

by the army and the
arrison, informed the Tsar
of the alternative to
a general reform, an
allyed at last in the nick
of the longer delay would
end in Nicholas' making
peace with Germany. As
compelled to abdicate or
in favour of Grand Duke
Regent. A provisions
was formed under the
of Prince Lvov. This
was effected with wonderfu
little bloodshed, a testi
of the universal feeling of
but new forces were le
soon broke out of co
their revolutionary enth
new leaders made a fat
sending the Grand Duke
away as the Tsar. The sam
tendency brought int
before long the organiza
Bullers and Workmen whi
nical control in Petrograd
It had also brought to th
man who was to be the fir
Russia for many months
He became Minister of
ice, and through his powe
affiliated the idea of a sepa
which thousands of Germ
were seeking to force upon
Meanwhile the spirit of
anarchy had spread to th
army. It was not at fir
but Germany was fully
In June the Duma in
on voted for an immediate
noting that only in th
the rapid disintegration
be arrested. In July
ed the Russians to an at
allia which opened as a
success, the Austrian lines
erated and a great advan
the victory was a mere
span. The Germans wate
Russian front had become
new Russian regiments, fil
by new socialist and nihil
ed to fight and abandoned
a disgraceful retreat. A
ved, the enemy received
of Galicia and pushing on
Russian province of Vol
Krensky himself visited
agreed to offer personal
inspired in the hope of
seems spirit of resistance,
russ and Austrians, either
lacked the force to pur
tants they had gained or
they did not wish to antagon
into solid enmity, stopped
a, being also checked by a
ance on the part of the
in Moldavia. Thus were
low all the fine territorial
Krensky's brilliant campaign
Powerless to stem the tide
that was rising against
lucky in August resigned, bu
to 'form a coalition gov
which included many Sovie
the Bolsheviks as they were
There was still a chance
that it was lost through
and Krensky's infatuation
Kornilov, a Cossack, seeing
only chance of salvation lay
the discipline of the army
to persuade Krensky to
but though the latter gave
assent to his demands, he
attempt to enforce them
In September, Kornilov
that appears to have been
standing, at the head of
assacks advanced upon Pet
The move was premature
was forced to oppose him
his forces deserted him,
obliged to surrender. Kren
ever, took no action again
dictated by patriotism
The story is one of a strugg
in Krensky, striving for
(continued on 5th page).

the government by coalition and Bolsheviki, becoming more insistent in their demands as they felt their influence growing. It ended, early in November, in the overthrow of the Provisional Government by the Bolsheviki, headed by Lenin and Trotsky, and the flight of Kerensky, who fled forces with Korniloff at first after failure to regain control of capital, disappeared altogether and has not since been heard of. Subsequent events are too recent to need counting. After some preliminaries, Lenin and Trotsky proceeded to carry into execution their announced design of concluding an armistice which should lead to a general peace. How far they have succeeded we can see in the actual agreement for an armistice, the large withdrawals of German and Austrian troops to the West, and the peace conference now proceeding at Brast Litovsk. Meanwhile hope for Russia emerges from the south and east, where Kaledine, Cossack, and the Cossacks, is gathering increasing forces behind him, with the noble ultimate purpose of seizing Moscow and then Petrograd. Such is a very brief outline of the unhappy story of Russia in 1917.

More than offsetting the defection of Russia has been the entry of the United States on the side of the Allies. It came in dramatic fashion enough. In December of 1916 President Wilson had addressed his famous note to the warring powers urging a basis of peace. It was not favourably received by the Allies, who resented being placed by it virtually the same moral plane as their enemies. But any unfriendly feeling which it engendered towards the States rapidly disappeared. On February 1st Germany announced submarine campaign, a direct repudiation of her pledges to America. The result the States on February severed diplomatic relations, and dethroned the German ambassador his posts. War could not be declared until Congress met in April, when Wilson delivered his famous speech and a resolution was passed in both Houses. Meanwhile a squadron of British waters to help combat submarines. As the States expected for her navy, concerning which it is necessarily observed, has yet taken any large part in the waging of the war, we need not at length with her activities her preparations for the great have been absolutely invaluable prodigious. She represents the reservoir of the Allies, both of and of food. She has appropriated billions to war purposes; she has hatched, probably, over half a million men, with equipment, to war; she has put well over a million under arms at home and built up cities as training camps; she has taken over control of foodstuffs many other supplies; she has undertaken a great shipbuilding programme to repair the inroads of the submarines; she has taken over and entered to war uses the great fleet of enemy ships interned in her ports; she is building a huge fleet of aeroplanes and raising an army of pilots and mechanics; and she has done countless other things indicative of attention to see the war through to finish and to spare no efforts towards final victory. When her armies take over an increasing frontage of the West and the grinding offensive resumed, Germany will at length be the victim of her folly and know certain fate.

SUBMARINES AND AERONAUTICS.

The two departments of warfare special notice for the dim and importance they attained in the past year. The former, in

deed, has provided one of the critical phases of the war. When Germany announced her ruthless submarine campaign, her people confidently expected the collapse of Great Britain in a few months. She came perilously near fulfilling that expectation. In the five weeks of April the subs sank as many as 133 British ships of more than 1,600 tons and 52 of less. These figures, if they had been maintained, might indeed have meant disaster. But they represented the absolute high-water mark of Germany's success. Thereafter there has been a more or less steady decline in the sinkings, a constant ebb and flow, but with the ebb steadily mounting and the flow dropping. In the five weeks ending with November only 78 ships were sunk. With the increase in shipbuilding and in offensive methods against the U-boats, it may be said that the peril has been definitely frustrated, though the submarine remains a sore thorn in the Allies' side. With regard to aeronautics, in addition to the stupendous development of this service at the battlefield, which now engages whole armies, a feature of the year has been the frequent air raids upon London. The Zeppelin had failed ignominiously, and a recent attempt in the same direction ended disastrously in the loss of five machines. But the Germans found a far more effective weapon in the aeroplane, and in the first surprise did great damage in moonlight raids on London and coast cities. The attacks reached a climax early in September, when a number of them were delivered in quick succession. The British, however, quickly evolved an effective defence in a dense barrage fire from anti-aircraft guns, and since then, partly from the effect of failure to penetrate this barrage, and partly, no doubt, because of the British open threats of reprisals, the Germans have made few attempts to continue the barbarous practice. There can be no doubt that next year on the battlefield will witness a still greater development of aerial warfare, to a degree undreamed of by the civilian to-day. Among the chief hopes of the Allies is their reliance on America to furnish them with a numerical superiority in aircraft which will enable them largely to blind the German armies.

This hasty and imperfect summary of necessity takes no notice of many matters of much importance. Thus we can do no more than mention events such as the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, the restoration of order and efficiency in that country, and the military developments in Macedonia; the capture of Riga by the Germans; and their occupation late in the year of Dago and Oesel Islands in the Baltic; the British campaign in German East Africa, ending quite recently in the complete reduction of that last of Germany's colonial possessions; the Pope's peace note and the belligerents' replies; economic and political conditions in the various countries; the Canadian elections; the Australian referendum; and the great Halifax disaster. To show the first of our readers the duties and the responsibilities of items which in these epochal times would have stood for a great and worldwide event. In looking forward to 1918 we shall be wise not to let the peace negotiations in the East and the talk they have given rise to block our vision through even so near us. It is unlikely in the extreme that they will end in peace. The struggle will be resumed again with grater, and let us hope final, intensity. Germany may fulfil the common expectation of a great offensive during the winter, but if so she will have to face the disadvantage of unfavourable conditions. When real fighting weather comes in the spring, the position of Russia will be better defined and the Allies will know how

much, if anything, they can expect further from her. The rest, and the duration of the struggle, must depend upon the speed with which America can bring her mighty weight to bear upon it.

In our brief sketch of local history and conditions, first place should be given, as we gave it last year, to the part played by the gallant Regiment and our Reservists. "Ours", to give it its familiar name, had then won fame at Gallipoli, Beaumont Hamel and Gueudecourt. It added to that list of achievements even greater ones this year. After doing good work during the winter on the Ypres front, it was transferred to the south again and took part in the late stages of the Arras battle. At Monchy le Preux it covered itself with glory by its superb attack upon two whole German divisions, and by its gallant defence of the village, services for which the whole Regiment was "mentioned in despatches." After another rest during the summer it was sent into action again, and again in the van of the attack. On August 16th it scored a great success on the Flanders front at Steenbeke, did further fine work in September, and crowned the record with a performance on October 9th which won it the praises of the Commander in Chief. In recognition of these fine services it has lately received the title of "Royal," and for the same reason, it appears, the Colony has now been ranked with the great Dominions.

The Legislative session of 1917 was a stormy and memorable one. An impasse was created at the beginning when the Opposition, under Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker, demanded a general election and refused to let supply pass until they had the Government's assurance that it would be held in regular course. No bills of importance, except a Daylight Saving Act, had been passed up to July 17th, when a Coalition Government was formed of the two parties. Of the Acts then passed in rapid succession the most important were, a Pensions Act, based on the Canadian statute, an amendment of the Prohibition Act, an Act extending the life of Parliament and a Tax on Business Profits. The last named occasioned a dispute between the House and Council which will be historic. The Council, after suggesting amendments which the Government would not accept, threw the Bill to the Government accordingly. The House then adjourned for a week, appointing in the interim members to the vacant seats in the Council, thus ensuring a Government majority in that Chamber. On the re-assembling of Parliament the Profits Tax Bill, in the same form, was passed without opposition in both Chambers, the objecting Councillors not attending. The Government also enacted a bill, modelled on the Imperial Act of 1911, taking away the Council's power to reject money bills and limiting its power in respect of other bills. This ended the business of the session and the House was dissolved.

The fisheries for 1917 were perhaps the best in the history of Newfoundland and.

The sealfishery was a successful and profitable one. The total voyage was 198,238 seals for twelve steamers, the smallest fleet on record to prosecute this industry. Those were the Sable I, Seal, Terra Nova, Erik, Thetis, Eagle, Diana, Njord, Neptune, Ranger, Bloodhound and Viking. Eleven of these operated north, the last mentioned hunting in the Gulf. The catch that is, the fat landed, was worth over one-half million dollars, or, in addition to the skins, an agree-

cess, making a grand total of about 2,000,000 quintals. The prevailing price paid for shore cure was \$10.00 a quintal, and in many cases more than that amount was paid. Thus it will be readily seen that the value of the entire voyage was in the vicinity of twenty million dollars. The herring, lobster and other smaller fisheries were far ahead of previous years, especially the herring fishery.

OBITUARY.

Among the deaths which occurred during the year of the most prominent civilian Newfoundlanders are the following:

Jan. 17.—Chesley Woods, 60; Thomas Ewing, Sanitary Inspector.

Jan. 20.—Joseph McNamara, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 20.—John P. Grace, 54.

Jan. 21.—M. J. Kennedy, M.H.A., 50.

Jan. 23.—John Dwyer, M.H.A., 78.

Jan. 24.—Albert A. Outerbridge, of Philadelphia, brother of Sir Joseph Outerbridge.

Feb. 2.—Rev. Sister M. Philomena O'Connor, St. Michael's Convent, Boldre.

Feb. 6.—John Kennedy, brother of the late M. J. Kennedy, M.H.A., at Brooklyn, 65.

Feb. 6.—Miss Margaret Dwyer, The Oaks, 80.

Feb. 17.—Robert Strang, 35.

Feb. 19.—Head Constable Williams, Harbor Grace, 36.

Feb. 20.—Michael O'Connor, printer, employee Evening Teleqram.

March 12.—Henry B. Watta, Harbor Grace, 65.

March 17.—Solomon Butt, St. George's, 107 years and 5 months.

March 27.—Ed. Noyls, 60.

April 14.—Mrs. Haviland Edgard, 49.

April 21.—Rev. George Butler at Moncton, N. B., 63.

April 22.—Mrs. Geo. Dawcy, 69.

May 12.—Rev. Sister Mary Patrick, Carboner, 80.

May 14.—Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Kelly, 66.

May 30.—Capt. Darius Blandford, Port Blandford.

June 2.—Mrs. (Rev.) Selina Heyfield, 70.

June 7.—Rev. William Marshall Field, at Carthou, 48.

June 14.—W. H. Tobin, 33.

June 24.—John B. Lockyer, Trinity.

June 25.—R. Rev. Mr. Veitch, Conception, 44.

July 18.—William J. English, Editor Bell Island Miner, 55.

Aug. 9.—Ambrose Churchill.

Aug. 18.—Prof. John Bonnett, Montreal.

Aug. 19.—Rev. Bro. O'Hurley, 62.

Sept. 5.—Dr. Chamberlain, Grand Falls.

Sept. 9.—Frederick Smallwood, 54.

Sept. 12.—Richard White, Light-house Dept., 65.

Sept. 13.—Hon. James Ryan, M.L.C., 76.

Sept. 23.—Mrs. Alex. McDougall, 59.

Sept. 27.—Miss Duncan, Nursing Superintendent Fernal Hospital.

Sept. 28.—Capt. Thomas Fitzpatrick, H.M.C. General, 50.

Oct. 23.—Colin Campbell, at N. Y.

Nov. 3.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Carman, Supt. Emeritus Meth. Church of Can. and Newfoundland, 83.

Nov. 6.—Rd. Cashin, Cape Broyle.

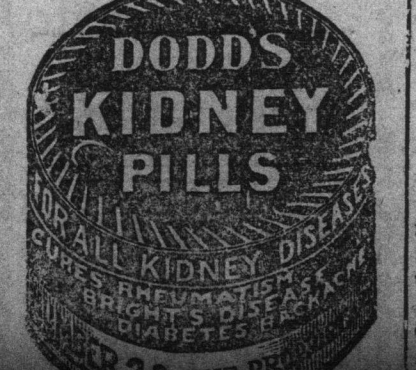
Dec. 22.—Fred Julian Vallance, 75.

OUR DAY APPEAL.

Amt. already acknowledged		\$32,263.33
Mrs. Wm. Davis, 153 LeMarchant Road		5 00
Tilt Cove Mining Co. and Workmen, per C. E. Blackmore		50 00
Hfrdof C. Hayward		2 50
H. Clarke, Avondale		5 00
Lewis Dwyg, Bay Roberts		20 00
Unity Lodge, No. 55, S. U. F., Amherst, B. B., per H. Brown		10 00
Trapassey, per L. J. Giovannetti, M.D.		
The following amounts collected by M. Sutton:—		
St. Shots	\$ 14 90	
Cape Race	46 00	
Long Beach	17 40	
Drook	7 00	
Portugal Cove's	29 55	
Biscay Bay	14 40	
Trapassey Point	17 65	
Trapassey	68 35	

	\$215 25	
Less Commission on		
P.O. Orders ..	1 12	214 13
		\$32,569.96
	F. H. STEER,	
Dec. 29th, 1917.		Treasurer.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS—The following first class passengers are on the incoming express:—J. Gorman, D. and Mrs. Rennie, Miss M. Edens, Miss G. Edens, P. Peters, K. Hare, G. Harris, Gilebt Honey, Miss M. Vardy, A. McDonald, J. Carter, Miss L. Jones, D. McCarthy, L. Hollett, H. Tessler, J. H. Shannon, J. W. Young, H. Lemoine, L. McLain, Mrs. F. Brown, Miss E. Kirby, A. and Mrs. Hillier, T. H. Dean, B. Frost.



Fads and Fashions.

The white satin collars that have dots of color are the newest.

Velvet is a great favorite for afternoon and evening gowns.

The ruffles of the new petticoats are usually very finely pleated.

Heavy shoulder trimming is found on the new French waists.

Most of the pretty lingerie is made

and take this opportunity to thank the public generally for the splendid patronage extended to us during the year that is just past.



Something FOR
THE New Year.

SILVERWARE :

Cake Dishes, Toast Racks, Forks and Knives, Table, Dessert & Salt Spoons, Smoking Sets, Mugs, Candy Dishes, Sugar Sifters, Serviette Rings, in Bone and Silver; and we have one only set Five O'Clock Tea Spoons. These goods are marked at lowest possible prices to clear.

LADIES.		MEN.	
Blouses in Silk, Voile, Lawn; assorted colors, from	85c. up	Suits from	\$7.50 up
Camisoles. Reg. 45c. Now40c.	Fancy Shirts85c. up
Felt Slippers. Reg. \$1.15. Now . .	\$1.10	Fancy Neckties from25c. up
Underskirts, White	\$1.75	Collars from15c. up
Underskirts, Coloured	\$1.10	Suspenders from45c. up
Sweater Coats from	\$3.75 up	Woolen Mufflers from95c. up
Then we have Gloves, Hats, Scarves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Hose, Side Combs, Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Belts, Barettes, etc., all marked at lowest prices.		Rubbers. Reg. \$1.35. Now	\$1.25
		Underwear from85c. up
		Sweaters from	\$2.50 up
		Pants from	\$2.25 up
		Then we have Handkerchiefs, Studs, Cuff Links, Socks, Work Shirts, Caps, etc.	

Smallwares for Everyday Use,

Such as **Books, Stationery, Talcum Powder, Enamel Pans** and a few **Cake Dishes, etc.** So don't fail to come early and get your choice.

The C. L. MARCH CO., Ltd.,

Corner Water and Springdale Streets, St. John's.

Fads and Fashions.

The white satin collars that have dots of color are the newest. Velvet is a great favorite for afternoon and evening gowns. The ruffles of the new petticoats are usually very finely pleated. Heavy shoulder trimming is found on the new French waists. Most of the pretty lingerie is made

abric for the gray-haired woman.

Now and then we see a velvet Tam o' Shanter worn with great chic.

Some spring suits boast the closely fitted back with many seams.

Hemstitching continues to be the chief decoration of the finest waists.

A becoming bodice is cut in slim points that hang gracefully over the skirt.

It is a novel idea to make the sack

lars and cuffs edged with fluted ruffles.

Ostrich feathers and furs are frequently worn with plain dark costumes.

They are wearing collars and cuffs of plain white linen with serge dresses.

Velvet suits are trimmed with rich fur. A striking one is of currant red velvet.

If the hat is dull in tone brighten

Open on New Year's Day

The TOOTON Photo

Studio will be open for

Portrait Sittings ALL

DAY New Year's Day.

Footon's Photo Studio.

310 Water Street.