

WEATHER FORECAST.

TORONTO, Noon.—Strong winds, cloudy, with local falls of snow or rain. Drink WELCH'S Grape Juice.

# THE EVENING TELEGRAM

VOLUME XXXIX.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1917.

\$3.00 PER YEAR.

NUMBER 301.

## ELLIS & CO.,

Limited.  
203 Water Street.

Wish to thank their many patrons for the liberal patronage given them during 1917, and now wish them, one and all, A Happy, Prosperous and Peaceful New Year.



## Public Notice!

Persons entering this Colony from the United States of America or from Canada having Passports must present the same at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, St. John's, to be vised, or, in the event of their not visiting St. John's, to the nearest Magistrate or Collector of Customs.

Persons belonging to the Dominion of Canada who enter this Colony with Canadian Permits must present the same to the Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's, to be vised, or, in the event of their not visiting St. John's, to the nearest Collector of Customs.

Persons from Canada, the United States or other countries, before leaving Newfoundland, must obtain from the Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's, a Permit to embark either at St. John's or Port aux Basques. In the event of their not visiting St. John's, they must apply to the nearest Collector of Customs, who will file their application to the Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's.

R. A. SQUIRES,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
December 29, 1917. dec29,31

## Patriotic Association! Employment Committee

To enable the Committee to find Employment for honourably discharged Soldiers and Naval Reservists, Employers seeking help and men seeking employment should communicate their wishes to

H. W. MATTHEWS, Secretary,  
Colonial Bldg., St. John's.  
pet1.m.th.ter



## CUT IN PRICES.

OUR PRICES NOW ARE

- Steak, 40c. per lb.
- Roasting Beef, 30 & 35c. lb.
- Frying Beef, 30c. lb.
- Stewing Beef, 25c lb

W. L. GUNNOY



We Wish Our Patrons and Friends A Bright and

BOWRING BROTHERS, Ltd.,  
Grocery.



## 5c. The Crescent Picture Palace. 5c.

AFTERNOON, 2.15; NIGHT, 7.30.

A GREAT NEW YEAR FEATURE PROGRAMME.  
Presenting June Day in

## "Heartaches."

A picturization of Daniel Carson Goodman's play of the sunshine and shadows of life, produced as a Lubin super-feature in 4 reels.

Day Don in "OTTO'S CABBARET"—A great comedy.  
PROFESSOR McARTHUR PLAYS A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF NEW MUSIC.

Admission for Adults New Year's Afternoon, 10c; Children, 5c.

## Our Greeting!

1918.

May the Year in its dawning hold fair promises of good things for all, and its twilight bring their fulfilment.

## U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.

ST. JOHN'S.

## Stock-Taking.

Our Stores will be closed for Stocking on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918.

## F. Smallwood.

## ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. Notice to Quarrymen.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Spawls" will be received until Thursday, 3rd January, 1918, at 4 o'clock p.m., for delivery in the West End of the City, near the Promenade, One thousand five hundred (1500) tons Quarry Spawls.

Also for delivery in the East End, on the old Railway Property. Two thousand two hundred (2200) tons Quarry Spawls. The Spawls are to be delivered at the rate of thirty tons per day.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,  
J. L. SLATTERY,  
Sec.-Treasurer.

dec31,21

## HAVE SOME!

An irresistible invitation when the dish contains

## APOLLO CHOCOLATES.

You don't know how really delicious candy can be unless you have tasted these famous Apollo Chocolates.

They come in an extended variety of packages, containing delicately flavored Creams, Nuts, Jellies and other exquisite centres. They are always fresh and uniform in goodness.

Will gladly show you the various packages.

When you say "Have some chocolates" it means much more when they're Apollos.

Peter O'Mara,  
The Druggist,  
45-45 WATER ST. WEST.  
dec19,12m

## St. John's General Hospital.

### Notice.

The large and increasing number of visitors to the General Hospital of Sunday afternoons has become a great inconvenience and results in conditions detrimental to the well-being of the patients. Relatives of patients who are seriously ill can at all times obtain permission to see them, but it has become necessary to restrict the general admission of visitors on Sunday afternoons in future to those who have previously obtained tickets. These tickets may be secured upon application at the Hospital any time during the week, but will not be issued on Sundays. Intending visitors will therefore have to obtain tickets not later than Saturday afternoon. Children will not be permitted.

L. E. KEGAN,  
Superintendent.  
dec22,61,60d

## Grove Hill Bulletin

THIS WEEK.

Wreaths, Crosses, Floral Designs and Decorations at shortest notice. Outport orders given prompt attention.

Terms: Strictly Cash.  
PHONE 247.

J. McNEIL,  
Waterford Bridge Road.

## Now Landing

## Anthracite Coal, All Sizes.

M. MOREY & CO.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE



## THE STANDARD MFG. CO.,

Limited,

Wishes YOU the

Compliments of the Season.

## WE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS.

In stock, a large assortment of DRESS GOODS

—in—  
Poplins, Cotton Cashmeres, Canton Cordes, Meltons, Plaids, Chepe de Chene, Serges, Whipcords, Satin Cloths, Tweeds, Voiles, Sport Goods, Plain and Corded Velvets, Embroideries.

## PRICES RIGHT.

## GARNEAU LIMITED,

Wholesale Dry Goods, 1st Floor T. A. Hall, Duckworth Street.  
aug28,m.l.m Phone 727. P. O. Box, 34.

## Financial Department!

We again call attention that our FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT is now at your services for the Sale or Purchase of Newfoundland Government Debentures, Shares in Local Industries, Company Stocks and Bonds, and Real Estate Mortgages, Acts as Trustee, Liquidator or Assignee for the benefit of Creditors. Write or consult us for your wants in this Department. Information cheerfully furnished and satisfaction guaranteed.

## FRED J. ROIL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT BROKERS,  
Smallwood Building, Duckworth Street.

## THE FAMOUS EMERSON PLAYER PIANO

To Arrive

Intending purchasers would do well to compare this magnificent instrument with others, as well as prices and terms.

## CHARLES HUTTON,

Sole Agent Newfoundland.

## Ships' Spars.

We have arranged for constant supply of Oregon Pine Spars, which we will in future keep in stock for the convenience of the ship-building trade. We can provide exact lengths and sizes if timely notice is given by prospective purchasers.

We also continue to stock all sizes of timber and plank.

## Horwood Lumber Co., Ltd.

dec14,101,60d

## When Selecting Your New Year's Gifts

You will find it to your advantage to see our large and varied assortment of USEFUL and PLEASING PRESENTS for Ladies and Gents. Give us a call, we have just what you need.

William Frew

## WANTED!

At once, 15 Girls, for light work in Factory. Good wages paid. Apply to IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO (Nfld.) Ltd., between hours of eight and six.

dec29,31,s,m,1

## WANTED!

### Dwelling House to Rent

6 or 8 rooms; locality central. Apply by letter to

H. B. C., This Office

dec27,41

## HOWARD J. McDOUGALL,

Chartered Accountant,  
Office: McBride's Cove.  
dec16,191,m,w,s

## FOR SALE!

### "Schr. Norman O.,"

59 TONS.

Built St. Jacques 1910. For further particulars apply to Captain on board at Harvey's wharf, or

JOHN T. CHEESEMAN,  
dec31,60d,tf Crosbie Hotel

## Knights of Columbus!

The regular meeting of Terra Nova Council, No. 1452, will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan 1st, 1918, at 8.30 o'clock.

C. J. CAHILL,  
Fin. Secretary

dec31,11

FOR SALE—Humber Light Twin Cylinder Motor Cycle, in excellent condition; bargain for cash; apply at this office. dec19,17

WANTED—By a Single Gentleman, in central part of the city Board and Lodging—two rooms with modern conveniences; apply, stating terms, to P. Q., Evening Telegram. dec17,61

FOR SALE—Four or five cases Small Pica (11 point) Type, will be sold cheap. Apply at THE EVENING TELEGRAM Office. nov17,17

FOR SALE—Two New Single Sleighs; apply LAWRENCE BROS. dec29,31

WANTED—Two or three Gentlemen Boarders; comfortable home, hot and cold water baths; near street car; apply "W. M.", care this office. dec31,31

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—A Girl for General Housework; to a suitable person good wages will be paid; apply 27 Monroe Street. dec31,11

WANTED—A General Servant; apply to MRS. THOS. GODDEN, 33 Cochrane Street. dec29,21

WANTED—Immediately, a General Maid, where another maid is kept; apply at this office. dec29,17

WANTED—A General Servant; references required; apply to MRS. BURNHAM, 17 Military Road. dec28,31

WANTED—A General Servant, in a family of three; apply to MRS. O'BRIEN, 16 Cabot St. dec26,11

WANTED—A Lad to make out and collect accounts and make himself generally useful about shop; apply by letter to "C", this office. dec28,31

WANTED—At Once, General Servant; apply, with reference, after 1 p.m., "SUNNYSIDE", Monkstown Road. dec27,17

WANTED—By 15th January, 1918, an Editor for the "Evening Telegram." All applications in writing, and will be strictly confidential. dec26,17

WANTED—20 Laborers; apply NEWFOUNDLAND ATLANTIC FISHERIES, LTD. dec26,17

WANTED—A Boy of about 15 years of age to drive a horse; apply to A. PARSONS, New Gower Street. dec24,17

WANTED—One Intelligent Man for shell work; returned soldier given preference; apply N.F.I.D. SHELL CO. dec20,17

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE

**You Get Better Cough Syrup by Making it at Home**

What's more, you save about \$2 by it. Easily made and costs little.

You'll never really know what a fine cough syrup you can make until you prepare this famous home-made remedy. You not only save \$2 as compared with the ready-made kind, but you will also have a more effective and dependable remedy in every way. It overcomes the usual coughs, throat and chest colds in 24 hours—relieves even whooping cough quickly.

Get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) from any good drug store, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Here you have 16 ounces—a family supply—of the most effective cough syrup that money can buy—at a cost of only 25 cents or less. It never spoils.

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting cough syrup have caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relief comes almost immediately. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Deceived AND Disowned BUT True as Steel!**

CHAPTER XIV.  
**THE RED CROSS KNIGHT.**

Olive was as pale as her lover.

"Lord Cravenden," she said. "I cannot."

He started, then stood motionless beside her.

"You cannot!" he said hoarsely.

"You mean you—you send me away; there is no hope?"

"No, no. I will not let you deceive yourself," said Olive, in distress.

"You mean—you can't mean—that you love some one else?" he questioned.

For a moment her face flushed; then she said, in a low voice full of dignity:

"You have no right to ask that, I think."

"No," he said, hoarsely. "I have no right. Forgive me! Forgive me, as you will soon forget me. Olive—Miss Seymour, I shall not trouble you again. I accept my sentence. After tonight, I will go away, perhaps for years—you shall not be annoyed by my presence any more."

He held out his arm to take her back to the ballroom; but she shrank away.

"No—I will stay a little while. Please leave me, Lord Cravenden."

She held out her hand in farewell to him, and he raised it to his lips; then he drew aside the curtain that screened the recess, and left her.

As he did so, a figure in red—Sophistopholes—raised his hand to her scarlet feather in his cap; and forgan Verner, from the opposite end of the ballroom, nodded in answer, and came across to him.

"Now," said Normanby. "Now is your time. Quick! Before she has time to leave the place."

"But—but," stammered Morgan, "how do you know she has refused him?"

"Look at his face!" said Normanby scornfully. "Go, man—go!" He pushed Morgan forward.

Morgan reached the recess, when a sudden fear seized him, and he sought himself of some excuse for not entering the Hon's den. And then he remembered that he had in his pocket a letter from Polly—it was the

letter that Polly had given to Reuben, and which he had posted after all—which Morgan, in his hurry to dress for the ball, had thrust unread into his pocket. The time required for the perusal of the letter would give him the respite he wanted. So with a trembling hand, Morgan Verner opened the missive and read as follows:

"My Dear, Dear Morgan: I hope you will forgive my writing to you, but I am so dreadfully unhappy and I miss you so. Father wants me to marry Reuben, and oh, dear, dear Morgan I believe I shall have to if you don't come back quick. I don't know what to do and though Reuben don't care for me a bit, I'm afraid, not likin to tell father he is wrong, I shall have to—I do for you and you only and am tryin to make myself a lady fit to be your wife—so come back quick to your own devoted POLLY."

It was a pathetic letter—confused, ill-spelled, tear-stained—but it was more effectual than all Normanby's hints and lectures. Morgan loved Polly Styles—as much as it was possible for his selfish nature to love any one except himself. Now, therefore, he thrust the note into the blue silk waistband of his Romeo costume, and turned savagely on Normanby, who had suddenly come back to him, chafing at the delay.

"Let me alone, Normanby," he whispered fiercely. "Here is a letter I have just found in my pocket, and it's from the other—the little girl I told you about."

"What does it matter, you idiot?" said his friend, losing his habitual calm for the moment.

"Yes," said Morgan, "it matters, and I don't care what you say, but I won't go in there—I'm hanged if I do." Having thus spoken he thrust Polly's letter into his pocket, and, pushing aside the angry Normanby, returned to the ballroom.

CHAPTER XV.  
**IDLE WORDS.**

IT was the morning after the ball, and Olive sat in her boudoir with the blinds down, under the pretense of resting from the fatigue of the preceding night. But, as a matter of fact, she was almost beside herself with despair and shame, for the outburst of Lord Cravenden had let light on her real state of mind. Now, at last, she knew why she could not marry Lord Cravenden or Morgan Verner; it was because she was herself in love—and the object of her love was Reuben Wynter, the steward of Bingleigh Hall.

With a start she rose from the couch, pacing restlessly up and down the room.

"It is madness," she murmured, "an infatuation. What shall I do?"

Presently the door opened softly, and Sir Edwin entered.

"Olive," he said, "why, how dark the room is. Are you ill?"

"No, father, dear," she answered, bravely struggling to keep her voice calm, "but very tired."

"Yes, of course, dear," said her father. "I don't know whether this life is good for you. I have news from Bingleigh." Olive started. "Bad news, too—Spade Oak Farm is burned down—I feel half inclined to return."

"Oh, yes, do, father!" said Olive impulsively. "I am tired of London already. Do go back!"

"I would if it were not for business in the city," said Sir Edwin.

"Why should you bother yourself with it, dear?" said Olive. "We are rich enough, surely. Besides, let Mr. Verner attend to it; it is all his fault; you would never have thought of it if it hadn't been for him. Do let us go back to Bingleigh, dear."

"Very well, I will tell Reuben so," said her father, weakly yielding, as usual.

"Reuben!" she exclaimed. "Why, where is he?"

"Downstairs," said Sir Edwin. "He

**DO YOU WORK INDOORS**

Then you need a winter tonic to keep up your blood-strength and nerve-force. For nearly fifty years physicians have prescribed

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

because it is a true food and an active tonic, easily digested and free from opiates. If you are run-down, if night finds you tired and sleep is not refreshing, by all means get Scott's Emulsion today. **You Need It.**

Scott & Bower, Toronto, Ont. 17-31

brought me the news himself, like the good fellow he is."

Sir Edwin left the room, and Olive strove bravely to render herself sufficiently calm to meet Reuben; but when, after a little time spent in removing all traces of emotion, she descended to the dining room, she found her father there alone. Reuben Wynter had made his report, and had left London once more for Bingleigh.

"He looks very ill," said Sir Edwin, in answer to her inquiries. "I fear the responsibility is too much for him."

Olive returned to her room to help Topsy to pack. Her heart beat high with renewed hope; perhaps there, in peaceful Bingleigh, away from all the rank and glitter of society into which she had plunged so, happily, she might come to a better understanding of her feelings.

Mr. Normanby, who happened to call on the following day, seemed genuinely surprised and regretful at the hurried departure of his tenants, but put it down to the plotting of John Verner.

"Poor Sir Edwin!" he murmured, as he left the pretty house, "the bubble is about to burst."

All unconscious of the storm which was so soon to break over their heads, Olive and her father traveled back to Bingleigh Hall.

"There's no place like home after all, father," said Olive happily, when they met at breakfast on the following day.

"No, Olive, my dear—but I shall have to go up to London again," said her father abstractedly, as he pushed aside his letters. "I have sent for Reuben now."

Olive blushed as there came a quiet knock at the door, and Reuben Wynter entered. He was pale and haggard, and after the first bow to Olive, he fixed his attention rigidly on Sir Edwin and his papers. All his accounts, which were neatly kept, were submitted to his master's scrutiny; and after a hasty glance at them, Sir Edwin professed himself more than satisfied.

"Do you know if Lord Cravenden has returned, Reuben?" he asked, as the steward gathered up his papers.

"No, Sir Edwin. I heard one of the men say that his lordship was off on his travels again—I don't know whether it's true," returned Reuben gravely.

Almost unconsciously, Olive gave a sigh of relief; and Reuben, without so much as a glance at her, made a deep bow and left the room.

Later in the day when Olive, accompanied by Topsy laden with books and cushions, was wandering restlessly about the park, she saw Reuben in the distance, and Topsy, with whom he was a prime favorite, ventured to speak.

"Mr. Wynter don't look well, Miss Olive," she remarked; then she giggled. "They do say as he's in love with Polly Styles."

Olive was averse to gossip at all times; but at the girl's idle words her heart seemed to stand still.

"With whom, pray?" she said coldly.

"With Polly Styles, miss. Why, the day he went to London, she tramped over the fields to say good-by in the lane."

"It would be a most suitable match," said her mistress, carelessly, rising to her feet as she spoke.

"Come, Topsy, it is getting cool, I think. We will go back home."

All beauty seemed to have vanished from the landscape, all interest from the neighborhood; and when she reached the privacy of her room, she knelt down and hid her face in her hands. She, Olive Seymour, was in love with her father's steward, who was in love with Polly Styles!

She wandered restlessly about the house, till at last she determined to ride off the agitation that showed it-

brought round, she sent up a message to her father, and rode off alone. As if by custom, the horse took its way to the downs, and Olive put it to a sharp canter.

Suddenly she turned her head at the sound of a horse's hoofs, and, behind her, saw a horseman riding toward her fast and furiously. It was Reuben! He shouted some words that sounded like a warning, but Olive rode on: her horse was too fresh to be pulled up sharply, and she could not hold him. Reuben came nearer and called again:

"The mill stream is not safe."

This time Olive distinguished the words, and she tried to turn her horse, but vainly. He dashed off at a hard pace, and, as he heard Reuben's horse pounding behind him, fairly bolted. Olive smiled with the excitement of the ride, and her increased confidence in her own powers of riding; but the smile vanished as she came in sight of the roaring mill stream. She understood now what Reuben meant—but too late. She tried again to restrain the now maddened animal; but with a tug at the bit that dashed the reins from Olive's weak hands, the horse bore straight on, and attempted to leap the foaming water.

Dimly Olive heard a hoarse cry of dismay from the man behind—the next minute her horse had missed his footing, and she was struggling in the swift, cold current.

Without a second's pause Reuben threw himself off his own horse and plunged into the water. By a bold stroke he managed to get in front of her, and, seizing her by her habit, he brought his precious prize to the bank. Olive had only fainted, but Reuben, as he held her limp form to his breast, gazed at her white face with horror-stricken eyes—for he thought that she was dead.

To be continued.

**BROWN'S NAUTICAL ALMANAC**

For 1918, 90c. Postage, 4c.

**G. RRETT BYRNE, Bookseller & Stationer.**

Amuse with the **QUEEN**

The Company having the largest number of Policy Holders in Newfoundland.

Every satisfaction given in settling losses.

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**QUEEN INS. CO., GEO. E. HALEY**

**Now Landing: 1000 Tons Anthracite COAL.**

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**Japan!**

For exquisite design and artistic effects Japan excels.

If you have not seen our China-ware you have missed seeing the prettiest goods ever shown in this city. There are yet a few sets left unsold.

It is real Japan manufacture and came direct to us from that country.

**AYRE & SONS, Limited.**  
Hardware Department.

**LEATHER.**

A Large Stock of Specially Selected TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.

**HARVEY & CO., Limited.**

**A. & S. RODGER. MEN!**

Maybe you will be needing a pair of **Men's White Kid Evening Gloves,** Then, **65c.**

will get you specially good value in a pair

— AT —

**A. & S. RODGER'S**

**Improve Your Complexion**

Get your blood pure, keep the liver active and the bowels regular, and disfiguring pimples and unsightly blotches will disappear from the face. For improving the complexion and putting the blood in good order

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

are safer, better and surer than cosmetics. They eliminate poisonous matters from the system, strengthen the organs and purify the blood—bring the health glow to the cheeks, brighten the eyes, improve and beautify the skin

Prepared by Dr. James C. Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

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**Your Business Success in 1917**

Tests upon the dependability of your service of supply.

Three big facts—big buying power, tremendous production, expert workmanship—stand behind our claims of superior service.

It will pay all merchants to see our spring ranges in

**Men's and Boys' Suits, Overalls, Shirts, etc.**

DO IT NOW.

**Newfoundland Clothing Co., Ltd**

**The Evening Telegram is The People's Paper**

**A Valuable New Year's Gift.**

We will give you 25c. discount off all TOYS and FANCY GOODS you buy from us between now and New Year's Day. We have a great stock and a big display of LEATHER GOODS, such as—

Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Pictures, Manicure Sets, Cut Glass Ware, Silver Teapots, Silver Photo-Frames, Music Cases, Candle Shades, Electric Light Shades and a hundred and one other items that make most acceptable New Year Gifts. Remember, the offering holds good from now until New Year's Day. Come NOW and get the most attractive pieces.

**DICKS & CO., Limited.**  
Biggest, Brightest, Best and Best Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods Store in Newfoundland.

**Evening Telegram**

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

MONDAY, December 31, 1917

**The New Year.**

Deep as the feelings which always stir our hearts and minds on the day of all the year, are a hundred deeper and more impressive in historic times through which we pass. We have travelled through a year memorable for many events even in those times, and stand on the threshold of another which we know with certainty must contain other events great still. Does it contain peace? Will the Allies' side, fighting with more and greater determination for right and justice which alone can make peace worth achieving, ask ourselves first, does it contain victory? We have every reason to hope so. If we look forward to much natural misgiving and doubt we can do so also with much hope and confidence, born of the firm foundation of the conclusions that has been ours from the beginning of the purity and righteousness of our cause. In the inspiration that hope and confidence we our readers the happiest of the Years.

**Our New Press.**

We have attempted another page to sketch the most cursory fashion some of the landmarks of our history. We have been handicapped by the task and compelled to omit many that we had intended to give our readers by the fact that our new press which we had hoped to have installed a month ago, has only just been up and got in running order. The fact that, in spite of the magnitude of the task which this has involved, the Telegram has appeared as regular and as full as ever, without a day's interruption, is one which reflects the greatest credit on those who have done the work in hand. Those who know what such an undertaking means will not be slow to appreciate the return to those features of the Telegram which our readers have been good enough to approve in the past, and of which they have shown such kind appreciation.

**First Nfld. Prisoner of War Exchanged.**

Minister of Militia Bennett is in receipt of a cablegram intimating that 2nd Lieut. Alexander Baird, of "Ours", son of Mr. J. C. Baird, of the city, was in Switzerland with a leg. Lieut. Baird was wounded and captured by the Germans in the battle of Monchy, April 14th last. He was in Lemberg camp with a number of others of "Ours" up to recently when he was removed to Garmisch, Lager, Heilbrunn, Baden. He is evidently one of the exchanged prisoners, reference to whom is made in to-day's public despatch. The many friends of "Sandy" will regret the fact that his wounds are still affecting him, will rejoice to hear that he is out of captivity and will look forward with eagerness to his return to his native land.

**Hockey Skates Sharpened and Attached. J. J. CHANNING**  
Long's Hill.—dec31,17

**Obituary.**

On Wednesday last, Dec. 25th, there passed peacefully away after a short illness, one of the best known and most respected residents of Wills Bay, in the person of Mrs. Margaret Walsh. The deceased had been married but a short while and the end came unexpectedly. She leaves to mourn her husband, Christopher Walsh, four children, two grand-children and two brothers in Wills Bay and two brothers in the U.S.A. Her loss will be keenly felt by her family and by the large circle of friends all over the Southern Shore. Deceased was over 59th year.—Cor.

**Watchnight Services**

C. of E. CATHEDRAL.—There will be a Watchnight Service to-night at 11.15. Collection to purchase coal for the poor.

ST. MARY'S.—There will be Watchnight Service to-night at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, commencing at 10 o'clock.

COCHRANE ST.—The usual Watchnight Service will be held in Cochrane Street Methodist Centennial Church this evening, to commence at 10 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Boyd. The offering will be in aid of the funds of the Methodist Orphanage.

GOWER ST.—The usual Watchnight Service will be held to-night, beginning at 11 o'clock. Friends will be taken up in aid of the collection to be taken up for the poor.

Just received: a fresh shipment of Henry Clay and Bock Cigars, also El Proposo Cigars in boxes of 25's, at ROYAL CIGAR STORE, Gen.-F. Traill, Proprietor.—dec31,17

Evening Telegram

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

MONDAY, December 31, 1917.

The New Year.

Deep as the feelings are which always stir men's hearts and minds on this day of all the year, they are a hundred times deeper and more impressive in the historic times through which we are passing.

Our New Press.

We have attempted on another page to sketch, in the most cursory fashion, some of the landmarks of the past year's history.

First Nfld. Prisoner of War Exchanged.

Minister of Militia Bennett is in receipt of a cablegram intimating that Lieut. Alexander Baird of "Ours", son of Mr. J. C. Baird, this city, was in Switzerland with a bad leg.

Hockey Skates Sharpened and Attached.

Dec. 31. J. CHANNING, Long's Hill.—dec31,1i

Obituary.

On Wednesday last, Dec. 20th, there passed peacefully away at a good old age one of the best known and most respected residents of Witless Bay.

Worth Seeing.

T. A. Macnab & Co., City Club Building, Water Street, Wholesale Distributors of "2 in 1" Shoe Polish, have a most interesting display in their wareroom window at the present time.

A Denial.

This is to certify that I had nothing whatever to do with the sending of letters to the young men of St. Mary's with a white feather and the word slacker written inside the envelope.

Just received: a fresh shipment of Henry Clay and Bock Cigars.

Just received: a fresh shipment of Henry Clay and Bock Cigars, also El Proposo Cigars in boxes of 25's, at ROYAL CIGAR STORE, Geo. F. Trainor, Proprietor.—dec31,1i

Our Volunteers.

The following recruits signed the roll at the Regimental Headquarters on Saturday, December 29th:

- S. H. Diamond, Change Islands.
M. Hillyard, Placentia.
Charles Reid, Lower Mt. Cove.
W. J. Shaw, Little Heart's Ease, T. Bay.
Wm. Rodgers, 84 Barnes' Rd., St. John's.

Casualty List.

RECEIVED DEC. 29th, 1917.
Died of Wounds, November 22nd. Burial of Wounds Not Reported. Burial Report by A. D. C., Base, Dec. 7.
3146 - Privato Stephen Fortune, Jeffrey's, Bay St. George.
R. A. SQUIRES, Colonial Secretary.

W.P.A. Christmas Gifts

The W. P. A. Christmas gifts were shipped from here by the S. S. Kincaid and Riebergen on the 1st of November, and we hope were in France in time for Christmas.

Here and There.

When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, try ELLIS'.
SMALLPOX ON INCREASE.—Since Saturday last four new cases of smallpox developed in the city, the patients being three girls and a woman.

FOREIGN FISH MARKET.

Prices are unchanged since last report. I do not think prices will be maintained beginning next year.

Stafford's Liniment cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains.

C. M. B. C.—The Charman, Rev. J. Brinton, addressed the Cathedral Men's Bible Class yesterday afternoon on "Jerusalem." The discourse was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience present.

Every Saturday evening after 7 o'clock, Choice Ends of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork will be sold at cost. ELLIS & CO., LTD., 203 Water Street.—nov29,1f

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-day. Wind S. E. light, dense fog and rain; the schr. Stella passed in yesterday. Bar. 29.45; ther. 40.

Under the auspices of the Cochrane Mission Circle a Variety Entertainment will be given in the Lecture Room of Cochrane Street Church on Thursday next, January the 3rd.

There is nothing that will brighten the costume more than a long string of bright blue beads.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House on New Year's Day, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Uniform or Morning Dress.

Those attending will please bring a Visiting Card to hand to the Private Secretary before presentation.

H. KNOX-NIVEN, Lt.-Col., Private Secretary, Government House, 20 Dec., 1917. dec20,31

The Governor and Miss Armorer Harris will be "At Home" at Government House, on Thursday, the 3rd of January, 1918, from 4 to 6 p.m.

H. KNOX-NIVEN, Lieut.-Colonel, Private Secretary, dec26,31,38

AT HOME!

His Grace the Archbishop will be "At Home" on New Year's Day from 12 to 1 p.m. and from 8 to 9 p.m.

YARROW ESCAPE.—Two men named Yarrow and Sheehan had a close call on Saturday night, by the

St. Joseph's Entertainment.

The entertainment which is taking place at the Casino Theatre to-morrow night in aid of St. Joseph's Church promises to be one of the best productions offered the general public for some time.

"Chill Chasers."

We have received another shipment of these popular portable heating stoves in three sizes which we are selling at \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50.

ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT CO. dec22,1f

BRITISH PRISONERS.

(By Mail.)—British prisoners held by the enemy, including those in Switzerland, total 46,712.

THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

Three British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk through being struck by mines or hitting a mine off the Dutch coast on the night of Dec. 22nd.

GO TO IT, WELLINGTON.

(Via Reuter's, Ottawa), To-day. The Australian conscription referendum is the probability that the Hudson River may be frozen over and interrupt navigation.

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BREST-LITOVSK, To-day. A Provisional agreement on a series of important points, including the liberation of war prisoners and the resumption of commercial relations was reached by the Delegates of the Russian and Central Powers in the discussion of the agenda of Friday.

men to handle it during below zero weather.

Here and There.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. TAKE LAKATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. m.w. dec24,ood,1f

Military Brushes in Cases to be had at BOWRING BROS., LTD., Hardware Department. dec24,ood,1f

Games, Fry's Tool Sets, Playing Cards, Dominoes, Draught Boards, etc. BOWRING BROS., LTD., Hardware Department. dec24,ood,1f

Stafford's Prescription "A"—Cure for diseases of the Stomach; Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Gastritis and Nervous Dyspepsia.—nov6,1f

COAL SHORTAGE AND KERO.

NEW YORK, To-day. The already alarming coal shortage throughout greater New York has become more acute to-day by reason of the approaching cold weather.

WAR NEWS

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

BULGARIA ACCEPTS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29. The Bulgarian Premier, Vasil Radaslavoff, according to a despatch has sent a message to all provisional prefects to the effect that Bulgaria has accepted the Russian proposals, first that war between Bulgaria and Russia be ended; second that the status quo ante bellum with respect to commercial treaties, consular and other conventions be re-established; third regarding the Danube question that this be decided to-morrow at a plenary meeting of all delegates.

RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVES TAKEN OVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. Two hundred locomotives, under construction in this country for Russia, will be taken over as a part of the Government's plan for quick improvement in American railroad equipment.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Dec. 29. (By Mail.)—British prisoners held by the enemy, including those in Switzerland, total 46,712. According to an official statement the prisoners include members of the regular army, territorial forces, Royal Navy and naval divisions, divided as follows: In Germany, officers, 1,863, other ranks 41,836; in Turkey, 340 officers, 1,953 others; in Bulgaria, 2 officers, 588 others; in Austria, 13 officers, 74 others; totals 2,257 officers, 44,455 others.

THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 29. Three British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk through being struck by mines or hitting a mine off the Dutch coast on the night of Dec. 22nd, with the loss of 12 officers and 180 men, the Admiralty announced to-day. The text of the statement reads: Three of our destroyers were mined or torpedoed during foggy weather off the Dutch coast on the night of the 22nd December. A total of 13 officers and 180 men were lost.

10.00 A.M.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, Switzerland. (Via Reuter's Agency) To-day. A party of British war prisoners has arrived here from Germany consisting of 84 officers and 654 other ranks.

GO TO IT, WELLINGTON.

(Via Reuter's, Ottawa), To-day. The Australian conscription referendum is the probability that the Hudson River may be frozen over and interrupt navigation, in which event the city would be cut off with less than one day's supply on hand.

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BREST-LITOVSK, To-day. A Provisional agreement on a series of important points, including the liberation of war prisoners and the resumption of commercial relations was reached by the Delegates of the Russian and Central Powers in the discussion of the agenda of Friday.

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COAL SHORTAGE AND KERO.

NEW YORK, To-day. The already alarming coal shortage throughout greater New York has become more acute to-day by reason of the approaching cold weather.

Ayre & Sons Limited Hardware and Grocery Departments. Gratefully acknowledge the large amount of public patronage received the past year, and on the threshold of the New Year beg to tender all their patrons their sincerest wishes for continued good-will and prosperity.

We are sincerely grateful for your many favours during 1917, and now accompanying our hopes for the future we offer

Best Wishes for a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year. May 1918 see the realization of our fondest and brightest hopes, and the cares and worries of 1917 relegated to the region of forgetfulness. J. J. Groves Ltd.

Gretnell Association. Spaniards Fined for Selling Liquor. The annual meeting of the Gretnell Association of Newfoundland was held at Government House, on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor presided at those present were—Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, Hon. John Harvey, Hon. R. K. Bishop, Hon. A. F. Goodridge, Hon. A. E. Hickman, Hon. M. G. Winter, Hon. R. Watson, Mr. H. W. Lefebvre, C.M.G., Mr. P. G. Bortean, I. S. O., Mayor Gosling, Major Macpherson, Mr. Arthur Mews, Dr. Griev and Mr. H. R. Prookes, Secretary.

Here and There. When you want Sausages, why—get ELLIS'; they're the best. SUSTAINED DAMAGE.—A Danish vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, after a 50 days' passage, sustained damage to her canvas. Stafford's Phoratorine for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles.—nov6,1f

High Price for Cod Liver.—Owing to keen competition among the manufacturers of cod oil at Rose Blanche, fishermen are being paid a higher price than heretofore for liver. When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooker Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage. IN FOR REPAIRS.—A Norwegian schooner put in here yesterday for repairs. She got her engine out of

Advertisement for DICKS & CO., Limited. We will give you 25c. discount off all TOYS and FANCY GOODS you buy from us between now and New Year's Day. We have a great stock and a big display of LEATHER GOODS, such as—Ladies' Hand Bags, Purse, Clear Cases, Writing Cases, Pictures, Manierre Sets, Cut Glass Ware, Silver Teapots, Silver Photo-Frames, Music Cases, Candle Shades, Electric Light Shades and a hundred and one other items that make most acceptable New Year Gifts. Remember, the offering holds good from now until New Year's Day. Come NOW and get the most attractive pieces. DICKS & CO., Limited. Biggest, Brightest, Busiest and Best Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods Store in Newfoundland.

# 1917 -- THE YEAR OF EBB AND FLOW -- 1917.

# 1917--The

Continued from 4th page.

**I**n our past reviews of world events, which for the last three years have been virtually reviews of the war, we have endeavored to give to each year a distinctive name connotative of the chief feature that has characterized it. Thus, from the Allies' point of view, the years 1914 and 1915, the first great phase of the war, were almost years of pure defence. Taken unawares and unprepared, they had to ward off the tremendous blows which Germany struck at them in succession, and this they did with a success for which present and future generations cannot be too thankful. But they were also years of preparation. While they held Germany at bay in the West, and while Russia was fighting a gallant battle against huge odds which ended ultimately in the preservation of her armies from the peril that constantly threatened them, Britain, France and Italy were speeding up the manufacture of arms and munitions which they had neglected through so many unsuspecting and careless years. Possessing greater resources than the enemy and having, thanks to the British Navy, access to those of the rest of the world, they were certain, sooner or later, to make up the leeway and obtain a preponderance of power. This they did definitely in 1916. The failure of the German offensive at Verdun marked the end of the initiative which the enemy had hitherto monopolised. With the opening of the battle of the Somme it passed to the Allies in almost dramatic fashion. It has never since left them, though late events have restored to Germany a great opportunity for a counter-offensive, made possible by her interior position, of which she has not failed to avail herself.

1916 may thus be correctly described as the year of the tide. If events had followed in more or less normal and logical sequence, it would not have been unreasonable to expect 1917 to witness the military defeat of Germany, decisive if not final. But the Russian situation, arising out of a welter of political corruption and economic disorder and followed by the weak and irresolute rule of Kerensky and his Provisional Government, which greatly aggravated these weaknesses, resulted in the collapse of the Russian armies as a fighting force and their utter demoralisation. The entry of the United States came too late to offset this great defection and loss this year, though it will more than compensate it before the end comes, and Germany was enabled not merely to delay the great decision but to win a great and spectacular victory against a staly, victorious hitherto and unsuspecting. It is thus quite impossible as yet to sum up even the broad effects of the year 1917 upon the course of the great struggle, though its salient features are easily distinguishable—the British offensives in France and Flanders, the French advance in the Aisne and

Verdun regions, the Russian revolution and subsequent collapse and defeat, the campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine, the great Italian retreat and the entry and preparations of America. But before we review each of these developments in turn and in the broadest manner, developments great enough to mark the year as a most momentous and historic one, we should like to express the opinion that it is not correct, viewing the reverses that the Allies have sustained towards its close, to call it an unfortunate or unfavourable one to them. We believe that when the end comes and historians are asked to survey the war in its entirety, it will be seen that the battles of 1917, and in particular the great offensives of the British in Flanders, did far more to bring about Germany's overthrow than is yet in any way apparent. She has gained a breathing space, with Russia's aid, but her broken armies will never recover from the terrible mauling given them by Tait's and Petain's forces in the West.

### THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME AND THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Taking military events first, we find the Anglo-French and German armies at the beginning of the year grappling in the last stages of the Battle of the Somme. That battle had, indeed, already been won by the Allies. Bad weather in the previous autumn robbed them of the victory that was almost within their grasp, and by giving Germany time to prepare a retreat, robbed them also of its best fruits when it came. When winter descended the British and French had not yet won the last heights whose possession meant that also of Bapaume and Peronne, the twin objectives of the offensive. But, contrary to former precedent, the Entente forces continued the attack vigorously, their artillery giving the Germans no rest. The unrelenting pressure soon began to have its effect. The enemy gave way on the Ancre River, at Serre, Beaumont and Grandcourt, giving the British a further advance towards Bapaume Ridge. The advantage was followed up by progress towards Saltilly-Saltilly, in the direction of Peronne. The effect of these gains was seen when, on February 25th, the British advanced on an 11-mile front from Guendecourt to Gommecourt. Thereafter, in a succession of small victories, Haig's troops took village after village, until by the middle of March they were practically established in the Bapaume ridge, the key to the whole position. The German lines were no longer tenable, and on March 17th, taking advantage of foggy weather, the enemy withdrew to prepared positions in the rear. Bapaume and Peronne were occupied by the Entente forces, who followed close on the heels of the Germans along a front from Arras to Novon, recapturing about two hundred villages. They found the whole country

side pillaged and devastated in a most ruthless and methodical manner, upon the fruit trees being cut down or mutilated. The German retreat spread beyond Soissons and ended finally when the famous Hindenburg Line was taken up. This extended along a front running roughly east of Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere to the south of Laon. After some vigorous engagements between the advanced Allied forces and the German rearguards this line assumed the rigidity of the old one, and the Allies made no immediate effort to break it. An attempted diversion by the Verdun front was completely repulsed by the French. Thus ended the Battle of the Somme in the first great offensive victory of the Allies in the war.

### ARRAS AND THE AISNE.

It was the German boast that the retreat to the Hindenburg line had forestalled and paralysed the contemplated offensive of the British in the West and nullified much of their elaborate preparation. Up to a certain point the claim was correct, for it is undeniable that the Allies would have achieved far greater results if they had been able to break through the German front on the Somme before it was withdrawn to the new position. But the retreat did not postpone for a day the larger designs which Haig had in mind. On April 9th he delivered a smashing blow against the flank of the Hindenburg line in the Arras region. It came as a complete surprise to the enemy, who expected a continuation of the attack further south, and strikingly demonstrated the tremendous superiority attained by the British artillery. From south of Arras to the Vimy ridge the British broke through the German lines, taking some 9,000 prisoners. The Ridge itself, one of the great German strongholds in the West and the grave of thousands of brave French and British soldiers, was carried completely by the Canadians, after a terrific bombardment. The advance was pushed almost to the outskirts of Lens, the fall of which would have threatened Lille and the whole German line. The German resistance, however, was here very strong, and the battle concentrated most of its fury further to the south, centering around Monchy-le-Preux. The name will be forever memorable in Newfoundland for the splendid deeds of the Regiment on April 14th, when our lads undoubtedly saved the village and the British line, though at what early heavy cost we know only too well. After desperate and bloody fighting the line settled down into the position which it has since held with slight change. It was a brilliant victory for the British army, and by reducing the famous Vimy ridge removed one of the greatest obstacles to Allied progress in the West. But another surprise was in store for the enemy. Exactly a week after this blow was struck, General Nivelle launched a great French attack between Soissons and Rheims, a front of twenty miles, carrying many positions and capturing over 10,000 prisoners. The fighting in this offensive was very bitter and the losses heavy on both sides. The French followed up the victory with another advance early in May, in which they captured Craonne and established themselves firmly on the high plateau known as the Chemin des Dames. Looking some months ahead, we later find these gains extended so as to command all the valleys between Laon. Quite recently the Germans were compelled to retreat, and the French line now runs within a few miles of that important centre. Owing, however, to the tremendously strong character of the German defences which were captured, the French losses were very high, and it was probably owing to that cause, coupled with the Russian collapse in the summer, that the French were unable to conduct an offensive simultaneously with the British in Flanders, as had been planned. Dissatisfaction in Paris with the net results of these attacks, valuable as they were, led to the removal of Nivelle, who was succeeded by General Petain as commander-in-chief. To the French praise cannot be given to the French for the victories they won here and to the eastward at Moronvillers and Verdun, which we have not space to explain in detail. The constant threat of an advance which they held out operated in no small degree to prevent reinforcement from that area of the German lines when the British attack was initiated on the Flanders front in August.

### THE FLANDERS BATTLE.

The fine Arras victory was but the necessary preparation for larger plans. Haig's object, which he still pursued, was to drive northward from Ypres towards the Dutch frontier, literally squeezing the Germans from the Belgian coast. He had first to clear the enemy from his strong positions in what would then be practically his rear. The next attack accordingly was delivered between Ypres and Arras against the formidable Messines Ridge. It proved an even more

and produced the greatest engineering feat of the war. The whole ridge was blown into the air by the successful explosion of 20 mines, the result of two years of secret tunnelling. The Canadians, pouring into the great breach formed, captured Messines and Wytchachte, advanced a considerable distance and took 5,000 prisoners. Later the inevitable counter attacks were repulsed and further progress made towards Warneton. From that date, since we are only sketching the campaign in outline, we must pass over an interval of fierce but comparatively unimportant fighting, to the opening of the real Flanders offensive in the third great battle of Ypres on July 31st. On a front of fifteen miles, from the Lys to Boesinghe, the British advanced, simultaneously with a French force on their left, which made important gains on the Yser Canal. On August 10 another attack was made, counterattacks having been beaten off in the meantime with great losses, and another greater one on the 15th, in which the Newfoundlanders again distinguished themselves. In this attack Langemarck was finally taken, after changing hands several times. Thereafter the story is an almost unbroken one of attack and counter attack, the prize at stake being the high ground of Passchendaele and Poelcapelle, commanding Roulers. The next distinct phase came on September 20th, when the British attacked again with great success, taking Inverness and Glencosse Woods, Veldhoek and other places. A week later progress was made along the vital Menin road. A great victory followed on October 4th when further progress was made east of Ypres and five German divisions were crushed. A determined attempt was made on the 12th to storm the Passchendaele Ridge, but it was stopped by the impossible conditions of the battered ground, converted by rain into a sea of mud. This part of the front was now taken over largely by the Canadians, who had meantime all but invested Lens and made life a hell for its defenders. To them belongs the credit, purchased at a heavy price, of finally taking Passchendaele on November 6th. This marks the furthest point of the advance to date, and it is as far as Haig wishes to go until the ground is more favorable to an attack. On the left the very strong Hindenburg Forest still holds out, but it is commanded, as is Roulers below, by the big British and French guns. When this wood is taken it will be reasonable to expect a general retirement of the German front, but in view of the great reinforcement of the German lines in recent weeks, we may have to wait a long time for such a development. The great victory of the British at Cambrai belongs logically to this section of our review. It is impossible even to indicate, in so short space, the proportions of the great Flanders battles and their effect on the war, but they have been very great. One of the effects was to draw the greatest German forces, including their air service, to that part of the front, and to induce them to neglect the line further south, in the strength of which they had implicit confidence. This gave the British the opportunity for one of the most brilliant strokes of the war. A great force of men and an unprecedented number of tanks were assembled opposite Cambrai, and on the morning of November 20th, the British, under Sir Julian Byng, dispensing with the usual artillery bombardment, sent forward their tanks clean through a large front of the Hindenburg line, the infantry surging after them. The Germans were completely surprised and in the following three or four days lost many villages, including Moeuvres and Marconing, and allowed the British almost to reach the outskirts of Cambrai. Unfortunately the British were almost as much surprised by their success as the enemy, and were not ready with sufficient forces to drive the victory home. The Germans rapidly massed huge forces, counter attacked in great strength and succeeded, by a very clever piece of strategy, in winning back a third of their losses. Attacking at Bourlon and Fontaine for two or three days, they suddenly advanced at the southern and quiet part of the new salient, captured some 6,000 British prisoners and a number of guns, and broke the old line. The regrettable reverse is now the subject of an inquiry and has lost several officers their commands. Nevertheless the net gains to the British in the Cambrai operations have been very large, consisting almost as much in the huge losses sustained by the Germans in their counter attacks as in the original gains.

### PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The story of these campaigns is a bright one in the British records of the war. When the year opened, Britain was still smarting under the disgrace of Kut-el-Amara and the loss of Townshend and his brave men. But their revenge had been well prepared, and it was a very different

conditions, up the Tigris a second time. Success attended it from the start, and on January 9th strong Turkish positions at Kut, now besieged by General Maude's forces, were captured. Other important gains were added during that month and February; successive lines of Turkish trenches were taken by direct attack; and on February 4th the enemy, outflanked, surrendered Kut to the British. In brilliant fashion Maude drove them back into Bagdad, advancing on both sides of the river, and on March 11th he took Bagdad itself as the culmination of a really great strategic campaign. The rest of the Mesopotamian operations can be shortly told. Maude pursued the Turks northward up the Tigris for some time, until the summer heat temporarily put a stop to the fighting. It was known that Germany and Turkey would not consent to the loss of Bagdad without a struggle, and Maude was prepared for a counter-offensive. He did more than prepare, however, for he anticipated and crushed it when, on September 29th, he surprised and surrounded a Turkish force at Ramadiah, on the Euphrates, capturing their headquarters staff and utterly routing them. Following up his advantage, he pushed as far north as Tekrit, on the Tigris, when he again won a decisive victory. Considering all danger past, particularly in view of the successes in Palestine, and having no object in advancing further for the present, he then fell back again, when his sudden death robbed the army of one of its most brilliant leaders. Things did not open so promisingly on the western side of the desert. Rafa, in Egypt, was taken from the Turks, and the British began a great advance upon Palestine. But, although successes were gained against the Turks on the Sinai border, two attacks on Gaza, failing at the capture of that city, aimed, though reported at the time as being successful. For his faulty management of the campaign, Sir A. Murray was relieved of his command and Sir Edmund Allenby appointed in his place. The change was fully justified in its results. Fighting was limited during the summer, and nothing of importance was reported, though there were signs of an advance being prepared, until the capture of Beersheba was announced on November 2nd. Thereupon followed almost a triumphal march for the British up the Mediterranean coast, the assistance being lent from the sea war, including tanks, being utilized. The captures of Gaza, Ascalon and Jaffa followed in quick succession, the last sealing the fate of Jerusalem. Advancing northward in the interior and eastward from Jaffa, Allenby succeeded brilliantly in cutting off the Turks in Jerusalem almost completely and in forcing its surrender, without the necessity of bombardment. It fell to the British on December 10th. Since then further advances have been made to the north, and detachments of Turks rounded up to the east. Indications are that the campaign will be pushed vigorously throughout the favourable winter weather. The successes in Palestine and Mesopotamia are a great feature in the British cap, and it is probable that they will exert a far greater effect on the course of the war than is at present apparent. But for the Russian collapse, much greater progress would certainly have been made towards the elimination of Turkey from the war.

### THE ITALIAN ADVANCE AND RETREAT.

While Haig and Petain were hammering the German lines in the West, Cadorna continued methodically the advance begun the summer before with the brilliant capture of Gorizia. Although Germany left her ally to tackle Italy alone during the summer, Russia was already for all practical purposes out of the war, and it is eloquent of Austria's exhaustion that she was unequal to the task even with that advantage in her favour. The fighting raged for months along the Isonzo front, from Tolmino to the Adriatic, and the Italians literally blasted their way from position to position. By the autumn they had established themselves on the Carso plateau. Only the Hermada heights stood between them and Trieste, and only the formidable Mount San Gabriele in the way of an advance down the Chiapovano Valley, leading to the plains and Ljubach. Optimistic observers spoke of the end of the war being in sight with Ljubach, and certain it is that Austria faced a double peril. Then came the great disillusion and counter-stroke. Germany saw the danger to herself, and was enabled by Russia's weakness to come to Austria's aid with a great army. Meanwhile she had employed with no little success the same insidious propaganda behind the Italian lines that put the Bolsheviks in power in Russia, basing it, as there, on the bad economic conditions that prevailed and the peace longing of the people. Add to these agencies an over-confidence on Cadorna's part and a very inadequate system of bases and supply lines, and the ground was prepared for the dramatic change that came. Late in October, after fooling the troops opposite them with overtures and fraternizing, the Germans threw great masses of picked troops against the weakest part of the Italian front, at Tolmino, and broke completely through it. Such was the nature of the terrain that the whole Italian line was then compelled to give way and retire, in order to avert an envelopment. As it was, von Below captured about 300,000 prisoners in all and a great number of guns. Into the mastery Italian retreat there is no need to go in detail. The armies were saved and preserved their continuity. Delaying actions were fought on the lines of the Tagliamento and Livenza Rivers, and a final stand was made on the Piave. Meanwhile a wonderful wave of patriotism, sweeping over Italy and converting all parties to the one purpose of saving the country, followed the invasion; while Britain and France immediately began to rush aid. This has now arrived, in the form of several divisions of seasoned troops, many guns and great stores of supplies. For a time, however, the Italians had to bear alone the full brunt of the fierce attacks of the Austro-Germans, made with the knowledge that victory must be complete to be of lasting value. They bore it magnificently, and after being repulsed in bloody fighting on the lower River, the enemy shifted the spearhead of the attack to the Astago mountains, in an effort to break into the Venetian plains. There also he was held and has been held since. The arrival of the Franco-British reinforcements and of the winter have opposed an impassable barrier in his way. The enemy's subsequent reverses and costly failures to break through, coupled with the possibility of an Allied advance next spring, have gone far to counterbalance the gains he has made in what appeared at first an undiluted disaster to our side.

### THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND COLLAPSE.

The most startling and momentous development of the year came in Russia. An intolerable state of affairs in that country caused by widespread economic distress, political corruption and governmental misrule, came to a head in March. In that month the

Duma, backed by the army and the Petrograd garrison, informed the Tsar openly that the only alternative to anarchy was a general reform, and provisionally acted just in the nick of time. A little longer delay would have resulted in Nicholas making separate peace with Germany. As it was he was compelled to abdicate on March 15 in favour of Grand Duke Nicholas as Regent. A Provisional Government was formed under the leadership of Prince Lvoff. The change was effected with wonderful quietness and little bloodshed, a testimony to the universal feeling of the country. But new forces were loosed which soon broke out of control. In their revolutionary enthusiasm the new leaders made a fatal mistake in sanctioning the Grand Duke the same way as the Tsar. The same socialistic tendency brought into prominence before long the organization of Soldiers and Workmen which finally obtained control in Petrograd. Meanwhile it had also brought to the fore the man who was to be the first figure in Russia for many months Kerensky. He became Minister of War in May, and through his power and influence with the proletariat Russia repudiated the idea of a separate peace which thousands of German emissaries were seeking to force upon the people. Meanwhile the spirit of licence and anarchy had spread to and infected the army. It was not at first apparent, but Germany was fully aware of it. In June the Duma in secret session voted for an immediate offensive, knowing that only in that way could the rapid disintegration of the Empire be arrested. In July Brusiloff led the Russians in an attack in Galicia which opened as a brilliant success, the Austrian lines being penetrated and a great advance made. But the victory was a mere flash in the pan. The Germans waited until the Russian front had become a long salient and then struck at both flanks. Many Russian regiments, filled with the new socialistic and pacific ideas, refused to fight and abandoned the lines in a disgraceful retreat. A rout followed, the enemy recovering the whole of Galicia and pushing on far into the Russian province of Volhynia. Kerensky himself visited the front and succeeded by sheer personal force and magnetism in inspiring the troops with some spirit of resistance. The Germans and Austrians, either because they lacked the force to pursue the advantage they had gained or because they did not wish to antagonize Russia into solid enmity, stopped the advance, being also checked by the fine resistance on the part of the Rumanians in Moldavia. Thus were lost at a blow all the fine territorial gains of Brusiloff's brilliant campaign of 1916. Powerless to stem the tide of anarchy that was rising against him, Kerensky in August resigned, but later agreed to form a coalition government which included many Soviet members, the Bolsheviks as they were now called. There was still a chance to save Russia, but it was lost through bungling and Kerensky's infatuation. General Korniloff, a Cossack, seeing that the only chance of salvation lay in restoring the discipline of the army, endeavored to persuade Kerensky to his view, but though the latter gave a reluctant assent to his demands, he made no attempt to enforce them. Early in September, Korniloff, through what appears to have been a misunderstanding, at the head of a force of Cossacks advanced upon Petrograd. The move was premature. Kerensky was forced to oppose him, many of his forces deserted him, and he was obliged to surrender. Kerensky, however, took no action against Korniloff himself, knowing his rebellion was dictated by patriotism. Thereafter the story is one of a struggle between Kerensky, striving for a

### ENTER AMERICA.

More than offsetting the defeat of the Russian front was the entry of the United States on the side of the Allies. It came in dramatic fashion on August 6th. 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 British, who resented being placed by effect virtually the same moral plane as their enemies. But any unfriendliness which it engendered toward the States rapidly disappeared. On February 1st Germany announced a submarine campaign, a direct challenge to her pledges to America. The result the States on February 16th severed diplomatic relations, and repudiated the German ambassador at Washington. War could not be declared until Congress met in April, when a resolution was passed in both houses. Meanwhile a squadron of destroyers had already been dispatched to British waters to help combat submarines. As the States, ever for her navy, concerning which it is necessarily observed, had necessarily taken any large part in the waging of the war, we need not be at length with her activities and her preparations for the great effort. She has been absolutely invaluable and prodigious. She represents the reservoir of the Allies, both in men and of food. She has appropriated billions to war purposes; she has equipped, probably, over half the fighting men, with equipment, uniforms, etc.; 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 ironclads of the Austrians; she has taken over the great fleet of enemy ships interned in her port; she is building a huge fleet of aeroplanes and raising an army of pilot mechanics; and she has done a host of other things indicative of a nation's intention to see the war through to the finish and to spare no efforts to secure final victory. When her armies do take over an increasing frontage in the West and the great offensive strategy resumed, Germany will at length have the extent of her folly and knowledge certain fate.

### SUBMARINES AND AERONAUTS.

Two departments of warfare have a special notice for the dimming and importance they attained in the past year. The former, indeed a

lead, as the government by coalition, announced Bolshevik, 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 Bolsheviks, headed by Lenin and Trotsky, and the flight of Kerensky, who was forced to regain control of the capital, disappeared altogether. It had not since been heard of. Such recent events are too recent to be counted. After some preliminary arrangements and Trotsky proceeded to carry into execution their announced design of concluding an armistice. How far they have succeeded we will see in the actual agreement for a truce in the large withdrawals in the German and Austrian troops to the west, and the peace conference now proceeding at Brest Litovsk. Many still hope for Russia emerging from the south and east, where Kaledin's forces behind him, with the probable ultimate purpose of seizing Moscow and then Petrograd. Such a very brief outline of the unhappy history of Russia in 1917.

### RECONSTRUCTION.

More than offsetting the defeat of the Russian front was the entry of the United States on the side of the Allies. It came in dramatic fashion on August 6th. 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 British, who resented being placed by effect virtually the same moral plane as their enemies. But any unfriendliness which it engendered toward the States rapidly disappeared. On February 1st Germany announced a submarine campaign, a direct challenge to her pledges to America. The result the States on February 16th severed diplomatic relations, and repudiated the German ambassador at Washington. War could not be declared until Congress met in April, when a resolution was passed in both houses. Meanwhile a squadron of destroyers had already been dispatched to British waters to help combat submarines. As the States, ever for her navy, concerning which it is necessarily observed, had necessarily taken any large part in the waging of the war, we need not be at length with her activities and her preparations for the great effort. She has been absolutely invaluable and prodigious. She represents the reservoir of the Allies, both in men and of food. She has appropriated billions to war purposes; she has equipped, probably, over half the fighting men, with equipment, uniforms, etc.; 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 ironclads of the Austrians; she has taken over the great fleet of enemy ships interned in her port; she is building a huge fleet of aeroplanes and raising an army of pilot mechanics; and she has done a host of other things indicative of a nation's intention to see the war through to the finish and to spare no efforts to secure final victory. When her armies do take over an increasing frontage in the West and the great offensive strategy resumed, Germany will at length have the extent of her folly and knowledge certain fate.

**California Oranges,**  
**ALMERIA GRAPES,**  
due to-day.  
**100 Pairs FRESH RABBITS**  
just in

Xmas Groceries moderately priced and all of the very highest standard of quality.

California Oranges.  
California Pears.  
Western Table Apples.  
Bananas, Lemons.  
Emperor (Purple) Grapes  
Almeria Grapes.  
Pure Spices in dredge tins  
English Fancy Biscuits.

Flavoring Essences, 7, 10, 12, 15, 25 & 45c. bottle.  
Almond Paste, 4, 8 and 16 oz. tins.  
Ground Sweet Almonds, 4 and 8 oz. tins.  
Crystallized and Glace Cherries.

CAMPBELL'S SOUPS—1 lb. Tins; 9 Varieties.  
MOIR'S and GANONG'S CONFECTIONERY—Small and Fancy Boxes. Moir's Nut and Hard Centres.

New Turkey Figs—Small boxes.  
Table Raisins, 1 lb. pkgs.  
LOOSE NUTS, Viz:  
Sorrent's Walnuts.  
Grenoble Walnuts.  
Sicily Filberts.  
Washed Brazils.  
Tarragona Almonds.

Shelled Almonds.  
Shelled Walnuts.  
Fresh P. E. I. Eggs.  
Citron and Lemon Peel.  
"Pure Gold" Prepared Icings.  
"Pure Gold" and Shirriff's Jelly Powders.  
Whole Fruit Strawberry Jam, 12 and 16 oz. jars.

SINCLAIR'S "FIDELITY" HAMS and BACON.  
"CEDAR RAPIDS" HAMS and BACON.

Apples in boxes, 125 and P. E. Carrots, Parsnips & 150 to a box.  
Apples in brels., Baldwin's, Pure Table Butter, 2 lb. Stark's, etc.

**C. P. Eagan**  
Duck north Street and Queen's Road.

**Greetings**

To the users of our Cigarettes and Tobaccos all over the Island, and to the savers and collectors of Coupons and Tags all over the Island, we desire to offer our very best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

**P. S.**

If there should be a few people on the Island who do not use our goods or save coupons and tags, we wish them also a very Prosperous New Year and at the same time we would ask them to consider the proposition of becoming one among the multitude.

**Imperial Tobacco Co.**  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

**Open on New Year**

**The TOCOT**

**Studio will be**

**Portrait**

**JAY New Year**

**Footon's photo**

310 Water Street

1917.

# 1917--The Year of Ebb and Flow.

Continued from 4th 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 Briest Litovsk. Meanwhile hope for Russia emerges from the south and east, where Kaledines, a man of the Cossacks, is gathering rearing 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.

### ENTER AMERICA.

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 suggesting 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 January 1st Germany announced submarine campaign, a direct retraction of her pledges to America. The result the States on February severed diplomatic relations, and the German ambassador his ports. War could not be declared until Congress met in April, when it delivered his famous speech a resolution was passed in both Houses. Meanwhile a squadron of destroyers had already been dispatched to British waters to help combat submarines. As the States, except for her navy, concerning which she is necessarily observed, has yet taken any large part in the warring of the war, we need not at length with her activities, her preparations for the great have been absolutely invaluable prodigions. 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 sea; she has put well over a million under arms at home and built up cities as training camps; she taken over control of foodstuffs many other supplies; she has undertaken a great shipbuilding programme to repair the inroads of the war; she has taken over the arduous to war uses the great fleet of enemy ships interned in her ports; she building a huge fleet of aeroplanes and raising an army of pilot mechanics; and she has done endless other things indicative of intention to see the war through to final victory. When her armies take over an increasing frontage of the West and the great offensive resumed, Germany will at length the extent of her folly and know certain fate.

### SUBMARINES AND AERONAUTICS.

Two departments of warfare special notice for the dim and importance they attained 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 53 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 battlefront, which now engages whole armies, a feature of the year has been the frequent air raids upon London. The Zeppelin had fallen 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 battlefront will witness a still greater development of aerial warfare, to a degree undreamed of by the civilian today. 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.

### THE PROSPECT.

This bald and imperfect summary of necessity takes no notice of many matters of much importance. Thus we can do no more than mention such events 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 this short list our readers can doubtless add many more items each of which in less 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 being so near us. It is unlikely in the extreme that they will end in peace. The struggle will be resumed again with greater, 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 unfavorable conditions. When real fighting weather comes in the spring, the position of Russia will be better defined and the Allies will know how

## Newfoundland in 1917.

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 Guedecourt. 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 dispatches." 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 LEGISLATURE.

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 out the Bill. The Government accordingly prorogued Parliament for a week, appointing in the interval four 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 Councilors 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.

### OUR FISHERIES.

The fisheries for 1917 were perhaps the best in the history of Newfoundland. The seal fishery was a successful and profitable one. The total voyage was 193,228 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 aggregate value of over one million dollars. The northern ships cleared from Pool's Island on March 12th and the following day struck the "main patch," which extended from the Groais Island to Cape Bauld at the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle. The first of the seals killed were exceptionally small, owing to reaching them so early. A material impediment for the crews was the adverse ice and weather conditions. The first arrivals from the Front were the Halifax steamers Sable I and Seal, in charge of Newfoundland captains, each with a bumper trip of fat. Their arrival created keen competition among the local sealing buyers. The first price offered was \$6 per cwt., then \$6.50, increasing gradually in 50 cent rises until it reached \$8.00. Though some of the ships of the fleet were not as fortunate as others, yet all secured saving trips. An outstanding and gratifying feature of the voyage was the total absence of serious accidents of any kind. Two of last spring's sealing fleet have since been lost in St. Mary's Bay, namely, the Njord and Bloodhound. The cod fishery, as is well known throughout the Island, was the best on record, both in point of size and value. It is conservatively estimated that the Shore and Labrador catch

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.

**OBITUARY.**  
Among the deaths which occurred during 1917 of the most prominent civilian Newfoundlanders are the following:  
Jan. 17.—Chesley Woods, 60; Thomas Ewing, Sanitary Inspector.  
Jan. 19.—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, at Philadelphia, brother of Sir Joseph Outerbridge.  
Feb. 2.—Rev. Sister M. Philomena O'Donovan, St. Michael's Convent, Belvidere.  
Feb. 6.—John Kennedy, brother of the late M. J. Kennedy, M.H.A., at Brooklyn, 66.  
Feb. 6.—Miss Margaret Dwyer, The Ouka, 80.  
Feb. 17.—Robert Strang, 55.  
Feb. 19.—Hoar Constable Williams, Harbor Grace, 86.  
Feb. 25.—Michael O'Connor, printer, employee Evening Telegram.  
March 12.—Henry B. Watts, Harbor Grace, 65.  
March 17.—Solomon Butt, St. George's, 107 years and 5 months.  
March 27.—Rd. Noyls, 80.  
April 14.—Mrs. Haviland Edgard.  
April 21.—Rev. George Butler at Muskewan Heights, Mich., 69.  
April 23.—Mrs. Geo. Davey.  
May 12.—Rev. Sister Mary Patrick, Carbonear, 80.  
May 14.—Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Kelly, Littledale, 66.  
May 20.—Capt. Darius Blundford, Port Blandford.  
June 2.—Mrs. (Rev.) Selina Heyfield.  
June 7.—Rev. William Marshall Field, at Caribou, 48.  
June 14.—W. H. Tobin, 33.  
June 24.—John E. Lockyer, Trinity.  
June 25.—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Vatch, Convention, 74.  
July 18.—William J. English, Editor Bell Island Star, 55.  
Aug. 9.—Ambrose Churchill.  
Aug. 18.—Prof. John Bennett, 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, 65.  
Sept. 19.—Hon. James Ryan, M.L.C., 76.  
Sept. 23.—Mrs. Alex. McDougall, 59.  
Sept. 27.—Miss Durcan, Nursing Superintendent Fever Hospital.  
Sept. 29.—Capt. Thomas Fitzpatrick, H.M.C., Placentia, 60.  
Oct. 23.—Colin Campbell, at N. Y.  
Nov. 3.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Carman, Supt. Emeritus Meth. Church of Can. and Newfoundland, 83.  
Nov. 8.—Rd. Cashin, Cape Broyle.  
Dec. 22.—Fred Julian Vallance, 75.

### Imperial Red Cross Fund.

**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  
Hidfold C. Hayward . . . 2 50  
H. Clarke, Avondale . . . 5 00  
Lewis Dwyer, Bay Roberts . . . 20 00  
Unity Lodge, No. 55, S. U. F., Amherst Cove, B. B., per H. J. Brown . . . 10 00  
Trepassey, per L. J. Giovannetti, M.D.  
The following amounts collected by Mr. Sutton:—  
St. Shotts . . . \$ 14 90  
Cape Race . . . 46 00  
Long Beach . . . 17 40  
Drook . . . 7 00  
Portugal Cove 'S' . . . 29 55  
Biscay Bay . . . 14 40  
Trepassey Point . . . 17 65  
Trepassey . . . 63 35  
\$215 25  
Less Commission on P.O. Orders . . . 1 12 214 13  
\$32,569.96  
F. H. STEER, Treasurer.  
Dec. 29th, 1917.

**EXPRESS PASSENGERS**—The following first class passengers are on the incoming express—J. Gorman, D. and Mrs. Dennis, Miss M. Edens, Miss G. Edens, P. Peters, K. Harc, G. Harris, Gilbert Honey, Miss M. Vardy, in charge of Newfoundland captains, each with a bumper trip of fat. Their arrival created keen competition among the local sealing buyers. The first price offered was \$6 per cwt., then \$6.50, increasing gradually in 50 cent rises until it reached \$8.00. Though some of the ships of the fleet were not as fortunate as others, yet all secured saving trips. An outstanding and gratifying feature of the voyage was the total absence of serious accidents of any kind. Two of last spring's sealing fleet have since been lost in St. Mary's Bay, namely, the Njord and Bloodhound. The cod fishery, as is well known throughout the Island, was the best on record, both in point of size and value. It is conservatively estimated that the Shore and Labrador catch



**We Wish You All**

**A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,**

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

**THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED**

**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 . . . . . \$5c. up	Suits from . . . . . \$7.50 up
Fancy Shirts . . . . . \$5c. up	Fancy Shirts . . . . . \$5c. up
Fancy Neckties from . . . . . \$25c. up	Fancy Neckties from . . . . . \$25c. up
Collars from . . . . . \$15c. up	Collars from . . . . . \$15c. up
Suspenders from . . . . . \$45c. up	Suspenders from . . . . . \$45c. up
Woolen Mufflers from . . . . . \$95c. up	Woolen Mufflers from . . . . . \$95c. up
Rubbers, Reg. \$1.35. Now . . . . . \$1.25	Rubbers, Reg. \$1.35. Now . . . . . \$1.25
Underwear from . . . . . \$85c. up	Underwear from . . . . . \$85c. up
Sweaters Coats from . . . . . \$3.75 up	Sweaters Coats from . . . . . \$3.75 up
Then we have Gloves, Hats, Scarves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Hose, Side Combs, Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Belts, Barrettes, etc., all marked at lowest prices.	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 fabric 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 sash large 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

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**Open on New Year's Day**

**The TOOTON Photo Studio will be open for Portrait Sittings ALL DAY New Year's Day.**

**Tooton's Photo Studio,**  
310 Water Street.

Best Wishes to All Our Patrons  
for a Happy and Prosperous  
NEW YEAR.

Marshall Bros

Our Stores will be closed on Wednesday next. STOCK-TAKING.

That Terrible Favorite Story.

By RUTH CAMERON.



RUTH CAMERON

"If you tell that story again I know I shall scream."

"But my dear," protested her husband, (he is one of those rare people who have enough sense of humor to smile even at themselves) "she hasn't heard it."

She stepped aside while he told it. We compromised finally by deciding that she should step aside for a few minutes while I listened to the story. It was really worth listening to. Quite amusing in fact. But not so amusing as her protest.

She expressed so exactly what every wife (and husband) has felt a hundred times.

Almost every individual has certain stories of one sort or another that he likes to relate whenever he sees (or can pry) an opening in the conversation. There's his favorite funny stories, and his most exciting adventures, and the queerest thing that ever happened to him, and the most interesting coincidences, etc., etc. So long as he knows how to tell a story and doesn't tell the same story over again to the same people, the fact that he is repeating himself doesn't matter. That

is, while he is a bachelor (or she a bachelorette). But when he (or she) undertakes to carry an audience of one about with him everywhere he goes, that complicates affairs. No Man Or Woman Wants To Play Only For An Audience Of One. It would be asking too much of man or woman to expect them to play only for that single audience and neglect the gallery the rest of their lives. We all enjoy the gallery's applause, however dear and important is the audience of one.

If I were asked to put up a prescription for the situation I should suggest a very simple one,—three grains toleration plus two of separation.

Close The Bars Of Your Mind. When you've heard a story so many times that you feel like screaming when you hear it coming, just learn to close the bars of your mind and think of something else when it comes. Doubtless your partner is doing the same for you.

And if you find that things like this fray your nerves, remember that your partner is probably having the same experience, and don't be afraid to give both of you a little rest from each other in any way possible.

"Yoko" used to be a favorite simile for matrimony. "Partnership" is more commonly used for it nowadays. It is an excellent change.

The Organist and Choir of Cochrane Street Centennial Church, assisted by Mrs. F. J. King, Solo Soprano, and Mr. F. J. King, Solo Organ, will give a Vocal and Instrumental Recital in the Church on Wednesday evening, 2nd January, at 8 o'clock. His Excellency the Governor and Miss Harris have graciously signified their intention of being present.—dec 26, 28, 31

"PHEZ"  
Loganberry Juice.

WHAT IS IT?

The Loganberry is a new berry. It is a cross or grafted berry of the Oregon wild blackberry and the ordinary red raspberry and was discovered by Judge Logan of Salem, Oregon, who gave it his name.

The juice is a rich, dark red juice pressed from the rich ripe berries and bottled where they grow. It is non-alcoholic but is a most delicious and eminently pleasing drink. Each bottle of "Phez" is equivalent to three times its contents, as "Phez" is the pure undiluted juice of the Loganberry and is very heavy.

NOTE.—To be used as a beverage "Phez" should be diluted with two parts water.

RETAIL PRICES:

- Per 2 oz. bottle . . . . . 15c.
- Per 4 oz. bottle . . . . . 25c.
- Per 8 oz. bottle . . . . . 35c.
- Per 12 oz. bottle . . . . . 50c.
- Per 24 oz. bottle . . . . . 90c.
- Per 64 oz. bottle . . . . . \$1.50.

ASK FOR IT WHERE YOU BUY YOUR DRINKS OR ORDER IT FROM YOUR GROCER.

Beautiful advertising matter supplied the trade with each order.

P. E. OUTERBRIDGE,

(Sole Agent for Newfoundland)  
GEAR BUILDING . . . . . TELEPHONE 60.  
U. F. Lagan  
Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

Now Due by  
Steamer:

- 225 brls. Stark Apples—Assorted.
- 175 brls. Baldwin Apples—Assorted.
- 102 brls. Various Kinds.
- 100 cases Navel Oranges.
- 50 cases Valencia Oranges.
- 25 cs. Porto Rico Oranges.
- 50 cases Spanish Onions.
- 30 1/2-cs. Spanish Onions.
- 30 crates Texas Onions.
- 30 bxs. Fcy. Table Apples.
- 5 boxes Grape Fruit.
- 5 boxes Calif. Lemons.

Orders now booking.

Soper & Moore,  
Importers & Jobbers,  
Phone 455.

Rann-dom Reels.

THE ANTI-TIPPING LAW.

The anti-tipping law is an insidious attempt on the part of tight members of the Legislature to reduce the Pullman porter to abject penury. It makes it a penitentiary offense to slip a quarter to a dull mahogany porter who draws \$25 a month from a highly watered corporation which sells upper berths for 1.25 and carves more melons than the entire output of the State of Georgia.

This nefarious law was enacted at the request of parsimonious passengers who travel from New York to California one fine filling of apple pie and cream cheese. It is a melancholy fact that a niggardly occupant of a tourist sleeper will demand all of the appointments of a private car service, including the morning paper, free shoe-shining and a fresh pillow-sham, and at the end of the trip reward an obsequious, brunette porter with the cold, vacant look of a defunct carp. Is it any wonder that the Pullman porter is a ruthless cynic, and that he at times refuses to massage the massive shoes of tourists who are saving their money for plug tobacco and egg sandwiches?

With the customary prodigality of the American legislator, the anti-tipping law has been extended so as to include the humble head waitress, the fluttering bell hop and the hotel barber. In states where this law is in full force and effect, it is more dangerous to tip the little lady who checks your hat than it is to run an ammunition ship through the war zone. This teaches us that we should exercise more care in picking out men to make our laws for us, instead of sending to the legislature tight-fisted, boocle citizens who wouldn't know the Good Samaritan from a block of channel ice.

The anti-tipping law is one of several thousand laws which have been put on the statute books of this country in order to prevent the human race from spending its own money without securing the consent of a member of the uniformed police. It is modeled after the old blue laws of Massachusetts, which were called blue because

conceded that we would all live happier and longer if the constitution prevented the legislature from meeting oftener than once in ninety-nine years and then adjourning sine die.

THE WELCOME AGENT.



WALTON MASON

To-day there is a man who wished to sell a book; in times of peace he'd be a boer, and his long spiel I would not brook. His volume was the cheapest rot, but he insisted it was great, the kind of stuff that hits the spot, and makes a man a better skater. He talked a long and brindled streak, he made the grand old language whiz; and I could listen for a week to such a line of bunk as his. He shunned the topics I abhor; he did not tell in ringing tones, how he would run the blooming war, and fill the air with Teuton bones. He didn't try to show the means by which he'd finish up the scrap, and can the kaiser's submarines, and shoo the Huns clear off the map. He did not paint, in lurid tints, war's horrors of a foreign shore; his book, "One Thousand Household Hints," took all his eloquence, and more. There's nothing like a Household Hint, when one is tired of dead men's bones, and all the ghastly tales in print, of sea-

men sent to Davy Jones. It's good to find a book, methinks that tells how roaches should be shot, or how to make a line of inks that will not fade, corrode or blot. For all we hear and all we read brings war and bloodshed closer home; and so I said, "My friend, indeed, I'll take twelve copies of your tome."

Milady's Roudoir.

HOW TO REST PROPERLY.

Many are weary because they do not know how to rest. How to rest, that is relax when tired, is one of the secrets of beauty and long life. What I mean by rest is not a long time devoted to idleness but an intelligent use of spare time. Those who wish to preserve and make the most of themselves must study their lives and learn how to economize in the moments and, in this way, they will be able to take, at least, half a dozen short periods of rest each day. For instance, the eyes quickly show traces of fatigue. If you are sewing or writing, pause for a few moments at your work and close your eyes. In fact, whatever you are doing there will be an opportunity for a brief eye rest and it is your duty to take it.

An excellent movement that sets the blood coursing through the veins and prevents the sluggishness which arises from inactivity, is to stand erect and take a position as if you were about to box, like a prize fighter. Stand firmly and strike out boldly with the arms, one after the other, without any unnecessary violence. Continue this movement for five or ten minutes.

Besides using this method to overcome dullness, one should go through a routine of exercises for fifteen minutes in the morning and at night before retiring. This will greatly enhance your bodily strength and, in a short time, the chest will begin to expand and the arms become plump and muscular.

One often becomes drowsy for lack of fresh air. Air does not only represent life to the individual but it has long been recognized by scientists as a food. It is just as much a food to the system in its own way as meat and vegetables. Oxygen is the chief sustaining element in the air, and without oxygen no animal or vegetable life can exist. Therefore, the importance of plenty of fresh air must be obvious to all.

When you want Minceed Collops, try ELLIS'.

Everyday Etiquette.

"Is it proper or necessary for a man to hold a girl's arm when walking with her?" asked Violet.

"It is improper and wholly unnecessary except to help her over a difficult crossing or to protect her when in a crowd," answered her mother.

A Good All Round Liniment

That seems to go straight through the skin and reach the pain. That is a good description of

Stafford's Liniment.

We believe there is no more generally useful liniment. It seems to reach the spot every time. No home should be without a good liniment for use in those emergencies common to all homes calling for a reliable liniment. Keep a bottle of "Stafford's Liniment" in your medicine chest. For sale everywhere. Manufactured only by

T. J. EDENS.

Fresh Poultry for New Year

By Express to-day, Dec. 31, 1917.

- 100 Dressed TURKEYS
  - 50 GEESE.
  - 50 DUCKS.
  - 42 CHICKEN.
- All in excellent condition. Ready for delivery now.

Also 100 pairs FRESH RABBITS.

T. J. EDENS.

Duckworth Street and Rawlin's Cross.

Look Us Up! Open Nights.

Saturday Savings At the "Boston" Bargain HOUSE.

A very comfortable place to buy. Always some very attractive prices.

Overcoat Time is Here

To-morrow, Saturday, we offer a very fine line of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, purchased in the British market previous to the advance. They are made from good heavy material, substantially lined, dark colors and are worth at to-day's prices \$20.00 each. Just twenty left. While they last you can have them at

\$15.00 each; all sizes.

Corsets.

389 pairs Job Corsets, D. & A. Parisian and other reputable brands; all sizes. Marked away down; slightly soiled. Very interesting prices. Come and save.

Hosiery.

Wool Hosiery for Men and Women. Very difficult to get these now. We have them though, bought two years ago. Good fast blacks, dyed when dye was dye; not imitation, from 45c. up. Get a few pairs while they last.

We stock the famous American

BLUE DENIM OVERALL,

\$1.90 garment. A very good Blue Overall we offer at \$1.19.

The "Boston" Bargain House,

362 Water Street, Opp. Parker & Monroe's.

THE HUBBARD MOTOR ENGINE

is strong, sturdy and reliable, and is very easy on fuel. Sales for 1917, which have broken all records, prove the popularity of the Hubbard. Before buying an engine ask for the Hubbard Catalog.

GEO. M. BARR, St. John's.



295  
DICK CORSETS

New Year

We take this opportunity to say amount of business we have done during the year 1918 will doubt but exert every effort to keep the stocks always maintained. We shall continue to make every emphasize the value-giving standard everyone of you a very successful



LADIES' WOOL GLOVES. We have a line of Green Wool Gloves, which we think your special attention. The fine we can give you in White or Black. All sizes either colour. Sale 50% off. Price, per pair . . . . . 5

WOMEN'S CASIMERE GLOVES. In spite of continuous advance in prices, we announce special item. With Cashmere Gloves being worn the round, and Kid Gloves becoming scarce, you will want a pair of these. These are a warm glove, being Jersey. Sale Price, per pair . . . . . 4

WOMEN'S WOOL CAPS. Made of wool in two ton shades, with two silk buttons side of cap. These are a looking lot, to which we show your special attention. Very soft wool, assorted shades. Sale Price, per set . . . . . 6

CAP AND SCARF SET. The Woolen Scarfs are more practical than the time mufflers, and are equally as desirable for winter as well as for outdoor use. Very soft wool, assorted shades. Price, per set . . . . . \$1.00

ALEX

18c

War News

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

TISH ADVANCE IN JERUSALEM. LONDON, Dec. 30. (Official.) A British force has made another notable advance in the neighborhood of Jerusalem. The Turks' beaten back on a thirteen mile front.

TISH ADVANCE IN PALESTINE. LONDON, Dec. 30. (Official.) General Allenby reports that his forces continue to drive back the enemy and have advanced their lines to a depth of about two miles. The forces have given us the high ground in Jerusalem and one mile north of the Jericho road. Anataerra, Jundia, the last two respectively east and west of the Naballa road, are in our hands north of Jericho.



# GOOD CORSETS

Are the first Requisite of Fashion.

Some Women always seem to present a smart, fashionable appearance, whatever the occasion, on the street, at bridge or in the ballroom, their chic style and graceful poise are admired even more than their modish gowns. You cannot buy better Corsets than—

## D. & A., La Diva or P. C.

There are very few as good. We are always well stocked in styles to suit all figures, at moderate prices.

78c. to \$4.30 per Pair.

### BISHOP, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.

PHONE 424. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.



295  
D. & A.  
CORSETS

340  
D. & A.  
CORSETS

## New Year Greetings.

We take this opportunity to sincerely thank our patrons for the generous amount of business we have done during the past year. The year 1918 will doubt bring its new problems, but we shall continue to exert every effort to keep the stocks of this store up to the high standard we have always maintained. We shall continue to make every effort to provide values that will continue to emphasize the value-give everyone of you a very successful and very Happy New Year.

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#### WOMEN'S FLEECE HOSE.

An extra fine quality that will stand lots of hard wear, finished with soft fleece lining, and has a ribbed garter top. You should purchase more than one pair of these as you will surely pay a higher cost later. Sale Price, per pair . . . . . 37c

#### HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN.

This should be news of immediate interest to mothers. Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for to replenish the children's hosiery at a not too great outlay. Ribbed Hosiery; assorted sizes. Sale Price, per pair . . . . . 28c

#### LADIES' WOOL GLOVES.

We have a line of Ladies' Wool Gloves, to which we call your special attention. In this line we can give you either White or Black. All sizes in either colour. Sale Price, per pair . . . . . 53c

#### WOMEN'S WINTER CAPS.

Made of wool in two tone effects, with two silk buttons on side of cap. These are a good looking lot, to which we call your special attention. Reg. 75c. each. Sale Price, each . . . . . 68c

#### WOMEN'S WINTER CAPS.

The Woolen Scarfs are much more practical than the old-time mufflers, because they are equally as desirable for street as well as for outdoor wear. Very soft wool, assorted shades, with cap to match. \$1.50 Price, per set . . . . . \$1.50

#### WOMEN'S WINTER CAPS.

Be prepared for the frosty weather, we are sure to have it before long, by being provided with a fur band Winter Cap. Here is a Cap that will give you the utmost for your money; all sizes. Sale Price, each . . . . . 87c

#### WOMEN'S WINTER CAPS.

These are Cream colour, long sleeves, with a fleece lining. We urge all customers to buy as many of these Vests as they have need for, as this price will be raised in a few weeks. Sale Price, per garment . . . . . 48c

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These didn't attempt to attack at close range. The anti-aircraft defences around Mannheim appeared to be strong and brought one of our machines down which was last seen descending under control. In addition, one of our observers was wounded but reached home safely. Haze and mist added to the difficulties of the operations, some of the towns in the Rhine Valley being completely covered.

#### GUATEMALA DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. Guatemala City, the capital of the little Central American Republic of Guatemala, has been laid in ruins by a series of earthquakes, beginning Christmas Day and culminating last night in violent shocks which completed the work of destruction. A cable to the Navy Department today says 125,000 people were in the streets without shelter and that a number were killed by falling walls. Naval ships in Central American waters have been ordered to the straits on city to render all possible assistance. The following in the despatch which brought the news of the disaster: Bad shocks yesterday finished the work of the earthquake. Everything is in ruins beyond description. As a result of last night's shocks 125,000 people are in the streets. Parts of the country are very cold, and winter tents are needed badly. Quite a number were killed by falling walls. The shocks probably occurred between 5 and 7 o'clock last night. Earthquakes have been prevalent in Guatemala since the day after Christmas, when shocks were general throughout the republic. With each recurrent shock the damage to Guatemala city, capital of the republic, has grown more extensive. Last Thursday it was reported that from ten to forty had been killed in the disturbance of previous days, whilst despatches Friday and Saturday said 80 per cent of the city had been demolished and that thousands of people were homeless. Martial law had been declared and good order was said to be prevailing. Guatemala has been the scene of many disasters as the result of earthquakes. Since the settlement of the country in 1522 there have been more than fifty volcanic eruptions and three hundred earthquakes. The original Guatemala city was destroyed in 1541 by an earthquake. Above the sea level. In the great square stood the old vice-regal palace. The capital is the centre of trade of the entire republic, which consists in the manufacture of manulins, cotton yarns of fine texture, articles of silver, and embroideries.

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## New Year Gifts

FOR ALL.

Amuse yourselves on Winter nights, by purchasing one of our New Games.

### NEW GAMES of Every Description

Yacht Race, Airship Race, Old Maid, Robinson Crusoe, Whirlpool, Steeplechase, Leap Frog, Messenger Boy, and many others.

10c., 15c., 20c. each.

All Games greatly reduced.

### Handkerchiefs!

Dainty Embroidered Handkerchiefs, suitable for a New Year Gift, folded in fancy boxes.

30c. and 35c. the Box.

## S. MILLEY.

Open Nights.

Savings

Boston

HOUSE.

to buy. Always

Hosiery.

Wool Hosiery for Men

Women. Very difficult

BLUE

DENIM

OVERALL,

1.90 garment.

Very good Blue Overall we

at \$1.19.

Boston

House,

Street,

Monroe's.

ENGINE

## War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

#### TURISH ADVANCE IN JERUSALEM

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A British force has made another considerable advance in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, the Turks being driven back on a thirteen mile front.

#### ITALIAN ADVANCE IN PALESTINE

LONDON, Dec. 30. (Official.) General Allenby reports that his troops continue to drive back the enemy and have advanced their lines to a depth of about two miles. The advances have given us the high ground near Jerusalem and one mile north of the Jericho road, Anataerem and the last two respectively, and west of the Naballa road and the last two respectively.

#### FIGHTING NEAR CAMBRAL

LONDON, Dec. 30.—There was heavy fighting to-day south of Cambral. The Germans made a strong attack on a British

and Betunia. Irish troops met considerable opposition which they overcame in spite of the difficulties of the ground. Although the enemy is falling back generally, the rough ground and mountainous nature of the country makes pursuit slow and difficult. Major Amos reported several prisoners and transport on the Naballa road all day of the 25th with great effect.

#### GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Germans made an attack last night northeast of Ypres. It is announced officially that the enemy was repulsed completely. Following the activity of his artillery northeast of Ypres reported yesterday evening carried out a local attack against our position in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden railway. The attack was completely repulsed by our fire. A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night north of Passchendaele.

#### THE MANNHEIM RAID.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—An official statement concerning the recent attack by British airmen on Mannheim issued to-night says: Further information about the Mannheim bombing raid on the 24th December has been received. Two of our formations totalling ten machines crossed the line at a height of 9,000 feet between 10 and 10.15 o'clock p.m. and arrived over their objective almost simultaneously. In spite of heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire, they dropped their bombs; 2,230 pounds of bombs were dropped by the respective groups. Four bursts were observed in the main station in Ludshafen and on several munition factories between Mundenheim and Rheingonheim. Bursts were confirmed by photos taken at the time. Two formations of enemy airplanes were encountered, totalling eleven machines, only five of which reached the target.

about two miles, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters to-night. They succeeded in gaining a footing at two points, but later were ejected in part by British counter attacks.

#### BRITISH LABOR CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British labor party is taking steps to follow up its campaign for the solidarity of the workmen of the Entente allies in which a beginning has been made by the French and British labor organizations in framing their war aims. The next action contemplated is an assembly of the inter-Allied Labor Conference. The views of the American Federation of Labor will be invited as a conference without American participation would be useless. The Central News says at Friday's Conference between Premier Lloyd George and the Labor leaders, the Premier made it clear that any proposal that the British labor put forward can be dealt with by the allied governments only as a whole. Lloyd George said that as far as Britain was concerned there would be no separate peace, and he emphasized the understanding between the Entente powers that peace was impossible while the militarys ruled Germany. The Central News concluded that the negotiations that are proceeding between Premier Lloyd George and the Labor Party over the government's programme to obtain more men for the army are regarded as highly important. The Premier is asking for the cancellation of exemption of certain class of labor which the Aquit Government gave the

#### GERMAN SUBS. CAPTURED.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Four German submarines were captured recently by twelve American destroyers, according to an American seaman who reached his home here from a French port. The seaman, a former Boston newspaper man, was aboard a troopship at a French port recently, he said, when the destroyers steamed in with their prizes. The submarines were on the surface, with their conning towers open during the process of recharging their batteries when the American destroyers

#### RUSSIAN COMMENT.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.—The Investia, the organ of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, dealing with the peace proposals of Count Czernin, says, "without attaching too much value to the concessions in principle made by the Central Powers, let us look for the result in the acute economic crisis and discontent among the masses of the Central Powers. These conditions allow us to hope for a democratic peace." The Pravda considers that the refusal of the Central Powers to discuss the question of nationalities, which were not independent before the war, as an international question, proves they are afraid to examine them to the question of the position of these nationalities from the point of view of the right of nations freely to

#### ARGENTINE TO THE RESCUE.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 29.—It has been announced that the Argentine Government has arranged to sell the Entente Allies 2,000,000 tons

duced. It was then intimated by the government that events might make the withdrawal of exemption necessary. The Laborites now are disposed to urge upon the government the acceptance of their war aims on the platform as the price of acceptance of additional conscription.

#### BELGIUM'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Belgian Minister at Petrograd is credited by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent there as having declared the German peace proposals to be unacceptable. A return to the Status quo ante bellum wouldn't solve a single problem of the war in the minister's opinion. He added, the despatch says that the proposed terms failed to indicate any means for the prevention of future conflicts or for the removal of the causes which brought on the present war. As for the indemnification of Belgium, the Minister pointed this out as having been promised by the Allies.

#### RUMORED ABDICATION OF KING FERDINAND.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.—There are persistent rumors here that King Ferdinand of Roumania, has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Charles.

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oners without a fight. While the transport was still at the French port, the seaman said, a German U-boat entered the harbor with a white flag flying from her periscope. The enemy crew explained that they had been lying in wait for the troopship in the open sea, and when they failed to find her and the supplies ran low, the crew mutinied, killed the commander and decided to surrender.

#### CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Speaking within forty-eight hours after receipt in this country of the Kaiser's latest peace terms, Secretary of War Baker declared last night that the war would not end until all danger of a triumphant barbarism had been removed, and until civilization had defeated savagery. He brought prolonged cheers when he said, "I have no doubt of the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt. The war may be long or short, I cannot tell. I have no means of knowing, but civilization will win against barbarism."

#### PAN-GERMANS ANGRY.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—Pan-German newspapers angrily condemn the peace terms of the Central Powers. The Tagliche Rundschau, of Berlin, says: "Never before have we given up so completely everything so dearly bought with the blood of hundreds of thousands, with the sweat of millions, with the depredations of our children and with our own hunger." The Deutsche Zeitung says that the Entente has won the greatest victory of the war, and that diplomats have destroyed all that has been fought for. The Koelnische Zeitung, on the other hand, regards the peace conditions as opening the road to a peace advantageous to all sides.

#### ALSACE NO OBSTACLE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—According to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, is expected to reach Berlin to-day on his return from the peace negotiations. He is to be received immediately by the Emperor and after that will probably visit Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's headquarters. The pan-German papers, says the despatch, ask their readers to kiss the Foreign Secretary when he arrives in Berlin for betraying Germany's army. Maximalist Harden asserts that Alsace can't be considered an obstacle to peace.

#### ARGENTINE TO THE RESCUE.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 29.—It has been announced that the Argentine Government has arranged to sell the Entente Allies 2,000,000 tons

Pravda adds, "how can they bring forward the questions of Courland, Poland and Lithuania, which from their point of view ought to be regarded as questions of the internal life of Russia?"

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