



Evening Telegram

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MONDAY, October 28, 1918.

The Week's War.

The whole of the military operations, with their resultant successes, of the past week were somewhat overshadowed by the exchange of the peace notes between the United States and German Governments, and before the complete text of President Wilson's reply (which it may be presumed is final) a great diversity of opinion as to what the President actually meant, existed. Now that the public are in possession of the document in its entirety, the superficial perusal of it will dismiss for ever any doubt held that Mr. Wilson was giving way to Germany and being beguiled by German pretence. His note makes it perfectly plain that he does not trust the enemy spokesmen, and he tells them in unequivocal language that the only terms which can be considered are those of Unconditional Surrender. There is no temporising, in language clear and untrammelled by diplomatic verbiage the German Government is told the unavoidable truth. "If it (the United States Government) must deal with the military masters and monarchical rulers of Germany, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later, in regard to the obligations of the German Empire, it must demand NOT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT SURRENDER. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential truth unsaid."

While these diplomatic exchanges have been taking place, the war on the Western, or any front, has not ceased for an instant. British, French, Americans, Italians, Serbs, all have been making daily progress against the common enemy, Foch is preparing to deliver a coup de grace, by rushing the German armies out of Belgium, west of the river Meuse, and in his retreat the enemy has done some sprinting: at the same time withdrawing swiftly but successfully, and defending himself as he retreats. The object of his tactics is apparent, having for its purpose a retirement behind the Marne, where Holland will be on one of his flanks and the Ardennes hill country on the other, with Metz and the chain of the Rhine and Vosges fortresses further south. With this in view preparations have been made for the evacuation of Brussels, which have been expedited by the capture of Valenciennes and the advance of the British north of that city, and which should it reach Mons, twenty miles west, before the Germans can withdraw from the dangerous salient between Valenciennes and Ghent, will have the effect of closing the "pincers" of Foch very tightly and completely. So far the rapid advance of the Allies in Northern France and Belgium has bewildered the Germans, who have everywhere given ground under the steady pressure of the oncoming troops, and some reports were circulated early last week that the German armies were being withdrawn entirely from France and Belgium. That this will happen eventually will rest wholly with the success of Foch's "knockout". The loss of fifteen thousand of their men, cut off by the Belgians and forced to retreat into Holland, where they were at once interned, will prove serious to the German Commanders in this region. The Western battle front at present extends in an almost due north and south line, from the Dutch border, northeast of Ghent, to Crecy, northeast of Laon, and is somewhere about one hundred and ten miles in length. This line excludes the Germans from the larger part of Flemish territory in the West, and, with the exception of a narrow strip of country along the Belgian border, from Valenciennes southward to Longwy in Luxembourg, from all of Northern France. The crossing of the Scheldt and Sella Rivers will be a considerable factor in the further hustling of the Germans, for the advantages gained by these late operations, following the taking of Valenciennes, makes possible another "pincer" movement to the South. Mons, the capital of the Belgian Province of Hainault, is but 30 miles S. E. W. of Brussels, and forty due west of Namur at the bend of the Meuse running northeast. Down the river from Mezières is the city remaining railway line of retreat and supply for the German forces in

this region. The other line from Mezières through Luxembourg is now closely threatened and is under the fire of French and American guns. A great southern pocket or sack is thus in process of formation, its only opening being the neck between Mons and Namur. This city is at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre Rivers, and is 35 miles by rail southeast of Brussels, and has suffered so much by war, past and present, that it is of no interest now, excepting as a strategic point, for the possession of which the Allies will make strenuous efforts, notwithstanding that it is estimated that the German forces in this pocket are probably more than one million, with complete artillery and equipment, and who before being eventually obliged to withdraw will put up a stubborn resistance. That they will have to fight to a finish or surrender en bloc is obvious, as to remove this enormous number of men, even with adequate railway facilities, which the Germans now do not possess, would necessarily be an extremely slow undertaking. Should a withdrawal be preferable to surrender, these armies will be under close fire from the Allies on all sides, and having but one available railway system, as noted, the task will tax the retreating skill of the German staff to the utmost. Should they fail in effecting a successful retirement and capitulate to the Allies, it will be safe to assume that the war is over. But with the winter season approaching time is against the Allies, although they have reached much better fighting ground in their general advance, and are not likely to be held up in the same way as they were in Flanders during the closing months of 1917. The present obstacle to their main progress is the marshy valleys of the Lys and Scheldt to the North and those of the Oise farther South, but if they can get out of them by the early part of November, the going will be much better.

With two million American troops in France, fresh for the battle front, and marvellously well equipped in every way, we should, if the military chiefs are unhampered by diplomats and politicians, hear of some big things being done ere long. The coming week gives promise of being eventually prolific.

Aleppo.

The City of Aleppo, which was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars on Saturday morning, these being units from the army under command of General Sir Edmund Allenby, is in the north of Syria, capital of a Turkish province between the Rivers Orontes and Euphrates. It stands in a large hollow, surrounded by hills of limestone, beyond which is mere desert. Its fruitful gardens, celebrated for their excellent plantations of pistachios, are the sole contrast to the desolation enveloping the city, whose numerous cupolas, minarets, well paved streets, and stately houses, make it even now, one of the most beautiful of the Orient. Until the discovery of the sea-route to India, Aleppo was the principal emporium between Europe and Asia, supplying the East with silk and cotton fabrics, wool, gold and silver work. In 1822 an earthquake devastated the city. Five years later cholera broke out and five years afterwards (1832) Egyptian oppression completed the destruction wrought by both plague and cholera. Increase of trade has brought about partial recovery from the above misfortunes, and the city is still the principal emporium of the inland commerce of Northern Syria. Its port is Alexandretta, 77 miles S.E. on the Gulf of Scanderoon, in the N.E. angle of the Levant. Though a poor ill-built and unhealthy place, it has a transit trade of over £2,000,000 annually. Aleppo has a large trade in cotton and silk goods, skins, tobacco, wine and oil, and manufactures much admired cloth carpets, cloaks and soap. English goods are largely imported. The trade is mainly in the hands of the native Christians (Greeks and Armenians) who number

about 23,000, and have superseded the Europeans formerly doing business. The Jews who number about 8,000 are a wealthy community. A telegraph station on the Indo-European line is established here. The total population is 129,000.

Ordination Service

AT PORTUGAL COVE.

Yesterday morning, 22nd Sunday after Trinity, with the approval of the Public Health Board, His Lordship Bishop White, held his first Ordination Service at St. Peter's Church, Portugal Cove, there being no sickness of any kind in that thriving settlement. The church, though small, has a spacious chancel and the attending congregation were thus enabled to witness the whole of the impressive ceremony carried out with the wealth of imposing ritual characteristic of the Anglican Church. In the performance of her sacred rites. At this service, Mr. W. J. Rowe, of Queen's Theological College was made a deacon, and Revs. J. A. Meaden, B.A. (Queen's and Durham) of White Bay Mission, H. Gosse (Queen's) Change Islands Mission and V. W. Cunham (Queen's) Rose Blanche Parish, were ordained Priests. In the laying on of hands, His Lordship was assisted by Revs. Canon Smith and Bolt, Revs. S. M. Stewart, A. E. Tulk, J. Brinton and A. E. E. Legge. The candidates for both orders were presented by Rev. G. H. Bolt, M.A., examining chaplain, and the Ordination Sermon preached by Rev. A. E. Tulk, of Pouch Cove. Rev. J. Brinton acted as Chaplain to the Bishop.

Ordination in the Church of England, means the rite of conferring Holy Orders upon deacons and priests. Consecration is the word used for the rite of making a Bishop. They have always been conferred by laying on of hands with prayer, and words implying the character and authority of the order conferred. The canonical ages for admission into the sacred orders were and are—Deacon, 23; Priest 24 and Bishop 30 years; but a deacon may be made earlier by dispensation. Deacons' orders are conferred by the laying on of hands by a bishop. In making a priest, the priests present lay on hands together with the bishop, not as necessary to the conferring of Orders, but as a token of their concurrence, following the text: "Nec lecto nec gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." 1 Timothy, IV. 15. So in ancient times the priests present joined in the laying on of hands, consecrating with the Bishop who holds Communion. In consecrating a bishop the canons of the church require the concurrence of three bishops, though it is admitted that consecration by one bishop (not himself under any disability) is valid, though irregular.

Market Notes.

CODFISH.—The demand is excellent for all grades, with sales being bought at from \$13.40 to \$13.60, and in one case in order to complete a cargo, it is said that as high as \$14 was paid last week. No. 1, large size, more merchantable command from \$14 to \$14.50; medium and small \$13.50 to \$13.75, with West India all the way from \$8 to \$8.

COD OIL.—Common, which had gone off \$20 per ton some little time ago, has recovered a little, but not much keenness is shown in buying. Sales ex-schroeters were made last week at \$360 per ton and a few large lots changed hands at \$370 and \$380, but sales at these figures were not maintained. It is possible that with so much peace talk in the air, there will be less demand in future at present prices. This is also true of refined, which stands at \$2.70 per gallon on the local market. A recent advance of 15 cents in New York may boost a few cent rise here.

HEERING.—Nothing to report from any of the fishing centres. All the local holdings of last seasons, fall and spring, catch are all but exported. Prospects for the coming season look bright. New York has taken a considerable liking to our pack, of both kinds, consequently present Newfoundland has a hold on that market. The Trade Review in its weekly observations on fishery outlook and conditions, remarks that "it is up to our Fisheries Department to maintain this hold." In this we quite concur. It will show that this department has at last discovered why it was created and for what purpose. Split herring are quoted at \$8 per barrel and Scotch pack at \$17.

PROVISIONS.—Some lots of Standard Flour were sold to fishermen last week in lots of ten barrels at \$14.25 to \$14.40. The use of substitutes is now being largely practised and people are buying them from choice. No one is asking for White Flour now, nor would it be any use as the stock is practically exhausted, and there is none to come in. Last week's Pork prices are still holding, while Beef which recently advanced one dollar in the packing centres of the United States, will likely go higher, consequently local prices will rise. Though no figures have yet been given out, every anticipation is that the next consignments of sugar to the island will be higher in price. The lowest advance being estimated at one cent per pound. With importation from the West Indies at an end for some time and the Star John's stock of American Granulated limited, there is every reason for the closest economy in the use of this article. The molasses market remains unchanged, but it is predicted that the wholesale price will move up to one dollar per gallon by New Year. St. John's is still depending on the local supply of potatoes, which are selling from \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel.

For Sore Throat and Hoarseness use Nyal's Throat Pastilles, 30c. box at STAFFORD'S.

Sprinkling Windows.

Cleanliness is always to be admitted and one must admire the custom of turning a hose on the shop windows every morning, which freshens them up, thus leaving a pleasing impression and a clear view of the exhibited wares. But what we do object to is the custom of turning the hose on passers-by. Most people have baths at home, and even if they did not, a swim in the harbour will work the required trick. Only this morning we witnessed a man being served in this fashion; he was not at all pleased with the manner and method of his bathing.

For Sore Throat and Hoarseness use Nyal's Throat Pastilles, 30c. box at STAFFORD'S.

KNOWLING'S BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

Low Prices.

We wish to call your special attention to our Boys' Department which is well stocked with the best and leading Patterns in Boys' Suits.

Large Stocks.

CLYDE SUITS.



This very smart School or Sunday Suit is very much sought for. Two garment, belt on long coas and fancy collar, for boys age 2 to 8, according to size and quality.

\$3.60 to \$6.10.

SUFFOLK SUITS.

This make of suit is quite the latest put, but is already a great favorite, and with the sham vest look exceedingly smart. For boys 4 to 13 years, according to size and quality.

\$4.70 to \$7.75.

NORFOLK SUITS.

Two garment suits, always sure to please the most exacting tastes; made in the very latest Scotch and English Tweeds.

\$3.60 to \$7.50,

according to size and quality, for age 2 to 13 years.

Navy Serge,

\$7.35 to \$7.75.



CORDUROY VELVET.

We have just received a special line of Corduroy Velvet Suits in the following colours: Purple, Fawn, Navy, Brown and Green; to fit 3 to 8 years,

\$7.40 to \$7.90.

RUGBY SUITS.

Suitable for all weather and occasions, can be had in long or short pants.

Tweed, short pants \$6.50 to \$15.50

Navy Serge \$12.60 to \$13.50

For age 10 to 17 years.

Long Pants Suits, for age 13 to 17 years, according to size and quality

\$6.60 to \$17.00.

BOYS' KILT JERSEY SUITS.

Just a few of these Jersey Kilts in the following colours: Saxe, Navy, Cream and Tan,

\$1.00 to \$2.00.



SAILOR SUITS.

Navy Blue Serge, very strong and durable, always looks smart and dressy, for age 2 to 13 years, according to size and quality,

\$2.40 to \$5.40.

KENSINGTON SUITS.

About 40 suits we are offering at giving away prices for boys age 3 to 6 years,

\$3.25 to \$3.95.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS.

We have a splendid assortment of Boys' Fleeced Cashmere Jersey Suits in the following shades: Navy, Brown, Saxe and Cream,

\$1.35 to \$1.65.

G. KNOWLING, Ltd.

Here and There.

When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets and Collops, try ELLIS'.

CASE OF DIPHTHERIA.—A young woman of Bannerman St., was removed to hospital on Saturday, suffering from diphtheria.

REPORTER WANTED FOR "The Evening Telegram." Application to be made by Letter ONLY.—oct14,tf

PATIENTS DISCHARGED.—Two patients were discharged from Grenfell Hall yesterday, having recovered from the disease.

EXRESS PASSENGERS.—Following first class passengers arrived on today's express:—E. Soper, L. F. H. Pend, Rev. J. R. Saint-B. R. and Mrs. Miller, Miss M. Duff, N. H. Gosse, Miss E. Mitchell, Rev. Fr. Joy, A. and Mrs. Penny, Mrs. F. C. Alderidge.

DONATE ORANGES.—Donations of oranges, which are beneficial in the treatment of Spanish Influenza, would be welcomed at the Grenfell Hall Hospital.

MISTER MAN.—Do you want a good Suit of Clothes or Overcoat, made as good or better than you ever wore? If you do, give us your next order, and be one of our satisfied customers and help us to advertise our good work. SPURRELL the Tailor, 365 Water Street.—oct5,ed,tf

MARRIED.

On the 26th October, 1918, at North Cotes (Lincolnshire), by the Reverend Henry C. H. Johnson, Rector, uncle of the bride, Estelle Marie, (Jill), daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Johnson, to Lieutenant Wilfred Lee Topple, Tenth Yorkshire Regiment, (Machine Gun Corps).

DIED.

After a few days illness of influenza and pneumonia, Mrs. Sidel, wife of Otto Sidel, aged 24 years, (formerly Miss Fowler, South River), leaving a husband, child, father and brother and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss. Funeral took place on Saturday evening, Rev. Ershler officiated. On Saturday, Oct. 26th, of bronchial pneumonia, Wilfred, darling child of Jacob S. and Edna Bradley, aged 3 years.

Our little bud so young and fair called home from us so soon. Just came to show how to sweet. A flower in Paradise may bloom. This morning, Edward, darling child of James and May Wilson, aged 2½ years. Last evening, after a long illness, Mary Brennan, aged 48 years, leaving a husband, three daughters and five sons to mourn their sad loss; funeral on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, Torbay Road; friends will please accept this, the only, intimation. —R. I. P.

There passed peacefully away on Oct. 26th, after a short illness, John Ford, aged 78 years, leaving two sons, two daughters, two brothers and two sisters to mourn their sad loss; funeral this afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, from his late residence, 7 British Square, at the Insane Asylum, after a short

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of my dear Pte. William J. Collins, who died of dysentery in Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 28th, 1915.

FOR SALE—Overland.

Car; five passenger, in running order; immediate delivery; apply to R. E. NELL.—oct21,tf

Just Received: Long and D. Handle, Round Point and Square Top SHOVELS.

Carriages, Shot, Gun Caps, Chain Cart Traces, Chain Back Bands, Halter Chains, Cow Ties, Cart Breaching Chains, Coil Chain, Rubber & Leather Belting, Draught Stopping.

G. Knowling, Limited.

oct22,25,28

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

11.00 a.m.

BIG DEATH LIST.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27. (Via London, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The influenza epidemic has progressively declined in the last four days. Deaths in Bombay City alone, since September 10th, total 13,394.

BADGES OF INFAMY.

LONDON, Oct. 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Lord Chancellor Finlay, speaking at the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee dinner given by the Royal Gal. at the House of Lords to-day, said that Belgium had not only resisted the German armies but also the insidious intrigues of the German government. He spoke of the deportation of the women of Lille as a crime calling to heaven for vengeance. Submarine commanders were awarded iron crosses for sinking passenger vessels, hence the iron crosses were badges of infamy. (Cheers.)

FREEDOM FOR ALL.

LONDON, Oct. 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Premier Hughes, the popular Premier of Australia, was given the freedom of Hull to-day. Replying to this honor, he said that we had come, as it were, to the very point of victory, and the air was full of the enemy's cries for peace. The enemy had been brought to his knees and his eyes were dimmed, not with the light of hope, but with the agony induced by those who he thought would be his victims. Was anybody in Great Britain so foolish as to believe that the German of to-day was different from the German of 1914? What was it to us whether the Kaiser or his grandson ruled, or whether Socialists stood where Hindenburg stood? These were outward things. We wanted enduring peace and punishment for the nation that made the war, so that throughout the ages other nations would be prevented from doing likewise.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

PARIS, Oct. 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Paris Echo says that Ludendorff resigned because he saw the impossibility of continuing the war. He says, Germany will represent a retirement of Ludendorff as a new proof of the subordination of the military to the civil power, but this will receive no one. Ludendorff, who four months ago made the Reichstag and the German people believe that the fall of Paris was imminent, now disappears because he is beaten, and a desperate Germany is faced with capitulation.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

AT FRENCH HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reuter's correspondent cables this evening: General Debeney's army, after three days and nights unintermitted fighting, dislodged the enemy from the Hornum line, pursuing him on the next line a few miles northward. There has been no harder fighting than that in which the French, British and Belgian armies were engaged. It was the advance of the Anglo-Belgians, north, that caused Marshal Foch to order the back attack of the Oise. General Peles has since engaged three French armies successfully and successfully, the battle to-day extended from the front to the Aisne. The German know what is at stake and are fighting as they did in 1914. Their machine gunners are covering their entry in retreat to-day and are endeavouring to hold their positions rather than surrender.

RIOTING IN HUNLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—It is persistently reported that riots of daily occurrence in various parts of Germany, resulting in considerable loss of life and property, the lack of raw material, especially explosives, is seriously hampering munition works, and it is stated that Krupp's have been compelled to make many workers.

PROGRESS CONTINUES.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 26. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reuter's correspondent cables: The British front, although we have cleared less territory this week, and fewer prisoners than last week, on all the evidence of prisoners, from what we have seen during the advance, we know that we have not the enemy very heavy losses. The advance of the British front, the rate they went forward last week, for the need to restore command.