

(Continued from page 2.)

crisis is the refusal of the Germans to transfer the adjourned meeting of the peace conference from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm. The financial situation in Hungary seemingly is not what it was once for the seventh-war loan from which it was expected eight billion kronen would be realized brought forth only three million kronen. According to reports the greater part of the amount subscribed was forced from the leading banks, the populace generally taking only an insignificant portion of it.

London Jan. 7.—The British parols have again crossed the Piave River, the war office announces. They forced a passage at various points, causing alarm in the enemy lines. The text of today's communication follows: "There have been reciprocal bursts of fire between Piave and Cansiglio in the Carnic Alps. The more intense activity on the part of medium calibre enemy guns in the Zugna region of the Lagarina Valley. On the Asiago Plateau our batteries made effective shots against enemy transports and troops on the march behind the lines."

"There also has been activity by reconnoitering detachments North of Costalunga. Austrian parties were driven back and followed up by our patrols, which made a few prisoners. Violent concentrations of fire by our batteries against enemy positions between the Frenzola Valley and the Brenta Valley have been answered by persistent shelling of our lines. Enemy positions and the rear areas between Vidor and Ponte Priuli have been repeatedly shelled with excellent results by French and British batteries. At some points British patrols have forced the Piave and caused alarm in the enemy's lines. On the plain there has been moderate artillery activity. In Albania, on the Osum river, a large enemy detachment, which at dawn Sunday attacked our Albanian bands, was driven back by our regular troops who had promptly arrived on the scene."

London, Jan. 7.—A raid attempted early this morning south-east of Ypres, says the report from British headquarters in France, "was repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire. The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele."

Paris, Jan. 7.—Heavy artillery fire occurred during last night near Bezonvaux and Chambray, northeast of Verdun, the war office announcement said today. A German raid on French trenches north of Hill 304, on the opposite bank of the Meuse, was repulsed. The text of the statement reads: "In the Champagne, our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Monthaut. On the left bank of the Meuse, was repulsed an attempted German raid upon our trenches north of Hill 304. On the right bank the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Bezonvaux and Chambray. In the sector north of St. Mihiel, a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front. During the day of January 5th, four German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots and a fifth by our special guns. The situation arising from the disagreement between the Teutonic allies and the Bolshevik leaders in Russia still remains clouded owing to lack of definite information concerning the trend the negotiations are taking or whether they have entirely ceased. An unofficial despatch from Petrograd quotes M. Radek, one of the Bolshevik delegates who has been treating with Americans and Germans in Petrograd, as declaring that the Bolsheviks is definitely strengthening the fighting front, but that the Russians will accept no help from the Entente Allies if they are forced to fight again, as the Russians are fighting for an ideal and not for conquest. Two working classes, added M. Radek, these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to the department of justice agents. Tonight there were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors.

Meantime the German social democratic party has come out strongly against the German plans of annexation as set forth at Brest-Litovsk conference and in a resolution has declared that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The resolution added that the party is resolved resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguising annexation.

London, Jan. 7.—A despatch received here from the Russian wireless service says that 25,000 soldiers in the region of Kovno have revolted. German deserters state that in consequence of the government drafting all soldiers below the age of thirty-five for despatch to the western front, the aforementioned number of men rebelled and marched out of the battle line. They then entrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against the other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolt and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters declared that one of the motives for the revolt was that the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement.

Berlin, Jan. 7, via Luga.—German troops yesterday penetrated the French lines near Juvincourt, on the Aisne front and northeast of Avocourt and west Bazinvaux, on the Verdun front, and captured numerous prisoners and some machine guns, the German war office announced today. In Ailly Wood in the St. Mihiel salient, the French made two attempts to penetrate the German trenches without success. In the Champagne French attacks were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. Fifteen Etrian airplanes and four captive balloons were shot down on Friday and Saturday by the Germans as the result of aerial flights and anti-aircraft fire.

The peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolshevik government in Russia have been "temporarily suspended" by the Germans. From the magazine advises the rock upon which a continuation of the peace talks split was the demand of the Russians that the conference be resumed at Stockholm, instead of at Brest-Litovsk. Dissatisfied with the proposals for peace made by the Teutonic Allies before the recess of the Brest-Litovsk Conference, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, had been insisting on the deliberations being held on neutral soil instead of at the German eastern headquarters. The Germans, however, had been equally as firm in their determination not to treat with the Russians at any other place than Brest-Litovsk.

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Norfolk, Va., Jan. 1.—Nearly two blocks in the heart of Norfolk's business district, including the Monticello hotel, were destroyed, three men were killed, and a score more injured, in a series of explosions and fires today which both the police and naval authorities believe were incendiary. The fire had been checked to night, but still was burning fiercely in the ruins. The loss is roughly estimated at more than \$2,000,000. Three distinct explosions in as many buildings, one after the fire once virtually had been brought under control, led to the general belief that enemy agents were at work. Mayor Mayo practically placed the city under martial law by turning this situation over to naval officers, and some 2,500 marines and blue-jackets from nearby naval stations assisted the police and home guards in maintaining order and preventing vandalism.

Naval patrols rounded up suspicious persons throughout the afternoon while five men were arrested as suspects. Two of working classes, added M. Radek, these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to the department of justice agents. Tonight there were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors.

during the day, but neither the successful in increasing the daily returns of Canadian freight cars the numbers held in the United States continue to increase. The influence of the minister of railways is to be asked, so that direct pressure may be brought to bear upon Secretary McAdoo in his new capacity, as director-general of the great hundred and fifty American railways.

Falling floors and walls took toll of firemen and naval guards. One fireman was killed and seven others hurt in the collapse of an upper floor of the Monticello hotel in the day and tonight two firemen and several sailors were caught in a falling wall of the Lenox building. Three were brought out badly hurt, but two others were left in the debris. The explosion first was in a cloak and hat shop near the Monticello. The second was on the sixth floor of that hotel after the first fire was practically under control and the third in the Lenox building, which later was destroyed. When the second explosion occurred, Mayor Mayo put the naval authorities in charge. They placed patrols throughout the business district, threw a cordon of marines and blue-jackets around the fire district, began picking up persons unable to account for themselves. Department of justice agents joined with the city detective force in seeking to unravel the mystery of the explosion. Just at dusk the fire in the Monticello broke out afresh and despite the heroic work of the firemen and sailors, the Lenox, Carpenter and Tassell buildings, six story structures across the street were wrecked.

There will be no escape from conscription on the part of Canadian railway men who were exempted on the application of the railways, but who may be taking advantage of the situation, to stay at home, instead of turning out to help move trains in the winter weather. At the meeting this afternoon an order was made by which all the railways in Canada are required to report the number of days worked by each man who secured exemption on the application of the railways. The names of such men will be sent to the exemption tribunal with notification that the request for their exemption has been withdrawn.

\$100,000 Fire in Gloucester Bay

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 30.—Fire today destroyed St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Convent and the Globe House at Gloucester Bay. Only a small portion of the South wing of the convent is left standing and that is completely gutted. The origin of the fire is not exactly known. The theory that is given the most credence is that the fire was caused by a defective gas in the rear part of the church.

There were about twenty sisters in the convent at the time the fire started but all were safely taken out. There was a very heavy gale blowing at the time and it is said that sparks and burning embers were carried as far as Caledonia. It is estimated that the loss will be between one hundred and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The church was insured for forty-two thousand dollars, the convent about one-third covered, while on the Globe House there was only a small amount.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor of St. Ann's parish, who has been in ill health for some time, remained on the scene until the flames had completed their work. On being taken to a private house he collapsed and was reported very ill last night.

Will Clear Up Traffic.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—The Canadian railway war board met this afternoon and made a number of far-reaching decisions affecting traffic conditions in Canada. The board ordered one of the best known traffic experts in Canada to leave at once for the Niagara frontier. He is to supervise and expedite the movement of coal and other traffic, so that the freight each day is divided up among all the Canadian railways, irrespective of how the cars may have been routed. It was explained that this is a precautionary step to make absolutely certain that the full capacity of the Canadian roads is used so as to prevent any possible congestion on their part. Another order was made by which all the railway ferries plying between Detroit and Windsor will be pooled. This is with a view to putting down fuel consumption.

The prestige of the government of Canada is to be requested to back up the Canadian railways, represented by the Canadian railway war board in their effort to get back from the United States the 23,000 freight cars now overdue from the American roads. While the efforts of the board have been

successful in increasing the daily returns of Canadian freight cars the numbers held in the United States continue to increase. The influence of the minister of railways is to be asked, so that direct pressure may be brought to bear upon Secretary McAdoo in his new capacity, as director-general of the great hundred and fifty American railways.

The co-operation of the government is to be further requested in regard to this fuel situation as it affects the railway. The railway war board this afternoon addressed the Dominion fuel controller, C. A. Magarath, requesting that the American mines be required, through the United States fuel controller, to furnish a better quality of coal to Canada. Not only have the prices on coal for Canadian railways risen enormously, but the number of heat units per ton has dropped.

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Local and Other Items

Very cold weather prevails throughout Spain. At Madrid the thermometer registered 12 below. Coal is short and there are many deaths.

Mr. A. D. Wilson, State Food Administrator, says there is surplus of forty to one hundred million bushels of potatoes in the United States.

An ambitious programme of national shipbuilding is to be carried out as a policy of the Union Government. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne has announced plans designed to utilize to their fullest capacity the Canadian yards and established rolling mills as essential to the industry.

Thousands of bushels of flour, wheat and potatoes were burned in a fire that destroyed Shanahan's flour mill in West Reading, Penn., on the 8th. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Supreme court met in this city on Tuesday, his Lordship Chief Justice Matheson presiding, the associate judges being also in attendance. There is one criminal case, in which the Grand Jury found a true bill.

Father Miles Tompkins, of the diocese of Antigonish, who was appointed to a Chaplaincy in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1915, and who has served twenty months in France, has according to cable advices, been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and devotion to duty.

The American steamship "Suruga," a vessel of 4,437 tons gross register and owned by the New York and Oriental Steamship Company was torpedoed and compelled to run ashore on December 27th, while in Mediterranean waters according to report received by insurance.

Fire broke out in the Royal Palace at La Granja, Spain at eleven o'clock Monday morning and before it could be checked it spread to a nearby church, which, with the palace, was destroyed. Very few of the valuable pictures and art objects in the palace were saved. The loss will aggregate several million dollars.

It is stated that twin brothers in Scotland enlisted in the same company and were sent together to France. In the effort of the board have been

through the left ankle at the same time the bullets in both cases lodging in the right foot. The men were brought to England together and are in a hospital on adjoining cots.

The first public presentation of a military medal in this province since the great war, took place in the executive council chamber, Charlotte town, on Saturday. It had been won by Pte. Aeneas P. McAuley, of St. George's, who was killed in action, and was presented by His Honor Lieut. Governor McDonald to the soldiers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand MacAuley.

The food situation in the Allied countries of Europe is graver than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war and is giving the American Government officials deep concern. Official reports picture extreme food shortage in England, France and Italy. The fact that conditions in Germany and Austria are far worse offers the only grounds for optimism in viewing the situation.

Higher prices for potatoes than those now prevailing will not be permitted. The Food controller is sending a letter to this effect to all wholesale handlers of potatoes, stating that any attempt to secure higher prices will be dealt with promptly. If retail dealers should attempt to charge an unreasonable profit on potatoes, the Food controller is prepared to fix the margin of profit, and, if necessary, to fix maximum prices.

Important Changes In Train Schedules

General Time Changes on the Canadian Government Railways on January 6th.

Maritime Express will be the Daily Through Train.

Important changes in the train schedules of the Canadian Government Railways will go into effect on January 6th, 1918. The Ocean Limited now running daily between Montreal and Halifax will after that date leave Montreal daily except Saturday at 6:40 p. m., instead of 7:00 p. m., and arrive at Halifax daily except Sunday at 11:40 a. m. The Westbound Ocean Limited will leave Halifax daily except Sunday at 7:45 a. m., and arrive in Montreal at 3:45 a. m., daily except Monday.

The Maritime Express will be the daily through train, leaving Montreal at 9:25 a. m. and arriving at Halifax at 4:00 p. m., and leaving Halifax westbound at 8:00 p. m. and arriving in Montreal at 7:40 p. m. It will be seen that the schedules of both trains have been lengthened slightly so as to give a little more running time during the period of difficult operating conditions.

The new time table will not greatly affect the local train service, and but few changes are predicted in the branch lines, excepting to alter the schedules of the connecting trains with the through express. The service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland is now via Cape Tormentine, and on and after December 31st the car ferry "Prince Edward Island" will leave Port Jordon, P. E. I., after the arrival of the morning express trains from Charlottetown and Summerside, and arrive at Cape Tormentine to connect with a train leaving there at 10:30 a. m. and arriving at Sackville at 12:05 noon, connecting thence with the Ocean Limited westbound, and with No. 18 express for Truro. The afternoon passenger train to connect with the steamer will leave Sackville at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2:30 p. m., affording a connecting for passengers for the Island on trains No. 190, 4, and 18.

The changes of January 6th will also bring about the start of a direct passenger service between Quebec and Montreal via the new Quebec bridge. The local express train No. 45 and 46 will perform this service for the present, No. 45 leaving Quebec at 3:45 p. m. and arriving in Montreal at 10:25 p. m. daily except Sunday. No. 46 will leave Montreal at 1:15 a. m. and arrive in Quebec at 1:35 a. m. These trains will run in and out of the Palais Station. The daily express trains between Edmundston and Lévis will henceforth run in and out of Quebec Bridge and will not touch at Lévis. The Ocean Limited will continue to make their regular stops at Lévis and the Quebec connection with these trains will be by the ferry.

Result by districts.

1st District 799
2nd District 550
3rd District 537
4th District 495
5th District 461
Total 2762

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last, Feast of the Epiphany, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald as high priest, Revs. Joseph Gallant and William V. McDonald, as deacons of honor, Rev. Father Poirer deacon of office and Rev. Frank McQuaid sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Hughes, Master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Maurice McDonald. In the evening His Lordship officiated at Solemn Pontifical Vespers, assisted at Mass. After Vespers, the desire of our most gracious Sovereign King George, that prayers should be offered in the churches, for the safety and success of the Empire was complied with. The Anthem *Domine Salvam Fac Regem*, and the Litany of the Saints were sung by the choir. The services concluded with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th January 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 4, from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Montreal, via the I. A. R. I., next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Charlottetown, and at the office of the I. A. R. I., at 19-7-9.

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LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind as well to go into a suit.

We guarantee that you will get, and all our clothes have that finish, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is appreciated by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

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TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalogue of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann's" Recipe Book.

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