding to-day. "My native Mulhausen," he went on, "had never been German. My grandfather was a citizen there, when in 1788 the little republic of his own free will asked to be united to France. Alsace-Lorraine was then already French. Metz had been French since 1652, Alsace since 1648 and Lorraine since 1766. Mr. Siegfried recalled the protest of the Alsace-Lorraine Deputies at Bordeaux against the German annexation of the provinces and spoke of the martyrdom they had since endured. "Such fidelity must be recompensed," he said, "for the sake of the provinces, for the sake of France and for the sake of the world. The injustice to Alsace-Lor-

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ARE INVITED TO THE DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE ENTERTAINMENT ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9th, AT 7 P.M., IN THE PRESBYTERIAN HALL.—Jan. 9

Jumpers are now being made with special knit and seam.