

To-Day's Messages.

9.00 A. M.

EXONERATES CANADIANS.

LONDON, Mar. 13. The Bishop of St. Asaph writes to the Times, as one closely associated with and near Kimmel Camp, and says, "The Canadians were the discomforts inevitable to the perpetual changing demolition camp with patience, but the cancelled sailings, week by week to war worn men yearning for home, have been a serious matter."

RETURNING THE LOOT.

PARIS, Mar. 13. Art treasures, taken from occupied France, by the Germans and removed to Brussels, are gradually being restored to the original owners. The Temps reports that three carloads of pictures, stolen from the region at Lille, have just been returned and two carloads taken from the region of Leuven have been sent back. Among the ten carloads unloaded at Valenciennes were many rare and precious manuscripts and archives of the French Govt., the belfry taken from the Guild Hall at Cambrai, and furniture belonging to the Prince of Monaco, the Marquis of Havincourt and other persons.

GERMAN AEROPLANES FOR ALLIES.

PARIS, Mar. 13. Germany must deliver all airplanes to the Allies, and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the Supreme War Council decided today in adopting the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminary peace. The terms do not decide the future fate of the aeroplanes, which may be either destroyed or be distributed among the Allies. The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction between the commercial aerial navigation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of Peace, under certain guarantees for military aerial navigation, which will be prohibited.

SHORT SHRIFF FOR SPARTACANS.

BERLIN, March 13. Spartacan forces, under pressure from Government troops, using artillery and mine throwers, were abandoning their position in Lichtenburg this morning. The Government forces took a large number of prisoners, many of whom were executed summarily.

TIME THEY SETTLED IT.

PARIS, March 13. There is a divergence in the views of the members of the commission investigating the responsibility for the war, on several important points, according to the Temps. As to whether the former German Emperor and other heads of enemy states should be brought to trial, is a question on which a division of opinion exists, while the matter of an international tribunal or military tribunal for the judging of those charged with violation of the rights of nations, during the war, has not been settled. The American delegation have opposed an international tribunal, pointing out that the United States was not a belligerent during the whole period when such violations were committed. A possible solution has been under consideration by the appointment of military tribunals composed of officers of different nationalities.

NOON.

GOLD AND SPIRITS.

LONDON, Mar. 13. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Board of Trade announces that the general license, permitting the importation of Imperial products and manufactures, will not at present apply to gold or articles containing gold, except when consigned direct to the Bank of England, and spirits except brandy, rum and hops.

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?

LONDON, Mar. 13. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reuter's learns that a mixed naval and military commission will shortly proceed to the Dardanelles, and officially report on the Turkish defenses in 1915, and also the condition of the forts and other matters relating to the Gallipoli campaign.

DEATH BLOW TO CONSCRIPTION.

PARIS, Mar. 13. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Supreme Councils decision to cut down the German army by the obliteration of its conscription character, is regarded in inside and outside circles of the conference as the greatest blow ever dealt conscription. The decisions of the delegates were unanimous, the only opposition coming from military advisors to the conference, other than the British.

SELLING HUN SUBS.

LONDON, Mar. 13. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—More German submarines will be sold, and the money realized, distributed among the Allies on a scale to be adopted by the Supreme Council, T. J. MacNamara, Parliamentary Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today. Mr. MacNamara stated that already fifty four German submarines had been sold. He also says that the Supreme Council had not yet decided what was to be done with the German ships. The provisional composition of the Mediterranean squadron was six battleships, six light cruisers, a destroyed flotilla and a submarine flotilla. Mr. MacNamara stated that Heligoland was still in possession of German armed forces and protected by unresisting portions of the German Navy. One of the problems of the Peace Conference, he said, was the future status of Heligoland, German possession of which constituted a valuable adjunct to the exercise of sea power by Germany.

AIR FORCE STRENGTH.

LONDON, Mar. 13. (By Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—A white paper, issued today on the air estimates vote, states that the maximum personnel of the British air force on any day covered by the estimates is 150,000. This number however is in process of reduction to 79,570, which is the total number of all ranks in the air service to be retained during the period of occupation. This number, which will shortly be reached by demobilization, included the Rhine army and the troops in France and Belgium, with a total of 17,420. The armies of the middle east 3,150, and the home and colonial establishments, including Russia, and men with the Grand Fleet 53,970. The vote on account requires £20,000,000 for the air service for the first five months of the fiscal year 1919-20. The total of air estimates for the year is £65,000,000.

STRIKES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, March 13. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The strike of the municipal tramways employees at Pretoria for higher pay, has led to a serious situation. The Council has decided to close down the system rather than comply with the

ultimatum of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, that unless the Council withdraws the dismissal notices the society will withdraw all members municipally employed. The Council decided to ignore the ultimatum and arrange to run the power station. The Johannesburg architects are endeavoring to affect a settlement in the building trades strike and meanwhile the industrial federation is asking the trades unions throughout the country to levy five shillings weekly on behalf of the Johannesburg builders and the Pretoria tramway men. A number of other movements are progressing in Johannesburg for increased wages and better conditions. The bank officials' society has asked for a series of minimum demands. The hair dressers have granted assistants \$30 a week, simultaneously doubling their charges. Bakers, barmen and hotel employees are also demanding increases. It is stated that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has decided on a movement for shorter hours throughout South Africa, and also that the miners are about to demand an eight hour day and a five day week. The success of this latter movement is depending on the building strike.

GOVT CASE FINISHED.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13. Attorneys for the Government today rested their case in the Federal court against Jeremiah A. O'Leary, former publisher of an anti-British magazine, but after calling several witnesses in rebuttal of testimony offered by the defendant, to refute the charge of violating the Espionage Law.

INCREASING THE REPRESENTATION.

DUBLIN, Mar. 13. The Sinn Feiners are, "In accordance with international customs," asking the British Government for safe conducts for their delegates to the Peace Conference, but it is said they will not ask for passports.

TURKS ON THE RAMPAGE.

SALONIKI, Mar. 13. Turkish troops, in southern Asia Minor, are ignoring the fact that an armistice has been signed, and are terrorizing the Greeks in that region, according to the metropolitan of Smyrna. The Greeks for the coastal traffic, Asiatic Turkey, who says that Allied forces should be sent to protect the population.

LONG'S TRIBUTE TO NAVY.

LONDON, Mar. 13. Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.—Right Hon. Walter Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, moving for the vote for the naval personnel of 280,000, said that the British Navy has nobly borne its full share in the attainment of the peace, which was now within sight. The Admiralty was preparing a statement of the navy's part in the war, which was one of the most wonderful stories ever told. The Navy's activities in the war had been universal, and it had appeared in almost every sea in the world, and had prominently participated in every campaign, detailing the services of the Navy. Mr. Long referred to the number of troops escorted overseas, and the great part it had played in the blockade, also in the maintenance of the food supply of the United Kingdom. Since the war, and up to March 2, the following had been transported by military and sea transport:—personnel—effectives 23,883,000, non-effectives 3,336,000, animals 2,264,000, British military stores 47,993,000 tons. Mr. Long continuing, said that since the armistice, mine sweepers had destroyed no fewer than 5,500 moored mines and no merchantman adhering to the prescribed routes had been damaged by a moored mine. He emphasized

of the fact that no merchantman had ever failed to sail owing to the lack of men, although there were men who had been torpedoed and mined as many as five times. The Empire, he added, might well be proud of this unbeatable record. The First Lord emphasized the fact that the surrender of the German fleet was a greater naval victory than could have been achieved by any action at sea, and he trusted that it meant that the world in future would be relieved of past terrors. Continuing, Mr. Long said that behind the navy the most extraordinary work had proceeded. Great booms for safeguarding harbors had been constructed, great bases, like Rosyth and Invergordon, had been created, and scientific devices of every kind had been developed. Explaining while it was impossible for the Admiralty to present detailed estimates, Mr. Long pointed out that the Peace Conference was at present discussing the great naval question of disarmament. He said that until a general scheme for world armaments was known it was useless to attempt to frame Britain's policy. Another reason was that the Admiralty intended to apply many invaluable lessons of the war in the development of its future policy. Referring to Lord Jellicoe's tour of the Empire, Mr. Long said the object was to try to secure greater efficiency and co-operation in the future between the navies of the Empire. He was confident that with a give and take spirit, and if we realized the respective responsibilities and possibilities, the visit would have very satisfactory results. He said he looked forward to the time when the co-operation of the navies of the Empire would be closer, and that they would play even a greater part in the future than in the past.

LATEST.

THE GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

BERLIN, March 12. The mercantile fleet in German harbors, the disposition of which will be decided at an early date at the food and shipping conference at Brussels, consists, according to German figures, of 723 steamers of 1,986,700 gross tons, and 136 sailing vessels of 53,600 tons. The sailing craft and some of the smaller steamers will, however, be left by the Entente to the Germans for the coastal traffic. The steamer figures include steamers finished during the war, but not the unfinished steamers, which, the Germans continue to insist, cannot be demanded under the armistice.

DOES NOT TELL MUCH.

PARIS, March 13. Capt. Andre Tardieu, of the French peace delegation, held his usual weekly conference today with the newspaper correspondents. Responding to an inquiry whether it is possible that the peace treaty will be signed by March 20, Capt. Tardieu said he believed such a contingency quite impossible, although he expected great progress to be made within the next week. Asked if the signing of peace would permit Germany to resume commercial activity, Capt. Tardieu said the financial and commercial sections of the treaty will contain important regulations of enemy trade, but that shipping will be resumed under certain reservations.

AND STILL THEY COME.

WARSAW, March 13. (By the A.P.)—President Trombowski's great speech in the Polish Diet today that Italy had recognized the Polish Government. The announcement was received with enthusiasm, and the Diet voted to send addresses to the Parliaments of Great Britain, France and Italy.

WEMYSS HAD THE FLOOR.

BRUSSELS, March 13. The decision of the Allied Powers providing for the turning over by Germany of merchant ships and securities, in exchange for food, was presented today to a German delegation here today by an Allied Commission, headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss of Great Britain. The meeting began at two o'clock and half an hour later there was a recess until 3.30 o'clock. It is understood that only Vice-Admiral Wemyss spoke during the two sessions. The Germans were permitted to ask questions but no discussion was allowed. Vice-Admiral Wemyss will return to Paris tomorrow.

MORE REVELATIONS.

PEKING March 13. It is announced here that the secret treaties between China and Japan will be published on Friday.

Train Movements.

Wednesday's west bound express cancelled west of Bishop's Falls. Yesterday's west bound express left Terra Nova Junction at 8.55 a.m. today.

CASE OF SMALLPOX.—One case of smallpox was reported last night, the sufferer being a young lad in a house on Mundy Road in which the disease had appeared before. He was removed to hospital.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Lecture in Synod Hall.

The postponed lecture on the History of the Church of England, the eighth of the series, was given by Rev. J. Brinton last night, J. M. Carberry, Esq., acting as Chairman. The lecturer dealt with the civil and religious state of the country during the period of the Commonwealth, showing how Cromwell obtained his power by means of the army and his high-handed tactics in dealing with a subservient Parliament. Under an autocrat of such ability and intolerance there was little hope for any who differed from him whether in Church or State. His first business was the dismantling of every fortified place that might be garrisoned for the King. Successful here, he next effected the suppression of the National Church, and not the Church alone, but also all other religious bodies who differed from his views. The services of Holy Baptism, Holy Matrimony and Holy Communion were forbidden in private and public on pain of imprisonment or exile, and the terrible sufferings of the Clergy are indescribable. The restoration of Charles II. was accomplished without bloodshed, chiefly through the aid of General Monk, and a service of rejoicing was held in Canterbury Cathedral to celebrate the event. As the Church had stood by the Throne and suffered with the King, it was but natural that it should share in the benefits of the restoration. Imprisoned clergymen were released and restored to their former benefices, the Prayer Book was ordered to be read again in all churches, and the majority readily used it, though there were a few who had strong objections to much contained therein. The Savoy Conference was assembled in 1661 to adjust differences between Nonconformists and the National Church, but the demands of the former were of such a sweeping character as to be altogether impracticable, without destroying the Catholic and Apostolic character of the latter, to maintain which her members had endured such terrible suffering. On the accession of James II. the Church experienced another attempt to subvert it to the power of the Papacy. But from the first it was quite clear that practically the whole nation was strongly against such a policy and would defend the National Church at any cost. The climax of this effort was reached in the trial of the seven bishops who refused to read and cause to be read the Declaration of Indulgence issued by James. The sympathy of the whole public was with the bishops, and their acquittal was hailed throughout the land with a joy and enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of the country, being regarded as a victory for both the Church and Nation.

Prince William of Orange was then invited to take charge of public affairs in England and, accepting the offer, landed at Torbay 1688. James realizing the hopelessness of his position, vacated the throne and escaped to France, thus leaving William in supreme control and opening the way to the coronation of the new monarch and his wife as King and Queen of England. But absolute monarchy was at an end. Henceforward the chief ruler became the servant and not the master of the legislators, or in other words, a constitutional monarch. The chief event in the earlier part of William's reign was the Toleration Act, allowing freedom of religious worship. Many magnificent slides were shown on the screen, illustrating the events touched upon, and the whole lecture was most interesting and instructive. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

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

The members of Wesley Choir are requested to meet for practice this evening at 8 o'clock. mar14,11

Capt. Campbell will sing "Donn Vauxhall Way" and "O May Morning," at The Cowan Mission Concert, mar14,21

Cochrane Street Mission Circle and Bible Class will hold an "At Home" on St. Patrick's Night, at 7.45, in the Lecture Room of the Church. Good programme, games and refreshments. Ice cream for sale. Everybody welcome. Admission, 30c. mar14,11

FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Shamrocks and Novelties, 10c. doz. up; Green Ribbon, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up; Ladies' Blouses, \$1.00 to \$7.50. Ladies' Hose, special value. See for above goods it will give you satisfaction to deal with us. THE WEST END BAZAAR, mar14,21 51 Water St. West.

Under the Distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Alexander Harris, the Cowan Mission Entertainment will be held in the Methodist College Hall, on St. Patrick's Day. The following artists are taking part: Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Dickie, Mrs. Colville, Miss M. Ryan, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Williams, Mr. Carl Trappell, Mr. Colley, Capt. John Clift. Tickets, 40c. Concert at 8.30. Home-made candy for sale. mar14,21

WANTED—A Machinist for Coats, or a Girl willing to help and learn, also a good chance to learn trade; apply to SPURRELL the Tailor, Water Street.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.



A Shoe Sale

We're calling you to a SHOE SALE that will appeal to people who know Superior Shoes. This Sale is not inaugurated for the purpose of selling Shoes of indifferent quality or a shop worn accumulation.

It's simply giving you the benefit of a SPECIAL PURCHASE of a MANUFACTURER'S Clearing Line, and by cleaning up the

lot we were able to get them at a price which enables us to give the customer an opportunity to purchase her pumps for about HALF PRICE.

IT'S YOUR GREAT. SHOE BUYING OPPORTUNITY

WOMEN'S PATENT KEWPIE PUMPS, Goodyear Welted, Cuban Heels, mode last. The regular value of these Shoes to-day would be \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Our Sale Price, \$3.00 a pair.

We have also a few pairs of WOMEN'S PATENT BUTTON CLOTH TOP BOOTS, in sizes 3 to 4½ only, that we will sell at the same price, \$3.00. Worth five dollars a pair.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

SHOE STORES.

mar14,19

Irish Night,

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop.)

METHODIST COLLEGE HALL.

(In Aid of Academy of Sisters of Mercy, Military Road.)

The following are taking part in the concert: Mrs. J. Riggs; Misses Browne, Ryan, Wallace and K. Harris; Messrs. King, Trappell, O'Neill, Capt. Campbell and Christian.

ONE ACT COMEDY,

"Browne With An E"

Grax Von Donnerwetter Neberunterherberger . . . C. HUTTON
Robert Brown . . . LIEUT. L. R. COOPER
Vintran Parjour . . . CAPT. TAIT, M.C.
Mrs. Cunningham Newby . . . MISS L. R. COOPER
Miss Excelsiora T. Peak . . . MISS FITZPATRICK
Mrs. Robert Browne . . . MISS MARY RYAN
Tickets at Hutton's, 75c, 50c, and 30c. mar14,11

Special Notices.

Parade Rink open to-night, ice in splendid condition; Terra Nova Band in attendance. mar14,11

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Father Accused

Of Murdering His Own Son—Both Been on Shooting Rabbits. Kingston, Ont., March 2.—A sensational arrest was made yesterday when Provincial Detective Boyd was in custody James A. Hartwick on charge of murder in connection with the death of his son, Frederick Hartwick, who was found dead within a hundred yards of his father's barn in the village of Parham, on February 12. Father and son went into a bank a short distance from Parham on the afternoon of February 12, shooting rabbits. The father came home that night, but the son did not, and the next day a search party found the dead body of the young man. Post reports of the fatality stated that young Hartwick had accidentally shot himself, but the case took a sensational turn when the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the son had met death "by some unknown hand."

It was stated that two bullet wounds were found in the young man's body, and that the fact had been established that the bullets could not have been fired from young Hartwick's rifle.

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Tree to Aeroplane.

The great spruce which grows in the forests of British Columbia provides the best wood for aeroplane construction. The full-grown tree is from 150ft. to 200ft. high, and from 5ft. to 15ft. in diameter. Although the tree rises to a great height and is of large girth, it tapers almost imperceptibly. Therein lies their value for the peculiar varied, and exacting demands of aeroplane construction.

For the wing beams of the aeroplane, straight lengths of timber from 15ft. to 35ft. long are required, and this tree, with so little taper to make the grain run crossways, supplies the very best of wing beams. It is also very tough and very light, two most important factors in aeroplane timber.

Only about twenty per cent. of the whole log is cut up, but the timber realizes the enormous price of \$250 recently as twelve months ago it sold for ordinary commercial purposes for about \$2. About 135ft. of the timber are used in the making of the average machine.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GAIT IN COWS.

Great

Men

MEN'S T

Regular Price \$2.10

Regular Price \$2.20

Regular Price \$2.60

Regular Price \$3.30

Regular Price \$3.40

Regular Price \$3.50

Regular Price \$3.75

Regular Price \$3.90

Regular Price \$4.00

Regular Price \$4.50

Regular Price \$5.50

Regular Price \$6.00

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