George Knowling

has just received the following:

1750 bushels CHOICE P. E. I. POTATOES.
500 barrels TURNIPS.
76 bushels P. E. I. CARROTS.
100 bushels P. E. I. BEETS & PARSNIPS.

Also by Furness Steamer:

10 cases COLMAN'S AZURE BLUE.
5 cases Crosse & Blackwell's VINEGAR.
5 casks PURE MALT VINEGAR.
50 kegs GROUND GINGER.
5 cases Brown & Polson's CORN FLOUR.
69 kegs GRAPES.
5 cases Spratt's BIRD FOOD & PARROT FOOD.
5 barrels LINSEED MEAL.
1 bag LINSEED.
5 barrels SULPHUR.
5 kegs TARTARIC ACID.
3 cases Cadbury's BOURNVILLE COCOA.
1 barrel MANHU DIABETIC FLOUR.
1 case MANHU DIABETIC BISCUITS.
50 sacks UNCOATED RICE.
100 bags CURRANTS.
3 cases CITRON.
2 cases LEMON PEEL.
5 cases small tins SARDINES.
10 cases LUX WASHING POWDER.
2 cases NONPARIELS.
40 cases ORANGES.

For sale at our usual Low Prices.

George Knowling.

dec27,29,jan2,5

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
H. A. WINTER, B.A., - - Editor

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th, 1916.

The Empire War Conference.

The message to our Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting the attendance of the Premier at a number of War Conferences in which the whole Empire will be represented, is a most momentous document. Few announcements more important to the present interests and the great future of the Empire have been made since the war first called its sons together to its defence. The holding of these conferences contains a two-fold importance to its members, from the large and imperial and from the smaller and local aspect. It would be a mistake to consider that, small as she is and small as her contributions have of necessity been, Newfoundland will be any the less fundamentally affected by their deliberations and decisions on that account.

The first impression conveyed is that the new Government has made another and most admirable manifestation of its refreshing rapidity of action and knowledge of the first needs of the times. For long, even before the war, there was much talk of Imperial Conventions, Federations and the like, and since it began Mr. Asquith has stated plainly that the "fabric of the Empire" will have to be changed. But there was little evidence of any beginning of the change. From time to time different political and military representatives of the Colonies have been cordially but only semi-officially received in England; Sir Robert Borden, indeed, was admitted a member of the Council on one occasion, and Mr. Hughes, Australia's Prime Minister, was given a splendid reception when he toured the home country and spoke vigorously on this very subject. Many other instances could be added, but nothing in the nature of a general imperial convention, to lead up to this great constitutional 'change in the fabric' was even attempted.

It has remained for Mr. Lloyd George immediately, apparently without hesitation, to take a much-needed action. It could not safely be longer deferred. The great importance of the step is indicated in the threefold nature of the programme clearly expressed in Mr. Long's message. The Conferences will consider (1) urgent questions bearing on the prosecution of the war; (2) the possible conditions on which, in agreement with our Allies, we could assent to terminaate the War; and (3) the problems which will then immediately arise. These are tremendous issues, and the magnitude of the decision to admit the whole Empire to their consideration is not in the least diminished by the fact that it has so long been demanded.

We have not space here to begin to treat even the fringe of the questions raised by each of these items of the programme thus announced, but in any case our first duty is to consider how we in Newfoundland must conduct ourselves towards them. Sir Edward Morris has wisely delivered a message to the people whose government he controls and asked for their sympathy and support. So far as it will be of value to him we unhesitatingly and unreservedly promise him that of the **Telegram.** This is a matter of which we can only dimly see the present import and the results to follow, and before it all merely local and partisan differences must be obliterated and forgotten. Our Premier can quite excusably confess to some misgiving over his absence from the Colony during the coming legislative session: we believe we can assure him that there is no cause for uneasiness. The sole disadvantage that should, and will, attend it consists in the loss to the House of his experience and his knowledge of the projected legislation and of the present and peculiar needs of the country. This is a loss which the country can well afford in return for the gain which it will confidently expect to receive from his part in the conferences to which he is called.

The Premier has cast upon him a very great responsibility. That he will prove himself competent to bear it no one doubts, and the whole country will assist him to do so. In return it will ask much. The war is not yet ended nor our part in it. So far as he may be permitted to do so, we shall expect him to tell us what more is demanded of us, for this will be the first subject of the deliberations of all the Empire's representatives. Our voice will be heard with all the others when at last it is practicable to formulate terms of peace to the defeated enemy. Finally, the economic and political programme of a new Empire (for it will be new in this respect) which will be determined for the coming peace, and of which we have had warning in the Paris Conference and other directions, must inevitably affect us profoundly. In this most of all we shall look to Sir Edward Morris to represent us, to speak clearly, fearlessly if need be, for us, and to secure for us in the great Federation a place commensurate with the country's past performances and favourable to her future development and progress. This is the task to which he is summoned, yet it is one to which the position he has long occupied and his experience eminently fit him. The country will support him by reposing its confidence in him and wishing him the fullest measure of success in his great undertaking.

AMBULANCE CALL.—The ambulance was called out last night and conveyed to the General Hospital a girl, of Shearstown, who is ill.

Empire War Congress.

The Prime Minister Summoned to London.

Cable From the Honourable The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

London, 25 December, 1916.

I wish to explain what His Majesty's Government contemplate is not the ordinary Imperial Conference, but a special War Conference of the Empire. They therefore invite your Prime Minister to attend a series of special and continuous meetings of the War Cabinet, in order to consider urgent questions bearing on the prosecution of the War, the possible conditions on which, in agreement with our Allies, we could assent to terminate the War, and the problems which will then immediately arise.

For the purpose of these meetings, your Prime Minister would be a member of the War Cabinet.

In view of the extreme urgency of the subjects of discussion, as well as their supreme importance, it is hoped that your Prime Minister may find it possible, in spite of serious inconvenience involved, to attend at an early date, not later than the end of February.

While His Majesty's Government earnestly desire the presence of your Prime Minister himself, they hope if he sees insuperable difficulties, he will carefully consider the question of nominating a substitute, as they would regard it as a serious misfortune if any Dominion were left unrepresented.

Arrangements made to publish this here on Wednesday morning. Please make arrangements to publish simultaneously.

LONG.

To the People of Newfoundland:

On Christmas Day I had conveyed to me by His Excellency the Governor the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, published above, containing a summons to me as your representative to the most important Council to which it is possible for man to be summoned, the deliberations of which will deal not alone with the tremendous issues which are now rending Europe asunder, but issues which for all time may make or mar the destinies of our race. I am required within a few weeks to attend the meetings of the Special War Conference of the Empire to be held in London. It will be the task of this Conference to formulate the terms upon which Peace may be concluded between the Governments of Europe whose armies are still, after two and a half years of war, in deadly conflict.

The paramount and responsible duty thus cast upon me by the Government of the King involves my absence from this Colony at a period when such absence as Prime Minister and the Leader of a Party may deeply affect my personal interests and those associated with me. Notwithstanding this, I do not for a moment hesitate. I see unerringly where my highest duty lies, and I have accordingly notified His Excellency to cable the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies my acceptance of his invitation.

Further, I am quite satisfied that those associated with me in the public life of the Colony, members of all political parties, as well as the great masses of the people whom we represent, will agree that in a great crisis such as that through which we are now passing, personal interests and considerations, which are small matters compared with the great duties to which we are called, must at all times be of secondary thought.

I shall immediately take this matter up with my colleagues as well as with the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition in the Legislature, with a view of considering the course which public business may take during my enforced absence from the country. In this I am quite sure I shall receive, as in the past, a ready and hearty support and co-operation from all quarters.

E. P. MORRIS.

December 26th, 1916.

Newfoundland's industries.

Sir Daniel Morris recently lectured on the wood-pulp, paper and other productions of Newfoundland at the Notting-hill High School, Holland-park-avenue.

Lady Campbell, who presided, said that these lectures had been arranged by the Women's Patriotic League in order to educate women as to the products of the Empire, so that after the war they would buy only those goods originating from our Colonies and our Allies.

Sir Daniel Morris gave the details of the wood-pulp industry which he communicated to the Royal Society of Arts in an address last April. He said that the industry had so developed that 80 per cent. of the paper used in this country and elsewhere was made from Newfoundland timber—black spruce and balsam fir. Other trees were utilized for pit props for coal mines. Lord Northcliffe had said that he and those associated with him chose Newfoundland for the manufacture of wood-pulp because they were certain that the war would come. They would not, therefore, spend money in building factories in Norway and Sweden. Nearly 10,000 of the inhabitants of the island were engaged in cod fishing, and a great portion of the fish were exported to South America. It was hoped that soon suitable ships would be acquired to send fish supplies to the English markets. —London Times.

Here and There.

BRITISH TOURNEY. — The Nfld. British Society are holding a card tournament at their rooms to-night. Poultry will be competed for.

ASSAULT CASE.—A resident of Torbay was arrested under warrant there last night, charged with assaulting the local constable. The case is postponed till to-morrow afternoon. Both men show signs of having had a rough encounter.

NO MAIL FROM BELL ISLAND.—Owing to the heavy sea now raging in Conception Bay, no mail was received from Bell Island to-day. This is partly due to the fact that the splendid wharf at Portugal Cove which was destroyed by a heavy sea a few years ago has not been repaired. On former occasions no matter how boisterous the seas this port was considered by experienced seamen as a place of safety.

ASK FOR MINARD'S LINIMENT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

How to Reply to Submarines.

London Telegraph:—Without delay the Allies should take the matter seriously in hand and adopt some such policy as this:

WAR POLICY.

1. Every merchant ship must be armed without delay.

2. Concerted action must be taken to protect merchant vessels, the best brains of the Allied navies, and particularly of the British Navy, being brought to bear on the problem. The resources of three great maritime Powers—Britain, France and Italy—are available.

POST WAR POLICY.

1. For every merchant ship sunk by the enemy an equivalent will be taken from her. That provision will apply to Allied as well as neutral shipping. The outlaw must be forced to make full restitution to all.

2. For every person murdered at sea—Allied or neutral—full compensation must be exacted for his dependents, German property, of which the Allies possess tens of millions sterling, being confiscated to settle the bill.

3. It must be agreed that until Germany has paid for her illegal and inhuman acts not a German ship shall be permitted to enter an Allied port, whatever decision on that matter neutrals in Europe may come to.

Unless German ships can obtain British coal at the various British and foreign coaling stations throughout the world those vessels cannot be used. The German merchant navy, in other words, will be useless.

Unless the Allies adopt some such policy, Germany may lose the war, but she may win at sea, after it is over, a commanding position and levy, by high freights, a heavy toll on the world's oversea commerce. The war is a maritime war, and the peace may be a maritime peace, to the advantage of Germany, unless this country and those countries which are fighting with it determine on a policy which must include immediate armament of every merchantman and a more vigorous, combined offensive against the enemy's submarines.

SENSIBLE GIFT for your Home would be a nice Rattan Chair or Rocker. We have a beautiful selection, bought before the advance and selling at the Genuine Old Prices. CALLAHAN, GLASS & CO., LTD.

dec18,tf

G. KNOWLING'S CENTRAL STORE.

We have just received another shipment of

Manufacturers' Remnants and Samples

OF HIGH-CLASS WINTER-WEIGHT

Cloakings and Tweeds,

consisting of Tweeds, Beavers, Caraculs, Tiger Cloths, etc., all in useful lengths from 2 yards up, suitable for Woman's and Girl's Winter Coats, Costumes, Skirts, Sport Coats and Boys' Overcoats, etc., and we can offer them at from

One-Third to One-Half

—OFF—

Regular Price.

We would advise an early inspection in order to secure what is a most exceptional bargain.

CENTRAL DRY GOODS **G. KNOWLING.** CENTRAL DRY GOODS

dec26,27,29,jan2

The White Shirt Week.

This week we are offering exceptionally fine value in

Stiff Bosomed White Shirts,

—at—

75c., $1.00, 1.20 & 1.60 each.

We can highly recommend their **wearing and good fitting qualities,** for they are **BRITISH MADE SHIRTS.**

A. & S. RODGER.

Commission to Handle Affairs of Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—The administration of the affairs of the city of Montreal will pass from the hands of the Mayor, Controllers and Aldermen, and be handled by a Commission, of which Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Alexander Lacoste and Senator Beaubien are the more important members, it was announced by a prominent member of the reform element this morning. The Aldermen and Controllers will be paid the balance of their salaries for their terms and be released. Mayor Martin is to be retained as ex-officio Chairman of the Commission, as he cannot be deposed. No appropriations will be made for five years, in an attempt to straighten out the city's financial tangle.

A special sub-commission consisting of Senators Beubien and Casgrain and F. J. Cockburn, the last-named an official of the Bank of Montreal, will arrange the question of a new franchise for the Montreal Tramways Company.

Not This Year, Though.

Montreal will not have a Commission government this year as proposed. This was decided upon at the meeting of the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature at Quebec today, because a referendum has already been provided for as to the abolition or retention of the Board of Control. The referendum is fixed for September next.

CONFINED TO HIS HOME.—Mr. W. J. Herder has been confined to his home for some days suffering from a slight indisposition. It will be some time before he is out and about again.

7TH ANNOUNCEMENT.

BARBADOS.

Everybody who goes to the West Indies likes Barbados. They like the temperature, it is tropically warm but tempered by the trade wind; they like the sea bathing, the best in the world; they like the appearance of the country, one big garden; and they like the hospitable ways of the people. There are no nicer people anywhere than one finds in Barbados, and a fortnight's holiday in this beautiful Island is indeed a rare pleasure.

Round trip tickets by the "Royal Mail" from Halifax to Demerara and return to St. John give passengers the stop-over privilege at Barbados.

Send your name and a booklet will be sent you.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY
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