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German Military Power Gone.

ROOSEVELT'S DEATH GENERALLY LAMENTED.

Spartacus Group Seize Berlin Newspapers---British Cabinet Resigns.

GERMAN ARMY CEASE TO EXIST.

BASEL, Jan. 6. (Havas).—Germany is about to be a diplomatic and military mess against the Bolshevik Government, according to a German wireless statement received here to-day. The official message says, "The advance of the Bolshevik and the presence in Berlin of M. Radek (a Bolshevik emissary) have brought about a diplomatic state of war with Russia and a military state of war with Germany. Germany, faced with the necessity, not for the purpose of pleasing the Entente, but of protecting her own interests, must behave energetically by taking domestic and military measures."

also in this instance, namely, that under the South Africa constitution the South African Government and Parliament alone can be regarded by the British Government as authorized to speak on behalf of the people of South Africa. His Majesty's government, therefore, said, Mrs. Long, could not undertake to enter into a discussion with any private body or persons.

ROOSEVELT'S DEATH SHOCKS CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The death of Colonel Roosevelt stirred and shocked the capitol. Universal regret at the passing of a great figure in the nation's life was evident on every hand. Profound sorrow was shown by the many who knew the former President personally and his political friends and antagonists joined in expressing admiration for the man. The announcement was cabled to President Wilson as soon as it reached the White House. The Supreme Court prepared to adjourn and leaders in Congress were called together to discuss adjournment of both Houses and the sending of an official delegation to the funeral.

SPARTACUS OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. The Spartacus group Sunday evening made another attempt to seize reins of power in Berlin, and occupied the office of the Wolff Bureau semi-official agency. The last telegram received here from the Spartacus group announced the seizure of the office. Private agencies say that the Spartacus group occupied the offices of the big newspapers including the Vorwarts.

NEWS PLANTS SEIZED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. The offices of the Tageblatt, Vos Zeitung, Lokal Anzeiger, Vorwarts and Morgen Post were seized occupied Sunday night by the Spartacus group according to a telegram from Berlin. It is added that the newspapers will not appear today (Monday) with the exception of the Vorwarts, which will be issued by committee of revolutionary workers. The office of the Wolff Bureau has been closed by the Spartacus group and the News Agency has ceased operations.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 6. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The movement of the South African Nationalists under General Hertzog, their separate representation at peace conference, has been discredited by the Imperial Government. General Buxton has informed the South African Nationalists that his recent resolution, favoring the patch of separate delegations to cope with a view of securing the African independence, was laid before King George, who also referred it to his advisers, but refrained from giving any direction in connection with it. Right Hon. Walter H. H. Wood, the Colonial Secretary, in communicating this information to the Premier General, adds that the Imperial Government's reply last April the Transvaal manifesto applies

peace conference with Colonel Roosevelt as one of the chief characters.

BURIED TO-MORROW.

OYSTER BAY, Jan. 6. The hour for the Roosevelt funeral was officially announced to-day as 12.45 p.m. Wednesday at Christ Episcopal Church here. At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt the funeral will be private. He will be buried at Young's Memorial Cemetery, Oyster Bay, in a plot selected by the Colonel and his wife shortly after he left the White House. Walter Roosevelt, cousin of the Colonel, in announcing the arrangements as thus far fixed, said that Mrs. Roosevelt's desire was that her husband be buried as a private citizen.

BRITISH CABINET RESIGNED.

LONDON, Jan. 6. The entire British cabinet has formally resigned at the request of Premier Lloyd George, to avoid complications in his selection of a new ministry, the Express announces to-day. The ministers will continue to exercise the functions of their office until successors are appointed.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6. The total amounts of assessments made under the business profits tax act to date is over fifty-eight million dollars of which over fifty-four million dollars have been collected. It is estimated that by the end of the present fiscal year about sixty-five million dollars will be realized. This is more than double the estimate made in the budget speech in which the business profits tax was introduced.

WANT TREATY ABROGATED.

PEKING, Jan. 6. A demand is expressed to-day by the Chinese owned Peking leader that the Chinese-Japanese treaty of 1915 embodying the twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan be abrogated.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM THE CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. News of the death of former President Roosevelt was received here by Miss Josephine Striker, the Colonel's Secretary in a telephoned message from Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Striker said that the Colonel had suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism on New Year's day and had since been more or less confined to his room.

PADEBIEWSKI IN POLAND.

WARSAW, Jan. 6. Ignace Jan Paderewski left for Cracow to-night in order to talk with the Austro-Polish peasantry. He said he had already seen the Russian and German Poles and that to-day notwithstanding his illness the necessary long trip and many speeches he had visited General Pilsudski, the military leader. He found Pilsudski unshaken in his determination to retain his present cabinet. The General told Paderewski that he thought the retention of the present government was best for the time. It was his ambition, General Pilsudski added to make the Government succeed until the elections and then "I will serve the people with the utmost fidelity."

BETTER START IN U.S.

BERLIN, Jan. 5. Captain Karl Boyd, former naval attaché at the German embassy at Washington, in reply as to an inquiry of his plans for the future, indicated that he was preparing to engage in some commercial pursuit.

WILL STUDY CONDITIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 6. An expedition is being sent to Austria-Hungary by the American peace commissioners for the purpose of studying the political, social and economic conditions in Austria and the surrounding states. The commission which is expected to arrive in Vienna to-day or to-morrow is headed by Professor A. C. Goolidge, of Harvard University.

NORWAY'S LOSSES.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 5. Naval statistics show that the losses to Norway's commercial shipping through the war were 829 ships of a total gross tonnage of 1,240,000. The number of sailors who lost their lives was 1,155.

AMERICANS REFUSE CANNON.

COBLENZ, Jan. 4. Eighty-eight German cannon surrendered in accordance with terms of the armistice were rejected to-day by the United States receiving commission. The Americans contended that the guns were of old metals and did not meet the requirements.

MAGNIFICENT WORK OF MINE LAYERS.

LONDON, Jan. 5. (British Wireless Service).—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, describes the men of the 20th British mine layer flotilla as some of the bravest and pluckiest of the British Navy. Sir Eric said that night after night British mine laying submarines had to proceed through the great German mine fields off Heligoland to discover channels through

which German boats left and returned to their base. The British, however, had blocked these channels with mines. During the first six months of 1918, Sir Eric added, more than one hundred German submarines were caught in the trap mines. "On one occasion," said Sir Eric, four of our flotilla going into Heligoland. Eight were observed by six German outposts which were leaving. Our boats by subterfuge got inside and laid their mines and on the return journey mopped up all six of the German boats and took their crews prisoners. Our mine barrier across the channel below Ostend trapped seventeen German submarines in one month."

FRENCH RIVERS OVERFLOW.

PARIS, Jan. 4. The persistent rains have caused a general rise in all the rivers. The Seine is constantly swelling and has risen to a degree that is considered dangerous. The quays and suburbs of Paris are under water and navigation has almost ceased. Despatches from the provinces report that the Rhine is over its banks and the plains in the region of Avignon are inundated. The rainfall is continuing.

POLES SEIZE AIRBORNE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. The airbase at Lwów, near the city of Posen, was stormed on Sunday by Polish troops, according to a despatch from Posen. The German garrison and all the airplanes were captured after a fight.

WHAT WILSON DESIRES.

PARIS, Jan. 5. "It is not difficult to divine," says the Temps in an editorial, "that President Wilson desires an equitable arrangement between the Italians and Jugoslavians and between Italians and Czechs, but even when he has mentioned the burning word, Balkans he has never departed from his smiling cordiality and courteous reserve. Our comments, therefore, should observe the same discretion that he has shown in his remarks."

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

BERNE, Jan. 6. Baron Houtp, the new Austrian Minister here, told the Associated Press to-day that sentiment in Austria is about evenly divided between the desire to join Germany or to remain an independent republic. He said there is a possibility that a majority would favor the latter, in which case a Danube federation is possible, with arrangements for economic relations and with laws such as generally are enacted on a confederation of states.

WILSON'S JOURNEY.

MILAN, Jan. 5. President Wilson journeyed from Rome to Milan to-day stopping at Genoa en route. There he was greeted by hundreds of thousands of the people who fought and scrambled to be near him as he passed through the dense crowds. Before leaving Genoa, President Wilson laid a wreath at the base of the statue of Columbus and standing bareheaded in a driving rain made a short address.

POLES MENACING GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 5. Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Chroschnik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place demanding that he surrender, according to the Tageblatt. The capture of Bentschen by the Polish army would be most serious for Berlin and all of northern Germany.

MAKING IT DIFFICULT.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. The evacuation of the Ukraine by

the Germans is proving extremely difficult, according to a Berlin official dispatch. Some of the remnants of the Kiev army group, it is said, have abandoned important stretches of the railway, thus endangering the lives of their comrades. It is declared that the lack of discipline which has existed for some time past has now become a source of danger to the German troops.

Murder On Christmas Day.

Where December 25th Does Not Bring "On Earth Peace, Good Will Towards Men."

Christmas Day is a day of peace generally in most European countries, but in Craoow and Warsaw, two cities of Russian Poland, it was before the war regarded as the bounden duty of certain classes of the people to fight on that day.

The custom originated in 1863 when some of the Poles went to church on December 25th, dressed in long black garments. This was in memory of certain revolutionaries, known as the "October Martyrs," who were killed in a futile rising of that month.

In solemn procession the black-robed figures, men and women, attend church. There always follows a fight between them and the authorities.

Morocco, the scene of many brutal outrages, has also its trouble at this time. They have always looked upon Christmas as more or less a time of extra freedom in rioting and quarrelling.

The Jews are generally the chief sufferers, though the mob is ready to fight anybody or anything. At Teza, for example, some years ago, the forces of the Sultan were defeated with a loss of seventeen guns. Thousands of people were killed in that riot.

Set Fire to a Lady's Costume.

Religious strikes are more often than not the cause of Christmas troubles. In Santiago, the capital of Chile, December 25th, is the day when the clericals and the anti-clericals wipe off old sores. The origin of this is as follows: In December, 1863, a festival was held in the cathedral in honour of the Virgin Mary. The vast church was lighted with thousands of wax candles, and the walls were covered with filmy draperies.

The congregation, chiefly women, were attired in long, white, loose dresses. Dozens of acolytes were passing up and down swinging silver lamps and burning incense. One of the incense candles accidentally set fire to a lady's costume.

The distracted woman rushed madly to and fro in her agonies and in an instant hundreds in the cathedral were involved. The decorations of the church caught fire, and in less than ten minutes the whole interior was a raging inferno. Nearly two thousand people perished.

The priests were blamed by the people, and many of them were murdered. The clerical party were not backward in retaliating, and since then a fierce vendetta has been waged each succeeding Christmas.

Kings in Exile.

Abdication is Nothing New. It is true that never in all history has there been such a wholesale resignation on the part of crowned heads as in 1918.

We have seen the Tsar of Russia murdered the King of Bulgaria abdicate. The Kaiser has gone and the Austrian monarch. Practically all the smaller German Royalties have abdicated, and republics are springing up like mushrooms all over the Continent of Europe.

At the same time, abdication is not unprecedented by any means. In our own country we have at least two ex-monarchs, ex-King Manoel of Portugal and the ex-Empress Eugenie of France.

The Archduke Johann of Austria, son of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg are two Austro-German Royalties who, having married beneath them, gave up all claim to royal privileges.

The Terror of Turkey. Otto, King of Bavaria, who had been insane for forty years, was deposed in 1913.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia married in 1901 the Countess Sophie Nuremberg, and was in consequence deprived of all privileges of Russian Royalty. He and his family still live in England.

Then there was the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh who was "requested" to leave his Indian principality and take up his residence in England.

Abdul Hamid, the Terror of Turkey, was deposed some years before the war, and in 1909 Serbia which had previously witnessed the abdication of King Milan, believed to be the wickedest king in Europe, saw the formal renunciation of the crown by the Crown Prince George.

The forced abdication of "Tino" of Greece is very recent history. He now lives in Switzerland.

It is worth remembering that the predecessor of the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Ferdinand I, voluntarily renounced the Austrian throne in the year 1848.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARRET IN COWS.

PUBLIC NOTICE War Losses.

The Minister of Shipping hereby publishes for the information of claimants the following particulars which he has just received, viz:

Instructions as to the filing of Claims by British Subjects in Newfoundland in respect of Property Requisitioned, Sequestered or Destroyed by Enemy Governments.

1. A Statutory Declaration verifying the claim must be sent to the Minister of Shipping, St. John's, N. F. The Declaration must be in the form prescribed and made before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.
2. If the claimant was born within His Majesty's dominions the Declaration should state the date and place of birth. If the claimant was born outside His Majesty's dominions, but derives British nationality from his father or grandfather, the Declaration should state the date and place of birth of such father or grandfather.
3. If the claimant is a naturalized British subject the Declaration should state the date and place of his naturalization and his previous nationality.
4. If the claimant is a company incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland, or of the United Kingdom, or some British Dominion or Colony, the Declaration should state the date of incorporation and jurisdiction of incorporation.
5. If all the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the Company are aliens, the Declaration should state the fact. If some of the persons holding shares, or otherwise interested in a Company, are aliens, the Declaration should state the nationality of those persons and the nature of their interest in the company.
6. Full particulars of the property in respect whereof the claim is made must be set out in the Declaration or in a schedule attached thereto.
7. The Declaration must state the value of the property and the amount of the claim.
8. Where the value of the property can be proved by documentary evidence, copies of these documents should be attached to the Declaration.
9. Where documentary evidence of the value of the property cannot be adduced, the evidence of the claimant should, so far as it is possible to do so, be corroborated by that of other persons.
10. The Declaration must state the facts with regard to the requisitioning, sequestration, or destruction of the property so far as they are known to the claimant.
11. If the claimant holds any receipts or other documentary evidence of the seizure of his property, copies of such documents should be attached to the Declaration.
12. The Declaration must also state that, at the date when the property was requisitioned, sequestered, or destroyed, the claimant was the absolute owner thereof.
13. If the claimant, or any person on his behalf, has received any payment through insurance or otherwise, in respect of the property, particulars thereof must be set out in the Declaration.
14. If a claim is made in respect of

loss of life, the Declaration should set out:—

- (a) the relationship of the claimant to the deceased;
- (b) the amount at which the will of the deceased was probated or administration granted;
- (c) the amount of life and accident insurance paid on account of the death of the deceased, whether forming part of the estate or not;
- (d) the average earnings of the deceased for the last three years, not including any sums derived from investments or receipts of that nature, and;
- (e) the dependents left by the deceased.

10. The fact that a claim is filed in the Department of the Minister of Shipping does not imply an undertaking on the part of the Newfoundland Government to put forward such claim or the termination of hostilities or any assurance that the claim, if put forward, will be paid.

11. If the claim has been registered with the Foreign Claims Department of the Foreign Office of the United Kingdom, the date of registration and the file number should be stated.

TYPICAL FORM OF DECLARATION.

I,, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that:—

1. I was born on
2. I was a passenger or officer or member of crew on board the steamship, at the time she was attacked and sunk by a submarine.
3. The property specified in the schedule hereto was on board the said ship when she was sunk, and was lost with her.
4. I was the absolute owner of the said property at the time of its loss.
5. The said property was at the time of its loss of the value set out in the schedule hereto, amounting in all to, I have not, nor has any one on my behalf, received any payment through insurance or otherwise in respect thereof. (If such payments have been received, particulars thereof giving the name of persons or association making the same should be set out.)
6. And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.
7. Declared at, the, day of, 1918.
8. Before me,

Schedule.

Particulars of Property. Value of Property at the Time of Loss. Total

Claims should be lodged at the Ministry of Shipping, or posted not later than 10th January, 1919. Forms can be obtained at this office.

T. A. HALL, Secretary.

Ministry of Shipping, Court House Building, St. John's, Nfld., 3rd January, 1919.

New Books.

- Glenmornan—Patrick Wiggill, \$1.15.
- The Double Traitor—E. P. Openden, \$1.50.
- His Grace of Grub Street—G. V. McFadden, \$1.50.
- The Year Between—Doris Egerton Jones, \$1.50.
- The Mirror and the Lamp—W. B. Maxwell, \$1.50.
- The Pomp of Yesterday—Joseph Hooking, \$1.50.
- Crucifix Corner—Williamsons, \$1.50.
- Red Herrings—C. J. C. Hynes, \$1.50.
- The Book of Strange Loves—R. M. Black, \$1.50.
- Adventures of Fildie—Herbert Jenkins, \$1.15.
- Joan and Peter—H. G. Wells, \$1.50.
- The Man Who Lost Him—Stapole, \$1.15.
- Fair Ines—Isabel C. Clarke, \$1.15.
- The Squire's Daughter—A. Marshall, 70c.
- The Spoilers—Rex Beach, 70c.
- The Green Flag—A. Conan Doyle, 70c.
- Buried Alive—Arnold Bennett, \$1.50.
- The Purchase Price—Ridgway Cullum, 70c.
- The Uphill Road—Ruby M. Ayres, 70c.

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