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2500.00. Leslie & Com-  
Lands, Calgary.

In the direction of the  
rench.  
an observation balloon.  
der-A short ladder for  
out of deep trenches.  
unit of organization.  
A famous French field  
thirty shells a minute.  
terior field of cigarette  
ed by British soldiers.  
Picked men sent for-  
German for first attack.  
Monkey)-French sol-  
dier for cannon crew.  
Originally one who refused  
Now one unwilling to do

A shell which on burst-  
forth a dense smoke. Used  
movements of troops.  
harpooner that picks off  
from an advantageous  
French, franc-tireur.  
man for council. Pre-  
pared for the Council of  
and Soldiers' Delegates.  
A rocket which lights up  
position.  
or heavy fire. Punish-  
Bombers and machine

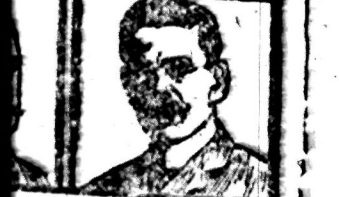
T.  
Relieving the force in  
type of British armored  
an for dove. A type of  
plane used early in the  
A small officerholder un-  
regime in Russia.  
German chemical shell  
early affects the eye-  
An English soldier that  
to an American milita-

feel helmets. Also name  
feels.  
Intrololol. One of the  
ful of high explosives.  
ololol treated with nitro-  
buric acid.  
ha. Popular name for  
mon soldiers.  
for-A special kind of  
val for the trenches.  
al Toward the Russian  
comrade. Used like the  
the French Revolution.  
Hospital train.  
A tall, thin, construc-  
tion enflaming fire by

Also called ration  
ort length of newspaper  
past together and  
melted paraffine.  
A disease of the foot  
by cold and wet.  
an hand grenades.  
Machine gun.

A German non-commis-  
sioner.  
sioner. German type  
e.  
V.  
ch outpost.  
ring pivot evolution of  
A flare for illuminat-  
ion.  
A Cross. Highest British  
or bravery.  
W.  
of troops in assault.  
he is called: the first  
he which bombs out the  
sed by the preceding  
d the popping up wave.  
particularly offensive  
which bursts two re-  
like a Chinese firecrack-  
er.

PER & WHITE



ECIALISTS

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PER & WHITE

PER & WHITE

## PLAIN TALK BY TROTSKY TO GERMANS

In Notifying of Refusal of  
Terms Which Held  
Russ Lands.

## ENEMY NOPEFUL

Russian Factions Seem as  
One in Declining the  
Foe's Offer.

Petrograd cable: The Bolshevik  
Foreign Minister, Leon Trotsky, de-  
clared today that the Government of  
the Russian workers would not con-  
sent to the German peace proposals.  
He said Germany's proposals were  
"hypocritical."

M. Trotsky's declaration was made  
before the Central Committee of the  
Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's  
Delegates. He asserted that the Gov-  
ernment of Russian workers would  
not consent to such conditions. He said  
that if the Central Powers did not  
agree to free disposal of the destiny  
of the Polish and Lettish nations it  
would be urgently necessary to de-  
fend the Russian revolution. He said  
that the needs of the front would be  
satisfied, whatever effort might be  
necessary.

Representatives from all the fronts  
who attended the meeting declared  
the troops would defend the revolu-  
tion, but said bread and boots were  
necessary.

The Executive Committee of the  
Front Soviet today adopted resolu-  
tions appealing to the German people,  
urging assumption of the right to  
negotiate "a general democratic  
peace."

The resolution declared that the  
German terms "evade the principle of  
no annexation and are not acceptable  
to Russia."

The Soviet appealed to the people  
of the Central Powers thus: "You  
compelled your Government to accept  
our motto, 'no annexation and no in-  
demnities,' but they are trying to  
carry out their old policy of invasions.  
Remember, an immediate democratic  
peace depends on you."

Evidences multiplied today that  
irreconcilable differences between  
Russian and German peace conferees  
will force discontinuance of future  
separate peace negotiations and that  
the armistice may not be renewed.  
The Russians are now apprehensive  
of Germany's trickery in every move by  
the Tenthic delegates and agents  
here and at Brest-Litovsk.

The halt in the negotiations and  
indications of a Russian refusal to  
move the conference to Stockholm  
have revived universal discussion in  
Petrograd of a resumption of fighting  
with a greatly reduced army, probably  
three million men.

TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.  
London cable: Notwithstanding  
the unfavorable reception of their  
proposals by the Bolsheviks and the  
Russian suggestions that the negotia-  
tions be continued in a neutral coun-  
try, preferably at Stockholm, the  
delegates of the Central Powers are  
returning to Brest-Litovsk on the as-  
sumption that the conference will be  
sume its sessions at the appointed  
time. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hun-  
garian Foreign Minister, departed  
from Vienna this morning, accompa-  
nied by a large staff of diplomats.  
The Turkish delegation sent forth from  
Constantinople on Tuesday, intending  
to visit Berlin on the way to Brest-  
Litovsk.

The Petrograd News Agency is  
quoted in a Central News despatch  
from Copenhagen to the effect that  
the Russian delegation declared, in  
declining to accept the German peace  
proposals, that they were likely to  
be deprived of its value the initial German  
reply, laying down a basis of discus-  
sion on the principle of no annexa-  
tions or indemnities. The Russians  
describe as ridiculous that there al-  
ready has been a free expression of  
the will of the peoples in the occupied  
territories.

ATTEMPT AT DISTORTION.  
The Central Committee of the  
Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's  
Delegates, after listening to an ad-  
dress from Foreign Minister Trots-  
ky, adopted the following resolu-  
tion: "This assembly confirms the  
fact that the programme proclaimed  
by the representatives of the Ger-  
man Alliance at Brest-Litovsk re-  
cognizes in principle the conclusion  
of a peace without annexation or  
indemnities. This recognition estab-  
lishes the basis for further pourpar-  
lers with the view of a general demo-  
cratic peace."

"However, already in this declara-  
tion the representatives of the Ger-  
man Government have refused to ad-  
mit the free right of oppressed na-  
tions and colonies seized before the  
beginning of the war in 1914 to dis-  
pose of their own destiny. This re-  
sultion, which was immediately re-  
ported by the Russian delegation,  
signifies that the dominant parties  
in Germany compelled by a popular  
movement to grant concessions to  
the principles of a democratic peace,  
nevertheless are trying to distort  
this idea in the name of their own  
supremacist policy."

APPEAL TO PEOPLES.  
The resolution concludes: "We say  
to the people of Germany, Austria-  
Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria: Dis-  
cuss your peace proposals. Remember  
that you have been obliged to accept the motto  
of no annexations and no indem-  
nities, but recently they have been  
trying to carry out their old policy of  
conquest. Remember that the condi-  
tion of an immediate democratic

peace will depend actually and above  
all on you. All the people of Europe  
look to you, exhausted and blind by  
such a war as there never was be-  
fore, that you will not permit the  
Austro-German imperialists to make  
use against revolutionary Russia for  
the subjugation of Poland, Lithuania,  
Courland and Armenia."

## STEPANSSON. Party in Good Health—Re- turn Next Summer.

Dawson, Y. T. report: Vilhjalmur  
Stepansson is at Herschel Island and  
expects to reach Nome, Alaska, next  
summer, according to reports  
reaching here from Fort Yukon,  
Alaska. The entire Stefansson party  
was reported in good health.  
A Northwest Mounted Police win-  
ter patrol left here today with mail  
for Fort McPherson, to connect with  
a similar patrol from Herschel Island.  
The patrol will probably return here  
in March with full details of the re-  
sults of Stefansson's expedition.

## HUNS CHANGING. Released Men Say They Think for Themselves.

London, Cable-A release British  
soldiers, an author and competent ob-  
server, according to the Rotterdam cor-  
respondent of the Daily News, told on ar-  
rival there of a changing attitude among  
the German people. He said that judg-  
ing from the officials and soldiers com-  
ing from the administrative offices of the  
Imperial camp, "the Germans are begin-  
ning to think for themselves."  
"They no longer do and believe every-  
thing is a mechanical, undisputed way as  
before," he said. "They are no longer  
expressions of hatred of constant and  
no longer heard. The soldiers them-  
selves are looking only for the end of  
the war. They don't talk of their  
above victories, and they say they want  
to be friends with us again."

Generally speaking, relations between  
the interned men and their guard now  
seem to be good.

WINNIPEG, B.Y.ELECTION.  
Winnipeg, Report: F. C. Tipping, presi-  
dent of the Trades and Labor Council,  
will be the opponent of Robert Jacob  
(Unionist) in the North Winnipeg by-  
election, to be held January 15th. Mr.  
Tipping will run as a straight Socialist,  
although he is a member of the Social-  
ist Democratic party.

## WARNS BRITAIN TO SAVE FOOD

Food Controller Says Situa-  
tion Not Alarming.

Will Improve, but Country  
Must Be Careful.

London cable says: The Director of  
Meat Supplies announces that Tues-  
day will be the meatless day in Lon-  
don and Wednesday in the provinces.

London, Jan. 3.—Compulsory ration-  
ing is to be put into effect in England  
at an early date, according to Lord  
Rhonda, the Food Controller, speak-  
ing at Silverton today. He prefaced  
his announcement by saying that he  
was afraid that compulsory rationing  
would have to come, and that it was  
on its way, and then declared that his  
department had completed a scheme,  
and that, as soon as the sanction of  
the Cabinet had been received, it  
would be carried out.

Lord Rhonda warned his hearers  
that there would continue to be a  
shortage, though the position would  
improve, and improve steadily.  
"There is nothing alarming in the  
situation," he said. "You have only  
to tighten your belt. The people of  
this country are undergoing nothing  
like the privations in Germany. There  
they have less than a pound of meat  
a week."

The Food Controller pointed out  
that the report of butter in Novem-  
ber and December, 1917, amounted to  
only three thousand tons, as compared  
with thirty thousand tons in Novem-  
ber and December, 1915. However,  
there had been an enormous in-  
crease in the production of margarine  
in England, and by June the capacity  
of the factories would be four times  
what it was in 1916.

Referring to the meat shortage,  
Lord Rhonda said he did not want  
to threaten, he did not want to  
commander cattle, but the machinery  
would be there to carry the cattle to  
market when the time came.  
There was going to be a great  
shortage of meat during the next  
couple of weeks, but after that he  
hoped the position would improve  
considerably. Before the war forty  
per cent. of the meat consumed by  
citizens was imported from abroad;  
today a large part of the imported  
meat went to the army, leaving less  
than ten per cent. for civilians. There  
was, however, no great depletion in  
cattle in the country. It was leaner  
cattle, but there was a large supply.  
"Food," said Lord Rhonda, "in my  
opinion, should have priority of ten-  
nage and finance. There has been  
an enormous increase in wages, ag-  
gravating one hundred millions ster-  
ling a year, and this increases the dif-  
ficulty of getting down the price of  
food."

The food controller strongly sup-  
ported communal kitchens, and said  
that Government grants would be  
made where necessary to establish  
them. He incidentally disclosed the  
fact that Lady Rhonda got the  
Christmas dinner for her family from  
one of these kitchens, and added:  
"What is good enough for my old  
woman is quite good enough for any-  
one."

## GLORIOUS VICTORY WON BY TERRITORIALS IN PALESTINE

Did Not Yield One Inch of Ground to Turks Trying to  
Retake Jerusalem—While the Foe Lost Terribly in  
Their Furious Assaults There.

London cable: An inspiring story  
of British gallantry is told by W. T.  
Massey in a despatch to the Daily  
News, dated at Jerusalem, on Monday,  
and describing the Turkish failure to  
recapture the Holy City on December  
27. The main enemy attack was made  
by the Third Turkish Corps, including  
a new division from the Caucasus,  
from the north, along Nablus road. At  
the same time the Twentieth Turkish  
Corps made a demonstration from the  
east and fought very hard for some vi-  
tal position. The enemy's first objec-  
tive was Tel El Ful, a high, conical-  
shaped hill just east of the Nablus  
road, and commanding the British  
line east and west for a considerable  
distance. During the daylight of Box-  
ing Day (Wednesday) the Turks show-  
ed no movement, but just before mid-  
night a post north of Ful was driven  
in.

At 1.30 the first attack on Ful was  
made. At the same time an advance  
was begun against Beit Hannina,  
about a mile west of the road. This  
line was defended by the London  
Territorials, who added to their grand  
reputation during the campaign by meet-  
ing the attack after attack with magnifi-  
cent steadiness and standing the rocks  
against the most furious onslaught.  
Never once did they yield an inch of  
ground.

DEAD SHOW BAYONET WOUNDS.  
Two companies defending Hannina  
were attacked four times by storm-  
ing troops, each attack being stronger  
than the preceding one. The fourth  
delivered by 500 picked Turks, was  
entirely beaten back after prolonged  
hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy dead show many bay-  
onet wounds, while the hillside is  
strewn with Turks killed by machine  
gun fire. There were eight attacks on  
Tel El Ful, these likewise being made  
with great weight and determination.  
The strongest of them all was deliv-  
ered at dawn with a reinforced line  
support by heavy artillery fire. All  
were defeated with great loss to the  
enemy.

## BRITISH FRONT.

German Raids Were All  
Repulsed.

London cable says: To-night's state-  
ment from Field Marshal Haig's  
headquarters reads as follows:  
"In addition to the raids reported  
in this morning's communication, the  
enemy attempted last night to raid  
one of our posts in the neighborhood  
of Oppy, which was driven off before  
reaching our trenches."  
"This afternoon the enemy's artill-  
ery has shown increased activity in  
the neighborhood of the Ypres-  
Comines Canal. On the remainder of  
the front there was nothing of special  
interest."

"Yesterday evening, under cover of  
a heavy bombardment, three com-  
panies of the enemy attempted to raid  
our positions in the neighborhood of  
Mercur, southeast of Lens. The  
hostile parties were disorganized by  
our artillery fire, and they failed to  
reach the trenches. They then were  
attacked in No Man's Land by our  
patrols, who inflicted many casual-  
ties and secured a few prisoners."  
"Other raids attempted by the en-  
emy in the course of the night south  
of Lens, at Hill 70, in the neigh-  
borhood of the Menin road and north  
of Passchendaele were all repulsed.  
We secured a few more prisoners in  
these encounters."

## NO FRICTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Premier Morris Resigned to  
Maintain Harmony.

Will Give Innings to the  
Other Side.

London cable: (Reuter despatch).  
Premier Morris of Newfoundland, who  
whose resignation was announced yes-  
terday, in an interview today stated  
that there was no difference of opin-  
ion between himself and his col-  
leagues. On the contrary, he was at  
one with the Government and Legis-  
lature and his colleagues on all mat-  
ters. His resignation was made after  
most careful consideration, and dic-  
tated entirely by a desire to preserve  
harmony in the country on all na-  
tional issues, particularly the impor-  
tant of the war, which would be ruse-  
justified in a duel which a general elec-  
tion means.

After referring to the formation of  
a coalition Government in August, in  
the course of which he acknowledged  
as reasonable the manner in which he  
was met by Lloyd Coaker, Premier  
Morris said coalition worked out suc-  
cessfully in dealing with the impor-  
tant problems of shortage of tonnage,  
fishery exports and military recruit-  
ing. He had arrived at the conclu-  
sion that the other political side was  
not entitled to an innings, and that  
he was justified in standing aside at  
present in the interests of Newfound-  
land.

The Empire press remarks that Premier  
Morris' public-spirited and dis-  
interested action recalls ex-Governor  
Davidson's recent tribute. Premier  
Morris will possibly take no literary  
work.

This is announced by the Belgian Leg-  
ation.  
Frederick Webster, who pleaded  
guilty in the Peabody police court to  
two charges of bigamy, was sentenced  
to seven years in Kingston Peniten-  
tiary. Webster was married three  
times.

Collingwood's only centenarian,  
James McDonald, passed away at the  
home of his son-in-law, Fred Dunbar.  
The deceased would have been 107  
years of age had he lived until April  
6th next.

The latest returns of the referen-  
dum upon the vote show a majority  
for conscription in the Australian  
forces of 750. The totals of all classes  
of votes gives a majority against  
conscription of 170,000.

Daniel Hand, H. C. McVean, Samuel  
Hammond, Robert Scott, Charles Beck-  
er and Daniel Cronin, all returned  
Canadian soldiers, have been appoint-  
ed to the Canadian customs staff at  
Windsor.

From the effects of the burns which  
he sustained when the explosion oc-  
curred at the Gar Works, M. D. Mont-  
gomery, manager of the Ingersoll Gas  
Light Company, died in Alexandria  
Hospital.

Fritz von Pilla, former employee of  
the Prussian Government, sometimes  
known as Baronet Frederick Depilis,  
was arrested at New York by agents  
of the Department of Justice, upon or-  
ders from Washington as an active  
and dangerous enemy alien.

As a result of the resignation of  
Premier Morris three members of the  
Newfoundland Cabinet retired. They  
are Richard Squires, Colonial Secre-  
tary; John Bennett, Minister of Mil-  
itia, and Michael Gibbs, Minister with-  
out portfolio.

Pending an investigation into  
charges that she harbors pro-German  
feelings and has made statements  
which some people, rightly or wrong-  
ly, believes brings her loyalty into  
question, Miss Frieda Held, a Toronto  
teacher, will not resume her duties.

It is the intention of the Ottawa  
Separate School Board to appeal to  
the Privy Council for a decision as to  
the constitutionality of the Ontario  
Provincial Government Act which em-  
powers the Lieutenant-Governor-in-  
Council to name a school board to ad-  
minister the separate schools.

## STILL COCKY.

German Liberal Leader Sees  
Victory Sure.

The Hague cable says: The German  
liberal leader, Gustav Stresemann, re-  
viewing the events of 1917 in the  
Hamburgische Correspondent, and  
commenting on the first eleven months  
of the ruthless submarine war, asserts  
that it is a mistake to consider Amer-  
ica's war declaration as a result of the  
ruthless submarine campaign, and that  
if Germany's diplomacy had not been  
so clumsy President Wilson could  
never have counteracted the "strong  
pacifist movement" in America and  
declared war on Germany.

Herr Stresemann says that Ger-  
many's overtures in Mexico had more  
to do with the Washington declara-  
tion of war than the submarine war.  
Just as Luxemburg's telegrams did more  
harm in antagonizing the South Amer-  
icans than the sinking of South Amer-  
ican ships.

America's entrance into the war has  
complicated the situation, Herr Strese-  
mann says, but the people are mis-  
taken in believing that America has  
caused a turning of the war current in  
favor of the Entente. Nine months  
have passed without any considerable  
American army arriving on the battle-  
field, he asserts, and the pacifist feel-  
ing is now growing beyond Wilson's  
control, the election in New York  
being cited as proof of this.

Herr Stresemann concluded that no  
one could contest Germany's military  
victory, and that it only remains for  
Germany to secure a diplomatic vic-  
tory.

## U-BOAT CREWS ARE FINE MEN

No Loss of Morale Among  
Them, is Report.

Best of Hun Navy, Says U.  
S. Admiral.

Washington report: Admiral Ben-  
son, chief of operations, told the  
House Naval Committee today it was  
folly to believe there was any loss  
of morale among German submarine  
crews, and that from information  
gathered from German prisoners he  
believed their morale was the best in  
the German navy.

During the session, which was in  
private, in the course of the com-  
mittee's investigation of the navy's  
part in the war, a formal report was  
also said to have told the Congress  
that a court of enquiry found  
that some mistake as to convoy  
might have contributed to the loss of  
the transport Antilles, torpedoed by  
a German submarine with the first  
important military loss of the war.  
Admiral Benson also said frankly  
that submarine crews did not come  
up to expectations and that he was re-  
sponsible personally for not building  
any considerable number.

The number of American ships tor-  
pedoed, he said, was less than one  
per cent. of those going into and out  
of the submarine zone under escort.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS MANY.  
Amsterdam, Cable.—The wrecking of a  
passenger train near Samber, in Galicia,  
40 miles south-west of Lemberg, occa-  
sioned the death or injury of many per-  
sons, is reported in a Vienna despatch  
to the Rotterdamche Courant. The train  
caught fire while traveling at a full  
speed. Owing to the fire the emergency  
brakes could not be operated.

## A REFORMED SOCIAL ORDER FOR AFTER WAR

Draft of Reconstruction  
Plan of the British Labor  
Party.

## FOUR BIG POINTS

Which Form the Nucleus of  
Their Scheme for Bet-  
ter Things.

London cable: Universal enforce-  
ment of a national minimum, demo-  
cratic control of industry, a revolu-  
tion in national finance, and the sur-  
plus wealth for the common good—  
these are the four cardinal points of  
the labor reconstruction policy after  
the war as submitted in a draft re-  
port of the British Labor party pre-  
pared by a sub-committee of the ex-  
ecutive committee for submission at  
the party conference next June, or  
before, should a general election re-  
sult in necessary. The title of the draft  
report is "Labor and the New Social  
Order," and the report declares that  
what has to be reconstructed after  
the war is not this or that Govern-  
ment department or social machin-  
ery, but "Society itself."

"If," continues the report, "we are  
to escape the decay of civilization it-  
self, which the Japanese statesman,  
Count Okuma (former Premier), fore-  
sees, we must ensure the building up  
of a new social order."

## DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

"Regarding democratic control of  
industry the report complains that  
neither the Government nor either of  
the great political parties has yet  
formulated any plan for dealing with  
the demobilization of the millions of  
soldiers, and says: "Any Government  
allowing discharged soldiers or munition  
workers to fall into the clutches  
of charity or the poor law would have  
to be instantly driven from office by  
an outburst of popular indignation.  
The Labor party has refused absolute-  
ly to believe that the British people  
will permanently tolerate any recon-  
struction or the perpetuation of the  
disorganization, waste and inefficiency  
involved in their abandonment to a  
jostling crowd of separate private em-  
ployers, with minds bent not on the  
service of the community, but, by the  
very law of their being, only on the  
utmost possible profiteering."

"The Labor party holds that what-  
ever may have been the shortcomings  
of Government importation and con-  
trol, it has demonstrably prevented a  
lot of profiteering, nor can it end  
immediately on the declaration of  
peace."

"The people will be extremely fool-  
ish if they ever allow indispensable  
industries to slip back into the un-  
fettered control of private capitalists who  
are actually at the instance of the  
Government itself, now rapidly com-  
bining, trade by trade, into monop-  
list trusts."

After definitely repudiating all pro-  
posals for a protective tariff, the  
Labor party programme calls for more  
warmth in politics and much less ap-  
athetic acquiescence in existing mis-  
eries.

MINIMUM WAGE.  
The report suggests a minimum  
wage of 30 shillings weekly as the very  
lowest statutory base line for the  
least skilled adult workers, and that  
the hours of labor, wherever prac-  
ticable, should not exceed 48 weekly. It  
urges that the Government should pre-  
pare for the demobilization period of  
hundreds of public work, including  
the building of millions of new cot-  
tages for the rehousing of the popu-  
lation.

## BOLSHEVIKI RECOGNIZE FINLAND

Petrograd report: The Bolshevik  
news agency announces that the Coun-  
cil of People's Commissars has de-  
cided to recommend to the Council of  
Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates the  
recognition of the Political Independence  
of the Republic of Finland. A special  
commission has been  
take measures for the evacuation of  
Finland from Russia.

Mistress—You can have this dress,  
Katy. I don't intend to wear it any-  
longer. I hope, though, you will like  
it. Mike likes me in the dress best of  
all.—Pamela's House Dress.