58

DAILY NEWS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Are an Effective Selling Force.

The Daily News

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOL. 14 No. 236 NELSON, B. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1916 50c. PER MONTH

MONTENEGRINS CONTINUE TO FIGHT REARGUARD ACTIONS

Will Make No Separate Peace With Foe

ITALY PLANS TO GIVE ADEQUATE AID

Austrians Continue Pursuit, Capturing Positions and Men

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Montenegro has officially denied that it is proposing to make a separate peace. It will resist to the end.

In Montenegro the Austro-Hungarians continue their pursuit of the Montenegrins, capturing positions and men. Podgoritza, to the east of Cettinje, and Misic are the latest places reported evacuated.

The Montenegrin government is now at Scutari, Albania, according to an unofficial report from Berlin. Advices from Rome say that the Italian cabinet has begun plans for giving adequate assistance to Montenegro and Servia, but the nature of this aid and the manner in which it will be rendered is not stated.

Italy to Give Aid.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Delayed—Information received from Rome indicates that the Italian cabinet has taken steps to give adequate assistance to Servia and Montenegro. King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have discussed the question at length, first with Foreign Minister Sonnino and with the ministers of war and marine.

ATHENS, Jan. 17.—King Peter of Servia left Saloniki yesterday aboard a French warship for Aedepsor, on the island of Ekbost, in the Aegean sea, where he will take the cure for the gout. Aedepsor is famous for its farm baths.

COINCIDENCES STRANGE IN CASE OF VANCOUVER MEN

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 16.—The wounding of George V. Amiel and John Duncombe of the 7th battalion is the climax of a series of coincidences connected with the two men. Both are of one age, both enlisted on the same day, they went into the same battalion, landed in the trenches at the same time took part together in their first battle and were wounded together. The whole thing is capped by the fact that both were wounded in the head and arm. To finish with, both have been in Vancouver 14 years.

FORD PEACE DELEGATES ON THEIR WAY HOME

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.—The American members of the Ford peace mission, except those associated with the permanent peace board, sailed from Rotterdam yesterday aboard the steamer Rotterdam for New York. A great crowd assembled on the wharf and cheered as the steamer departed.

Henry Van Dyke, American minister to The Hague, is a passenger on the steamer, on his way to the United States on official business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Minister Van Dyke is coming home to discuss with Washington officials the general subject of American trade with nations in and near the war zone. It is expected that particular attention will be paid to problems arising from trade with European neutrals.

MANY DROWNED BY FLOODS IN HOLLAND

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—Many persons have been drowned by the floods in northern Holland. On the island of Marken the death list has reached 16, including seven children.

Queen Wilhelmina has opened the royal palace at Amsterdam to shelter the refugees.

QUESNEL ABLAZE; COLD IS EXTREME

$125,000 Damage Suffered by Northern Town—Brigade Hampered by 45 Below Zero Weather.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

QUESNEL, B.C., Jan. 16.—The fire king held an orgy here early Saturday morning, destroying property to the value of $125,000. Firemen suffered severely from the extreme cold, the temperature standing at 45 below.

But for the prompt action of firemen in dynamiting the Bank of British North America building the loss would have been greater.

Guests of the two hotels destroyed had narrow escapes, all of them seeking the safety of the street in their night clothes.

One man leaped from an upper window of a hotel, sustaining injuries which caused his removal to a hospital.

The buildings destroyed include the Strand hotel, the adjoining butcher shop, barber shop the Occidental hotel, the offices of the Vaughn Realty company, the store of the John Fraser company, and the Cowan Supply company's premises, while the bank buildings were ruined by the explosion of the dynamite. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ADMIRAL MEUX WINS LORD BERESFORD'S SEAT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Admiral Meux, commander of the port of Portsmouth, was yesterday elected to the seat held in the commons by Lord Charles Beresford, which had become vacant through the elevation of the latter to the peerage.

AUSTRALIAN CADETS ARE AGAIN AT VANCOUVER

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 16.—The Australian cadets arrived back in Vancouver last night en route to their homes in the south seas. They have had a most successful tour of the east and, while there Lieut. Simons, commander, had the distinction of having an honorary colonelcy conferred on him by Major-Gen. Hughes.

It is the intention of Lieut. Simons and 18 others to enlist for active service on their return to Australia.

$15,000,000 LOSS BY FIRE IN NORWAY

Third of City of Bergen is Destroyed—Twenty-five Hundred Are Homeless.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 16.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian maritime city, with a population of 90,000, was destroyed by fire last night. The damage is $15,000,000.

Two lives are reported to have been lost. The conflagration is said to have been the worst ever recorded in Norway.

The business section, with numerous wholesale houses, several of the largest hotels, a number of schools, the electric plants and banks and newspaper building, was the part burned.

The difficulties of the 2500 persons now without homes are increased by the fact that large storage houses filled with provisions for the country burned down. It has been harder to obtain groceries today than at any time since the outbreak of the war. The fire started Saturday evening in an iron worker's shop and fanned by a hurricane, the flames pread rapidly and soon enveloped the business portion of the city.

The king and war minister have gone to the scene.

SAYS KAISER HAS RECOVERED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The following official bulletin was issued last night:

"After his complete recovery Emperor William returned Saturday afternoon to the war theatre."

NO TRUTH IN STORY OF HEAVY LOSSES

General Hughes Cables Concerning Alleged Big Battle—Mistake Was Made in London

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—The story published on Saturday on the authority of cable despatches that there were several hundred casualties among the Canadians is without foundation. Gen. Hughes on hearing the story promptly cabled to Gen. Carson in London for a report. The reply received today is that there is no truth in it. There only has been the usual number of casualties among the Canadians for weeks past, namely a dozen or so a day, mostly from snipers.

It is presumed the mistake was made in confusing the monthly list of casualties published in England with the list for one day.

Gen. Hughes has taken steps to see that there will be no repetition of any such scare story being allowed to get past the censors.

At a late hour tonight Gen. Alderson, commander of the 1st Canadian division, also cabled that the report was without foundation.

Major-Gen. Hughes has received a cable from London stating that the Canadian losses on Jan. 13 were seven killed and 15 wounded; Jan. 14, four killed and 13 wounded.

UNIVERSITIES TO RAISE BATTALION

British Columbia Institution Joint with Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba Seats of Learning.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 16.—Representatives of the four western universities and Brandon college in conference here Saturday unanimously resolved to offer to the militia department a battalion to be raised from those institutions.

A committee was appointed to draft the formal offer and complete the details for organization. The following representatives were present:

University of Alberta—Chancellor Stewart, President Tory, Capt. McLeod and Capt. Killam, Lieutenants Brown and White.

University of British Columbia—President Wesbrook, Prof. Robinson and Mr. Mulhurn.

University of Saskatchewan—Mr. Freer.

University of Manitoba—Captains McWilliams and Wilson.

Brandon college—Capt. Millar.

BRITISH ROUT ARAB FORCE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CAIRO, Jan. 16.—The following British official statement was issued last night:

"A column from Matruh dispersed on Thursday 400 Arabs who had been located 40 miles from Matruh. The Arabs showed no resistance and fled on the approach of our force. More than 100 camels and all of the sheep, goats and tents belonging to the Arabs were captured in addition to two prisoners. There were no British casualties."

WANT TO GIVE NAVY FREE HAND

Parliamentarians to Press for Tighter Blockade

WOULD KEEP ALL SUPPLIES FROM FOE

Times Deprecates Division of Work Between Three Departments

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In the course of the present week there probably will be debates in both houses of parliament on the question of a blockade of Germany. Lord Portsmouth will raise the question in the house of lords Wednesday and Sir Henry Dalziel in the house of commons.

"There is a growing feeling in both houses," says the Times this morning, "that the navy should be given a freer hand in tightening the blockade. At present we have a notorious division of work between the admiralty, the foreign office, the board of trade and numerous committees. They are trying between them to carry out a policy which only lately has taken any coherent form and they are obviously carrying it out with much friction and many conspicuous failures."

The Telegraph urges immediate measures "to prevent commodities of any kind reaching Germany."

BLOOD FLOWS IN RELIGIOUS RIOTS

Knives, Revolvers and Clubs Are Employed in Battle Between Sacred Heart Factions

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 16.—Rioting which broke out between rival factions at the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Dupont, near here, today resulted in the death of one man, the probable fatal injury of two others and the serious injury of at least a dozen more.

Knives, revolvers and clubs played a prominent part in the fights, 11 state troopers being among the injured.

George Greizor, the dead man, was shot in the thigh, the bullet severing an artery. Trooper Summer of Pottsville has a fractured skull and Joseph Tiny of Dupont was shot through the lungs. Neither is expected to live.

VON PAPEN PAID GERMAN AGENTS

Apparently Acted as Cashier for Embassy at Washington in Conspiracy Business in U. S.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Payments by Capt. von Papen, recalled military attache of the German embassy at Washington, to two persons charged with playing important parts in the activities of German agents in the United States, are disclosed by a further examination of the documents in the government's possession. A bank book shows that checks were given to Paul Koenig, head of the police service of the Hamburg-American line, who is under arrest in New York, and Hans Adam von Wedell, who has been indicted at New York for conspiracy. Koenig is credited with having received checks for large amounts.

The payments began in August, 1914, a few days after the commencement of the war, and continued until the middle of October last. Some of the payments are credited to "Bernstorff" and others to "embassy."

The entries shortly before Von Papen's departure from the United States show receipts from individuals in payment of personal debts, one being from the purchaser of Von Papen's automobile.

MAY SPEND 10 DAYS DEBATING ADDRESS

Prime Minister and Leader of opposition Are Expected to Be the Speakers Today.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—The debate on the adress in reply to the speech from the throne, which will begin tomorrow afternoon in the commons, it is expected and will last 10 days or more.

A large number of members of the house have expressed a determination to speak and it may be the end of next week before the address is finally disposed of. So far as is known at the present time there is no intention on the part of the opposition to move an amendment, although it is apparently the intention to discuss all the aspects of the war and the political situation at some length. The government will no doubt put up speaker for speaker. The discussion tomorrow may be confined to the mover and seconder, the prime minister and the leader of the opposition.

Dr. Thomas (Yukon) will lead off, Dr. Paquet (l'Islet) will follow. Then, as is the custom, will come Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden. The debate on the address in the upper chamber will probably not be proceeded with until Tuesday.

CANADIAN AMONG VILLA'S VICTIMS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Jan. 16.—It has been learned here that John H. Woon, a former Woodstock man, was among those murdered in Mexico last week. Woon was an Englishman and was employed here as an electrician. He left here three years ago for Houston, Tex., and later took a position in Mexico.

ALLIES ATTACK TURKS IN CAUCASUS AND MESOPOTAMIA

Provincial Library 1-1-16

CROWD BREAKS UP PEACE MEETING

Platform Stormed and Banners Torn Down in London—Piano is Overturned.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A peace meeting arranged for Sunday evening at the Brotherhood church in a London suburb, was stopped at the outset by a group of civilians and soldiers. The platform was stormed; blows were exchanged, the piano was overturned and the peace banners were torn down by the mob.

The police closed the building after the disturbance had continued for an hour.

Anti-compulsion meetings at Manchester, Crewe and other cities also resulted in lively scenes.

NEW BRUNSWICK LIBERALS ADOPT A NEW PLATFORM

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ST. JOHN, Jan. 16.—The provincial opposition of New Brunswick at the convention which has just closed, adopted a platform outlining a policy on public questions and as a result of the resignation of its leader, Hon. C. W. Robinson, has vested the leadership in a committee of seven, headed by W. E. Foster of St. John.

With the government already committed to prohibitory legislation, the opposition fell in line and pronounced strongly in favor of prohobition. Other matters dealt with in the platform are the control of the crown timber lands, a new arrangement for the administration of roads, election reform, including the division of the counties into ridings, each of which would elect one member, the completion of the valley railway and increased aid to agriculture and education.

BELGIAN CABINET TAKES IN SOME NEW MEMBERS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Belgian government has decided to include in the cabinet as ministers of state, Count Cobiet d'Alviella, vice-president of the Senate and a Liberal; Paul Hymans, Liberal leader, and Emile Vandervelde, Socialist leader, says a despatch to the Petit Journal from Havre.

NEWS FROM EASTERN FRONT CONFLICTING

One Report Says Battle Still Rages, Another Speaks of Lull in Russian Attacks

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The desperate and sanguinary struggle between Russian and Austro-Hungarian forces in east Galicia and Bessarabia continues with heavy losses on both sides, according to an official statement issued today at the war office.

Russian attacks are said to have been repeatedly repulsed, frequently in bayonet fighting.

Attack Slackens.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Wireless to Sayville.—The following Austro-Hungarian official statement was issued tonight:

"The recent Russian defeat on the Bessarabian front has resulted in a pause in the operations which is only interrupted by intermittent artillery fire. An Austrian patrol attacked by surprise a Russian advance post south of Karpilovka and annihilated its occupants."

GERMANS CHARGE DANES WITH SPYING

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Two Danes, named Fransen and Laufen, have been convicted of espionage in German harbors, extending over a period of months. They were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Russians Take Offensive on 100-Mile Front

BRITISH DRIVE FOE UP TIGRIS RIVER

General Aylmer Is Pressing to Relief of Kut El Amara

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Turks are now being attacked by both Russians and British. In the Caucasus the Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost 100 miles, while in Mesapotamia the British have forced the retirement of the Turkish troops along both banks of the Tigris river to the south of Kut el Amara and still are closely pressing them on the east and north.

Constantinople reports that near Karadach the Russians were defeated with heavy casualties, while Petrograd asserts that at some unnamed place a large number of Turkish officers and men, material and provisions, eight guns and eight machine guns were captured by the Russians. Successes for the Russians in the fighting in Persia also are claimed by Petrograd. In its official report Russia makes the first announcement that the Germans are fighting with the Turks in this region.

The Turks in retreat along the Tigris are those who were holding back Gen. Aylmer's column proceeding up the river to the relief of the British in Kut el Amara.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Turkish forces occupying positions on both banks of the river Tigris, 25 miles south of Kut el Amara, in Mesopotamia, are retreating, according to an announcement made today by the official press bureau. The war office adds that after hard fighting the Turks began to withdraw on Jan. 13 and 14 and that they are being closely pressed by British troops under command of Gen. Aylmer.

The text of the statement follows:

"After their defeat on Jan. 8-9 the Turkish force opposing Gen. Aylmer retired to a position astride the Tigris, 25 miles down stream from Kut el Amara.

"Gen. Aylmer attacked the position Jan. 13, hard fighting continuing till nightfall.

"During the evenings of Jan. 13 and 14 the enemy began to retire and is being closely pressed on the east and on the north by the British forces."

Capture Over 400 Turks

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Caucasus front: In the course of the fighting of Jan. 14 we captured two Turkish officers and more than 400 men, a quantity of war and engineering material and provisions, one heavy gun and seven other guns and eight machine guns.

"Persia—In the fighting at Kaigaver half way between Hamadan and Marmaish we took many prisoners. The enemy abandoned many dead on the field. Our losses were insignificant.

"Southeast of Hamadan we drove toward Daulatabadax a detachment consisting of Turks and Germans."

This is the first intimation that any considerable number of Germans are fighting with the Turks in Persia.

Russians Attack Turks

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16. — Wireless to Berlin and London.—A new general offensive along the front of almost 100 miles has been undertaken in the Caucasus by reinforced Russians, according to an official statement issued today at the Turkish war office.

Persian Declares War

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A despatch to Reuter's from Amsterdam gives a

(Continued on Page Two.)

PROVINCES' 1915 MINERAL OUTPUT IS $3,314,000 GREATER THAN IN 1914; COPPER, ZINC HIGHEST ON RECORD

A preliminary estimate of the value of the mineral production of British Columbia in 1915 makes it appear that it was the third highest yearly total in the history of mining in the province. The estimated total is $29,703,000. If the revised figures, after the returns for the year shall have been received from the various producers of mineral, shall prove that this estimate is not too high, then the position will be that the value of last year's output of minerals was larger by about $3,314,000 than that of 1914 but smalled than that of 1912—the year of high record—by $2,737,000.

Provincial Production

The estimate of the value of mineral production of the province in 1915 is:

Placer gold	$ 690,000
Lode gold	5,326,000
Total gold	$ 6,016,000
Silver	1,734,000
Lead	1,727,000
Copper	9,909,000
Zinc	1,395,000
	$20,781,000
Coal	5,432,000
Coke	1,490,000
Miscellaneous products	2,000,000
Total value of production	$29,703,000

A rough estimate of the proportion from Kootenay and Boundary mines is under:

Placer gold	27,000
Lode gold	5,106,000
Total gold	$ 5,133,000
Silver	1,579,000
Lead	1,719,000
Copper	3,864,000
Zinc	1,395,000
Total metalliferous	$13,630,000
Coal and Coke	3,167,000
Miscellaneous products	200,000
Total value of production	$17,047,000

While the foregoing comment applies to the value of the minerals, it is not similarly applicable in every case to the quantities, for there seems to have been considerably less lead produced in 1915 than in either 1913 or 1912, and too, there was a decrease in the net amount of coal produced—that is, of coal either sold as such or used about the collieries. In fact the quantity of coal available for sale, after deducting that used for making coke, was smallest in nine consecutive years.

The approximate amounts estimated as representing the value of the several mineral products included in the production total for the year are as follows:

Placer gold, $690,000; lode gold, $5,326,000, (total gold, $6,016,000); silver, $1,734,000; lead, $1,727,000; copper, $9,909,000; zinc, $1,395,000, (total metalliferous minerals, $20,781,000); coal, $5,432,000; coke, $1,490,500; miscellaneous products, $2,000,000.

Taking the different minerals as above: Placer gold is believed to be a low estimate; even at this, the amount estimated is the highest yearly total since the year 1907. Lode gold has only twice before been as high as in 1915; there is a probability that final figures will be somewhat higher. Silver shows a higher quantity than in any other year since 1902. Lead, on the other hand, is lower than for several previous years; this was a result of war conditions, which affected the output of this metal in the first half of the year. Copper was never before produced in such large quantity, and had it not been for a landslide carrying away much of the surface plant at the Britannia mine and so compelling a suspension of production for several months, the total output for the year would most likely have exceeded 60,000,000 lbs. Zinc had the highest production on record in British Columbia; in quantity an increase of fully 50 per cent. over the previous high record which was made in 1909, and in price, which was unusually high. Coal was the smallest net production in the last nine years; again, as result of war conditions. Coke showed a gain over 1914, and now that coke making has been resumed on Vancouver Island, should continue to make increase. Miscellaneous products, chiefly building materials, were placed at a lower total than for several previous years. Rossland mines yielded more lode gold than did those of all the other mines in the province—probably about 155,000 ozs. against 110,000 ozs. from all others; as compared with their 1914 production of gold, they made a considerable gain. The Hedley Co.'s Nickel Plate mine kept up its good record of production. The copper bearing ores of Boundary district chiefly from the properties of the Granby Co. and the British Columbia Copper Co., also contributed substantially to the total of the lode gold production.

Of an estimated production of 3,670,000 ozs. of silver, fully one half came from Slocan district mines, which made a larger production than in any other year since 1902. Rather better than one-third of the Slocan silver was the output of the Standard mine, while the Surprise mine, not heretofore a considerable producer came next. East Kootenay contributed about 600,000 ozs. of silver, nearly all from the Consolidated Co.'s Sullivan lead-silver mine. Boundary district mines yielded more than 300,000 os., this metal there occuring in association with copper, while Ainsworth silver-lead mines made an output nearly similar.

Lead came chiefly from the Sullivan mine, East Kootenay, to the amount of about 30,000,000 lbs., while from Slocan and Ainsworth mines between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 lbs. was obtained.

The biggest output of copper—nearly 22,000,000 lbs.—came from the Granby's Hidden Creek mine, near Observatory Inle, Coast district. From the Boundary district mines the proportion was about 18,000,000 lbs., in most part from the Granby Co.'s mines at Phoenix. The Britannia mine, in Vancouver mining division, produced about 10,000,000 lbs., while Rossland mines added less than half that quantity. A new producer was the Rocher de Boule Co.'s mine near Haselton.

The Standard mine, near Silverton, Slocan, produced about 4,000,000 lbs. of zinc, while from the Surprise came about 2,300,000 lbs. and from the Hewitt rather less. The H. B. mine in Nelson division is credited with more than 1,000,000 lbs. of zinc.

Coal came in largest quantity from Vancouver Island mines, which produced approximately 966,000 long tons. The output of the Crowsnest mines

(Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH AND FRENCH GUNS POUND GERMAN TRENCHES

(Special to The Daily News.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—On the line in France and Belgium the operations have consisted mainly of artillery duels and mining and counter-mining work. The big British guns have thrown shells into Lille but Berlin says only slight damage was done.

Artillery Does Good Work.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, did serious damage to the enemy trenches in the region of Hetsas and caused two powerful explosions in the German lines.

"Our batteries successfully bombarded the approaches of the road to Lille to the south of Thelus and blew up munition depots. At Hill 119, northeast of Neuville-St Vaast, one of our mines destroyed a small German post.

In the Argonne there has been a battle of bombs and grenades in the region of Vauquois.

"In Lorraine we took under our fire enemy troops which are assembling to the south of Bremenil, northeast of Bagonville."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The British communication issued this evening says:

"On the whole, it was a quiet day. There was some hostile shelling about Ypres. Our artillery fire against a strong German point north of Ypres was satisfactory."

Night Was Calm.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The official statement today says:

"The night was calm. There is nothing to report."

Lille Shelled.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—British artillery is bombarding Lille but so far, the shells have caused only slight damage to the place. The German headquarters announced today. The statement also says that there was lively artillery fighing and mining activity yesterday along the Franch front.

ITALIANS DRIVE ENEMY FROM CAPTURED POSITIONS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ROME, Jan. 17.—The following official statement was issued last night:

"Between the Sarca and Adige valleys Friday, after a lively artillery action, an enemy detachment attempted to approach our positions at the mouth of the Cresta valley but was immediately repulsed. One of our detachments has occupied the little island in Lake Dilophio.

"On the same day our artillery caused an explosion in one of the enemy's munitions depots in the region of Ombretta and dispersed an enemy column ascending the Raivi road.

"On the heights northwest of Gorizia the intense bombardment of Friday was followed in the night by an attack in force on our positions between the Pumico torrent and Oslavia. Although at first repulsed, the enemy renewed its attack a second time with greater force and succeeded in penetrating some of our trenches between Hill 188 and Oslavia.

"The following morning, however, we drove back the enemy beyond Oslavia and occupied the trenches east of that village, capturing arms, munitions and many prisoners.

"Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Feltre both without loss of life and with slight damage.

Capture 933 Italians

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Tonight's official report says:

"The Italian artillery yesterday increased its activity at Monte Mitchelle and against the bridgeheads of Tolmino, Gorizia and Mralivrh.

"The reported conquest of Italian positions near Oslavia was executed by detachments of the 52nd and 80th infantry. Italians numbering 933, among them 31 officers, were made prisoners and three machine guns and three mine throwers were captured.

"Austro-Hungarian troops took an enemy trench near Tolmino. The Italian artillery is active in the districts of Schuldbach, Lavarone and Folgarone."

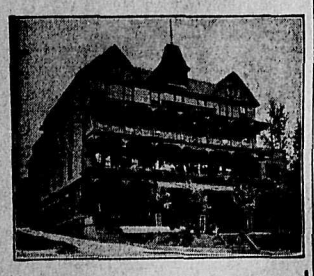
LEADING HOTELS OF THE WEST

Where the Traveling Public May Find Superior Accommodations.

THE HUME

A la Carte Table d'Hote
George Benwell, Prop.
Special Daily Lunch, 35c.

HUME—J. Ogilvy, T. J. Mitchell, Vancouver; John Jones, Victoria; H. R. Collier, Allantown, Pa; J. L. Goodwin, Port Hill; J. R. Irvine, Rossland; J. B. Owens, Saskatoon; Newell Vansickle, Vancouver; William Englert and family, J. H. Dow and wife, R. R. Richmere and wife, F. L. McNeill, Sol Herschberg, G. D. Ford, H. W. Miller, Vancouver; J. J. Stephenson, Macleod; J A. Kinney, Edmonton; D. H. Smith, Kamloops; O. E. Ford, Cranbrook; S. Danoff, Rock Creek; W Baker, H. Nicholson, M. J. Quigley, F. L. Smith, A. W. Sprague, J. R. Robertson, W. McCameron, Charles Davidson, Charles Taylor, E. Jewell, L. Dowd, E. Maby, L. Haas, F. Cosgriff, J. R. Irvine, S. Cadden, G. C. Lafferty, W. N. Gurnsey, Ellie Campion, Hattie Patterson, Mrs. N. H. Platt, Rossland; J. R. Rahal, City; J. E. Churchill, Calgary; Mrs. J. Cadzow, Miss Molly Cadzow, Harrop; Miss Flossie Johnstone, H. H. Hill, G. B. Rennie, J. P. Vroom, T. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bunyan, W. Bunyan, Miss B. Betts, Miss DeWitt, J. Hamilton, J. G. Devlin, M. S. Middleton, City; Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Bonnington.



The Strathcona

F. B. WHITING, Prop.

STRATHCONA—J. D. Young, Rossland; Trevor W. Starkey, City; C. H. Hardy, Vernon; A. Edwards, Hall; R. M. Walker and wife, Wingham; C. Harrison, Vernon; E. H. Hamilton, Trail; E. G. Atkinson, Rossland; A. Williams, New Westminster, W. Grant, H. R. McLeod, Vancouver; J. Oliphant, Richard Montgomery, H. T. Snyder, Seattle; John Johnson, Tacoma; Walter Rush; N. Jackson, Everett; D. Webster, Walthamstow; Miss M. Louan, City; J. W. Gill, Erie; D. Jordan, City; J. F. Brooks, wife and family, John Brooks, Escondido, Cal.; A. Williamson, City; F. G. Thrasher, Howard Dea, R. H. Muirhead, Edmonton; J. G. Darling, F. R. Grant, Archie Bishop, Fred Irvine, T. M. Bowman, J. S. Carter, Mrs. F. F. Weir, Mrs. M. Brown, J. Weir, Alex. Dove, City.

Queen's Hotel

Steam Heat in Every Room.

Business Lunch, 35c.
Rates: $1.50 and $2.00 a Day.

QUEENS—J. McGibbon, Kaslo; E. Glencos, Marcus; S. Dardey, Vancouver; H. Lougheed and wife, W. S. Farby, Glenside; W. G. Mark, City; Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, T. Shesforth, Miss Glasworthy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gilliney, R. Rour, T. Wallace, Rossland; W. H. Parker, J. Whitey, Brandon.

Madden House

E. C. CLARKE.

Cor. Baker and Ward Sts., Nelson.

MADDEN—M. Downie, Slocan; H. Benson, Ymir; J. Wafer, Slocan; R. Johnstone, Crescent Valley; A. Butler, T. Wiche and wife, Manitoba; J. Kelly, T. McLaughlin, Kokomo; J. S. Rowet, Saskatoon.

Grand Central Hotel

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

American and European Plans

J. A. ERICKSON, Pro.
W. J. BRODIE, Manager.

GRAND CENTRAL—J. L. McKelvey, G. Herbert; F. Evans, Ainsworth; W. Pearce, Victoria; D. C. McQuarrie, Trail; W. Sane, W Sit, Revelstoke.

Nelson House

European Plan.
W. A. WARD, Proprietor.

CAFE—Open Day and Night—BAR
Merchants' Lunch, 12 to 2.
Phone 97 P. O. Box 597

NELSON—L. F. Grear, Silverton; C. Christy, Lethbridge; R. Campbell, G. Robinson, Miss H. Patterson, Miss E. Campion, Rossland; J. W. Harriett, T. O. Gordon, Fire Valley.

We Invite You to
THE GREATEST HEALTH RESORT ON THE CONTINENT.
If you are weak, nervous, run-down in health, you need rest, perfect quiet. Our Sanitarium offers you unequalled facilities for restoration. The medicinal value of our hot water baths are beyond description. Open all the year. Natural hot water, 124 degrees of heat.
Rates $2 per day and up or $12 to $15 per week.
Halycon .Hot .Spring .Sanitarium.
Wm. Boyd, Prop.
Halycon, Arrow Lakes

Tremont Hotel
Nelson, B. C.

STEAM HEATED.

European and American Plan.

A. CAMPBELL, Prop.

TREMONT—S. F. Calkins, Sandon; H. M. McIntosh, Crescent Valley; D. Morrison, Silverton; P. Cannon, C. Summerville, Trail J Lawrence, Bonnington; F. Martin, J. Webb, Rossland; C. Cookson, City, M McDonald, H. Jackson, Rossland; G. H. Fisher, Hall.

New Grand Hotel

Best Place in Town.
$1.00 a Day Up.

NEW GRAND—F. Carlson, Kenareth, R. Ruer, M. McDonald, L. O'Brien H. Holmes, A. Bell, T. Wallace, Rossland.

Arrow Lakes Hotel
EDGEWOOW, B. C.
The Hotel of Comfort on the Arrow Lakes.

Hotel Castlegar
Castlegar B. C., W .H. Gage, Prop.
Excellent accommodation for drummers. Boundary to Coast train leaves here daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m. Evening train from Rossland and Trail stops for dinner.
Rates, $2.00 Per Day.

Leland Hotel
T. H. BOHART, Prop.
Steam Heated, Good Service.
Sample Rooms
NAKUSP, B. C.

TRAIL HOTELS

Phone 9. Sample Rooms
Rooms Reserved by Wire or Phone.
Crown Point Hotel
A. McDERMOTT, Prop.,
TRAIL, B. C.
We Are Crowded, But There Is Room for One More.

ROSSLAND HOTELS

The Hotel Allan

Recently Refurnished.

SMITH & BELTON,
Proprietors.

AFTERNOON NEWS SUMMARY

Gist of Despatches in Day Telegraphic Service

Mrs. Pankhurst Called Undesirable.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffrage leader, who was detained at Ellis Island when she arrived today on the steamer St. Paul, was ordered excluded from this country by a special board of inquiry which sat at the immigration station.

An appeal will be taken to Washington, it is stated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Late today Commissioner General Caminetti was advised by the immigration officials at New York that Mrs. Pankhurst had been paroled while her appeal is being decided. In the meantime she may enter the country, Mr. Caminetti said.

Russians Renew Offensive.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Russian offensive has been renewed on the Bessarabian front and five important attacks have been repulsed by the Austrian-Hungarian troops, according to the Austrian official report dated Jan. 14, received here today.

Steamer Coquet Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The British steamer Coquet has been sunk.

The Coquet sailed from Newport News on Nov. 8 for Marseilles, arriving at the latter port No. 29.

According to the latest shipping records the steamer was still in port at Marseilles on Dec. 21. The Coquet is a vessel of 4396 tons.

No Peace for Montenegro.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Montenegrin authorities officially deny that Montenegro ever adhered to or intended to adhere to any separate proposal of peace or to any armistice with Austria.

It is declared King Nicholas and his army and people will continue to fight until the last man.

When in doubt—Gem Theatre. (2193)

MINERAL OUTPUT IS GREATER THAN 1914

(Continued from Page One.)

constituted the greater part of the remainder of the coal production, including a considerable quantity made into coke and not taken into account as coal produced.

Some Dividend-Payers

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.—This company's Rossland mines made an output of between 315,000 and 320,000 tons of gold copper ore during the calendar year. Valuable metal contents are estimated to have been approximately 145,000 to 150,000 ozs. of gold; 130,000 ozs. of silver, and 3,800,000 lbs. of copper. Important improvements in these mines included the substitution of concrete for timber in the main shaft of the Centre Star, and deeper development of the War Eagle with satisfactory results. Production from the company's Sullivan mine, East Kootenay, was nearly 45,000 tons of lead ore containing about 30,000,000 lbs. of lead and 590,000 to 596,000 ozs. of silver. The work of driving an adit that will be 8000 to 10,000 ft. in length was begun during the year, with a Myers-Whaley mucking machine in use to expedite operations. This adit will eventually be the main outlet from the Sullivan mine and will much facilitate the conveyance of ore to the railway instead of continuing to use the aerial tramway, especially in winter.

Granby Consolidated M. S. and P. Co.—Production from this company's Boundary district mines is estimated at more than 16,000,000 lbs. of copper, nearly 200,000 ozs. of silver, and about

(Continued on Page Three.)

CANADIAN OFFICERS FALL IN FLANDERS

Cables Bring News of Wounding of Vancouver Man—Two Lists Are Issued at Ottawa.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—Cabled advices received by Major-Gen. Hughes tonight include in the casualty lists the names of Lieut. W. N. McLennan, 16th battalion, Vouncouver, wounded; Lieut. R. H. Gregory, 49th, Edmonton, wounded, and Lieut. J. H. McCoy, 16th, also wounded. Lieut. McCoy hails from Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The names of 13 men are recorded dead, 26 wounded, four seriously ill, two suffering from concussion and one from shock, are in two lists of casualties. One list was issued at midnight, the other Sunday afternoon. They follow:

1st Battalion

Died, Jan. 5—G. N. Drake, Fonthill, Ont.

3rd Battalion

Suffering from shock—Sergt. F. E. Slater, Belleville, Ont.

Killed in action—E. Edey, England.

4th Battalion

Slightly wounded—R. A. Benton, Innisfail, Alta.

5th Battalion

Killed in action—J. H. Baugh, England.

F. W. Boyer, Tacoma, Wash.

7th Battalion

Wounded—G. H. Glover, England.

G. V. Amiel, Vancouver.

J. Duncombe, Vancouver.

8th Battalion

Killed in action—S. Jameson, England.

Seriously ill—A. Smythe, Sherbrooke.

10th Battalion

Killed in action—W. S. Garbutt, Vancouver.

15th Battalion

Seriously ill—D. Armenault, Eel River, N. B.

16th Battalion

Wounded—A. J. Ferguson, Moose Jaw.

Severely wounded—N. B. Francis, England.

W. H. Meredith, England.

18th Battalion

Wounded—V. McLeod, Fredericton.

22nd Battalion

Wounded—G. Lugany, Campbellton, N. B.

24th Battalion

Wounded—J. Macleod, Scotland.

F. W. Shaw, Montreal.

26th Battalion

Died of wounds—L. G. Seely, St. John.

Wounded—W. H. Golden, St. John.

31st Battalion

Died of wounds—I. Beach, England.

Wounded—J. M. McAlpine, Scotland.

Corp. W. Jenkins, England.

C. S. Worden, England.

J. Harvey, England.

P. Smith, England.

Royal Canadian Regiment

Accidentally killed by a bursting hand grenade—H. Wilson, Scotland.

2nd Division Ammunition Column

Died—J. H. Chapman, England.

3rd Field Company C. E.

Wounded—A. Bird, Westboro, Ont.

3rd Battalion.

Wounded—Mark Harris, Fort William.

8th Battalion.

Wounded—R. Gibson, Fort William.

20th Battalion.

Wounded—A. Gough, South Wales.

Severely wounded—W. Smith, England.

27th Battalion.

Slightly wounded—H. H. Wright, Bronson, Minn.

28th Battalion.

Killed in action—J. H. Montgomery, Winnipeg.

W. Scott, Winnipeg.

31st Battalion.

Suffering from shell concussion—E. Gardner, Calgary.

K. S. Loucks, Winnipeg.

42nd Battalion.

Dangerously wounded—Corp. J. H. Galbraith, Quebec.

E. F. Jones, England.

Royal Canadian Regiment.

Slightly wounded—F. E. Eldred, Vancouver.

3rd C. M. R.

Dangerously ill—Corp. H. G. Riddle, Edmonton.

2nd Divisional Ammunition Column.

Died of wounds—Lieut. L. A. Johnson, England.

No. 3 General Hospital.

Seriously ill—Lieut.-Col. H. Bridge, Montreal.

ALLIES ATTACK TURKS IN CAUCASUS

(Continued from Page One.)

Constantinople despatch received there which says:

"According to reliable news from Persia the governor-general of Luristan (Samsan es Sultaneh) has taken over command of the national forces fighting against the British and Russians, declared war on Great Britain and Russia and has opened hostilities."

Luristan is a mountainous region on the western frontier of Persia.

BUY ALFALFA TO FEED HUNGRY DEER

Workmen at Paper Mills Aid Animals Driven Down from Mountains by Weather.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, Jan. 16.—Cold and deep snows have driven the deer down to the salt water beaches along the northern coast of British Columbia. Several hundred gathered in the vicinity of the Powell river paper mills on Thursday and workmen of the village promptly subscribed $100 to buy alfalfa which is being put out at the edge of the forest today to keep the deer from starving to death. Herds are also decimated by cougars and wolves.

GERMAN CHILDREN ARE KILLED BY HIDDEN BOMB

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

COLOGNE, Germany, Jan. 16.—Ten children, who were playing in a gravel pit near the royal aviation grounds, were killed today by an air bomb. The children found the unexploded bomb and were playing with it when it exploded.

The district in the vicinity of the aviation field had been repeatedly searched after bombs had been dropped by aviators. It is probable that the bomb found by the children had been driven into the ground and only became exposed by the heavy rains of the last few days.

DESCRIBES SKY-LINE AROUND REIMS

Iron-Mounted Rim of the Vesle Cup Is Depicted—Psychology of Man Behind the Gun.

(By G. H. Perris.)

The front comes down from the hills beyond the Aisne, at Craonne, southeastward, Berry-au-Bac, follows the west foot of the old French hill-forts of Brimont, Witry, Beru and Nogent l'Abbesse, and then runs eastward into the chalk moorlands of Champagne.

The city of Reims looks out northeastward, then, upon a crescent of the enemy lines; or, rather, this crescent looks down—it is more to the point to say—upon the city in the plain, beside its little river, the Vesle, a tributary of the Aisne. The topographical conditions of this corner in the middle of the western field of hostilities explain why the war has here for long settled down into a defensive on both sides.

From a purely military point of view a city like Reims must be a nuisance and a weakness to its owners. It has no militar yvalue; on the contrary, it is overlooked and commanded from both sides of the saucer in which it stands. In the circumstances, immediately after the battle of the Marne, the Germans could not hold it, for they had no entrenchments ready; and had they stopped their retreat here they would have been under fire from the hills to the south and would also have been taken in flank, whereas the line of hills three or four miles beyond the city, a part of the former inner fortifications of France, offered an excellent line on which to stop their retreat.

There the two hosts have faced each other for fifteen months; and there they are settling down to the hardships of a second winter. At both ends of the crescent, desperate attempts have been made to break through—by the French on the north, about Craonne; by the Germans to the south, between Prunay and Sillery. Any serious attempt to force the line between, and to cross from one rim of a saucer to the opposite rim is unlikely, because it would encounter the maximum of difficulty; and if the Germans could take the dead city, and get a footing on the Montague de Reims to the south, they could not hope to hold so sharp a salient.

Unbroken Line.

All the generals on both sides have tacitly agreed and laymen must, therefore, take it as a law, that there must be absolutely no breach in the continuity of the lines, from the Alps to the sea. They very smallest gap, they seem to say, might lead to the bursting of the whole structure, a thing that neither side dare contemplate. Every yard of land and water along these hundreds of miles of provision frontier must be guarded with unwinking vigilance.

Most of the differences between one part of the front and another arise from its variety of physical features—the presence or absence of hills, forests, rivers or scattered groups of buildings. The character of the military works, apart from these natural aids or hindrances, does not differ very much; but skillful and energetic officers will be able to show their quality by establishing particularly stout clean systems of trenches, ingenious fortifications at critical points, solid shelters for the men and comfortable quarters for themselves; as well as by keeping up at once the spirits and the discipline of the troops.

Here on the western edge of Champagne, the hostile trenches are as much as four hundred yards apart at some points, and, for the reasons, just given, surprises do not seem as likely as in many other places. But I could not find the slightest slackening in the long vigil.

The conditions of life, despite every effort to temper them, are such that one marvels at the powers of endurance these heroic fellows have discovered and developed. Day follows day, and night succeeds night, in a round of hard, common tasks and greater or lesser suffering, which must at first have seemed intolerable to any sensible being. The nearest town (effectively) is 20 miles away, and very, very rarely to be reached; the intervening villages are without resources save those brought in by the army convoys. Companionship, amusement, collective or individual, can only be of the most rudimentary kind. The delicacies essential to town life are impossible. Alternately, you freeze or soak in the clay trenches, and bake and smoke yourself blind in underground dens where you can hardly stand upright.

Poilu's View of the Boche.

I can very well believe that the war will leave a heritage of taciturnity all over Europe; but the astonishing thing at the French front, so far, is the degree to which the national bonhomie is maintained under trials that we should have called, eighteen months ago, impossible to bear.

How deeply ashamed I have felt in talking to their poilus! They hail you at a distance, with a brusque, but not unfriendly frankness.

"Hullo," one calls out to the others, "here's a 'civil' coming." A "civil," you see, is one not visibly engaged in defending the fatherland, and, as such, something of a curiosity—in the war zone. It is not professional pride that makes the difference—very few of these are professional soldiers, and the most have families and businesses waiting for them—nor is it the readiness to face death in an emergency. It is that, for them, the emergency has become normal, and would be vulgar, but that no mud can vulgarize and no smoke obscure, the sublimity of their complete and willing sacrifice.

I do not think that they feel toward the enemy exactly as certain leader-writers would have them feel. Their abomination of the invader, and his attempts at wholesale, scientific terrorism, is of course, deep and unanimous. It is the clearness of the moral issues of the war that makes their invisible strength. But it would take a great many years of suffering to reconcile the chivalry and the sense of justice which are in the French blood with a cult of cold, wholesale, systematic hatred.

No Hate.

Many of the experiences of the battlefield are against it. There is much more human nature there than in some editorial offices of the allied capitals. When the French soldier is burying the German dead, taking German prisoners to the base, or German wounded to the ambulance he may rejoice in the terrible efficacy of his famous "75,s," but he does not gloat over their routine victims, like a Sioux at the scalp dance. They have at least suffered, even more than he has himself. To the masters who launched the disaster and have not suffered he would be merciless. To the high mightiness who ordered massacre and devastation, to the imperial chemist who invented the poisonous gas, against which he must daily and nightly carry imperfect protection of an odious mask, he may feel something like personal hatred. But I doubt very much whether warfare—especially the impersonal, mechanical warfare of today, produces, as between the opposing masses of common soldiers anything that can be properly so called.

It is rather the property of the unemployed or literary, "civil," who is tempted to proclaim his patriotism in sensational terms. The man who is giving himself daily does not need to speak in superlatives; and, if he is giving himself to save a democratic republic of glorious history, he has a pride that will forbid his stooping to what he considers as the enemy's lower level. Among those who, over the parapets, watch the stars through the long night hours, there must even be many who would endorse the immortal words of Edith Cavell: "Facing eternity, I must hate no man."

War in Black and White.

The outrage of the Reims bombardments, as I have many times shown, is a patent, unquestionable and monstrous scandal. It is that because the cathedral never served any military service, because it could not be accidentally hit, and because it holds so special a position among the monuments of history and faith. But hundreds of village church have been destroyed of which so much cannot be said. I believe the French artillerymen I have met to be incapable of acts of wanton destruction. Yet, when it is a question of freeing the fatherland, they are necessarily realists.

War knows only one black, which is defeat, and one white, which is victory—the rest is a gray succession of horrid alternatives. I remember to have seen, "somewhere in France," a fortified cemetery just within the French firing line. The northward wall was crenelated and heavily strengthened with sandbags. Underneath it a bomb proof shelter had been dug. Trenches ran through the ancient paths of peace and blue coats came and went between the rows of graves, some of which held the remains of German soldiers killed during the battle of the Marne.

To the eyes of a "civil" the scene summed up the ugly paradox of "civilized warfare." But the soldiers were not embarrassed. Were they not, they would ask, defending at once their living and their dead?

The trench shelters, observatories, mitrailleuse stations, fortified posts, firing platforms and barbed wire entanglements of the front beyond Reims appeared to me to be exceptionally strong. I never saw so many periscopes in use in one region.

There are some remarkable tunnels connecting different parts of the defensive system. And, before leaving, we were taken down into the bowels of the earth into what might at any moment be made the greatest barracks in the world—the Pommery wine cellars. Just outside the eastern suburb of Reims you plunge down a long flight of steps and then pass through a series of galleries and high-vaulted caverns cut insolid chalk, and now faintly lit by candles, the electric power being suspended. There is no trace of moisture; walls and floor are hard and smooth like marble. There is nothing, therefore, of the weird interest of the Cheddar or Kentucky caves, with their fantastic pillars and mysterious streams. But the sheer magnitude of this underground labyrinth, in which an army might be comfortably sheltered, is very impressive.—London Daily Chronicle.

And Now for a Clearance in Furs

NEXT YEAR INCREASED PRICES WILL PREVAIL—A SOUND INVESTMENT TO BUY NOW

AT PRICES QUOTED BELOW YOUR SAVING IS DOUBLED

MINK SETS—
Regular $245.00 for $175.00
MINK SETS—
Regular $190.00 for $150.00
BLACK WOLF MUFF—
Regular $45.00 for $30.00
BLACK WOLF STOLE—
Regular $50.00 for $35.00
MOLESKIN SET—
Regular $75.00 for $55.00
MINK MARMOT STOLE—
Regular $13.00 for $8.75
MINK MARMOT STOLE—
Regular $16.50 for $11.50
MINK MARMOT MUFF—
Regular $9.50 for $6.50
MINK MARMOT MUFF—
Regular $11.50 for $8.75
BELGIAN HARE MUFF—
Regular $6.00 for $4.50
CHILDREN'S SETS—In White Thibet, Grey Persian Lamb and Ermine at prices which will attract you.
FABRIC FUR SETS—
A Few to Clear at $2.75

OUR FUR PRICES ROB THE COLD WEATHER OF ALL TERRORS COME IN TODAY

SMILLIE & WEIR

ANNUAL REPORT ON PANAMA CANAL OUT

Governor of one Outlines Activities in First Ten Months of Operation.

In view of the anouncement made yesterday to the effect that the Panama canal had been reopened to admit the passage of a vessel drawing 27 feet of water through the channel dredged in Gaillard cut, the first vessel of large draught to pass through the waterway since early in October, the recently submitted annual report of Governor Goethals, covering the operation and maintainence of the Panama canal during the first ten months and a half after the opening to commerce, is of particular interest.

In part the report says:

"Between Aug. 1', 1914, and June 30, 1915, 530 vessels, representing a net Panama canal tonnage of 1,884,728 and a cargo tonnage of 2,125,735, were passed through from Atlantic to Pacific, and 558 vessels, representing a Panama canal tonage of 1,958,307 and a cargo tonnage of 2,844,057, from Pacific to Atlantic, making a total of 1088 vessels with a net canal tonnage of 3,843,065 and a cargo tonnage of 4,969,792. During this period three minor slides interrupted traffic, the channel being closed from Oct. 14 to 20 and Oct. 31 to November 4, 1914, and March 4 to 10, 1915.

Amount Collected in Dues.

The current expenses charged to operation and maintenance of the canal during the year amounted to $4,112,550.48, while $160,608.52 had been charged during the previous year, a total of $4,289,159. Tolls collected for vessels passing through the canal during the year amounted to $4,343,383.69; tolls for the prior year amounted to $14,618.68, a total of $4,538,002.37 to June 30, 1915. In addition tools amounting to $80,872.79 were levied on vessels of the United States—colliers, transports, etc., — which passed through the cahal, but under a recent decision of the attorney general these will not be paid.

"The excess of tolls collected over the current charges for the year was $214,833.21, and for the entire period to June 30, 1915, the excess was $68,843.37 This, however, does not represent the actual financial condition, for the attorney-general decided that the maximum tolls collectible on any vessel is the amount derived from the net registered tonnage under United States measurement rules, at $1.25 per net ton, so that large refunds will have to be made, as the difference between the amount collected under the Panama canal rules and the amount properly collectible under the law has been under the law has been found to exceed $1000 in the case of several vessels, and it is roughly estimated that the total refunds may aggregate $400,000, which will show an excess of operating expenses over collections. Refunds canot be made, however, until congress makes an appropriation therefor, as the amounts collected as tolls were covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"The number of lockages made at Gatun during the year was 1260, of which 1066 were for sommercial vessels; at Pedro Miguel 1260 lockages were performed of which 1085 were for commercial vessels; and at Miraflores there were 1236 operations, of which 1085 were for commercial vessels."

NO MILK FOR THE BABIES; TURN IT INTO EXPLOSIVES

LONDON.—The Daily Mail has published a rebuttal of the German claim that their babies are without milk, citing a recent German census of milk cows, which shows, it says, that if the output were used for babies, instead of conversion into nitro-glycerine, there would be no lack now. It also quotes the Koelnische Zeitung and the Volks Zeitung to the effect that milch cows are being slaughtered as a provision against the meat shortage as further proof that the outcry about a shortage of milk for babies is a fraud.

Judgment was entered in the supreme court at Calgary against the Coleman Lumber company in the sum of $13,345, at the suit of the Royal Trust company.

For Mental and Physical Efficiency

there must be efficiency in digestion—but first, and more important, the food must possess sound nourishment.

In this respect no food supplies in more splendid proportion, all the nutritive elements of the field grains and is at the same time so fully processed for easy, quick digestion as

Grape-Nuts

This famous pure food, made of whole wheat and malted barley, retains the vital mineral salts of the grains—so lacking in many foods—but all-important in building brain, nerve and muscle.

There's a wonderful return of mental and physical vigor for the small tax upon the stomach in the digestion of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

MADE IN CANADA Sold by Grocers.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

News of Sport

NELSON BEATS ROSSLAND 6-4; ROW ATTRACTS CROWD TO ICE

Saturday night the Nelson hockey team broke the jinx that has been closely sticking to it since the beginning of the season by defeating the Rossland hockey team at the Nelson rink by the score of 6 to 4 after 20 minutes of overtime play and a free-for-all in which some 200 fans charged down on the ice and started a miniature battle of Ypres. The rioters kept the police and rink attendants busy for about 30 minutes while the crowd in the stand hollered for some more hockey.

According to the opinion of the majority of the fans present the game was the best witnessed this season on the Nelson ice rink or any other rink in Kootenay and Boundary, it taking 3 hours and 20 minutes to play the game, allowing for intervals; the score standing at 4 to 4 at the end of the third period. Two 10-minute extra periods were played, five minutes each way until the final two goals put in by Nelson gave the game to the local club.

The Row Begins

The game all the way through was well played by both teams, who were very evenly match. play was clean and fast until near the end of the third period, when Jewel of the opposing team fouled Jack Grant of the local team with his skates. Grant struck Jewel in the face with his fist and turned away. Jewel walloped Jack Grant over the back of the head with his hockey stick, knocking him out for about 10 minutes. This blow was the chief cause of the fracas that had been brewing for some time between the various fans present and immediately the whole rink was in an uproar. Dea of the local team attempted a haymaker at Jewel but missed. The Rossland players formed a ring around Jewel and the fans started for the ice, both sides with the intention of protecting their home team, with the result that about 200 fans were soon on the ice waiting for somebody to start something. Several fights were started by various supporters and it looked as though the whole mob would run riot but through the cooperation of the police the riot was quelled and the participants kicked out.

After about half an hour the ice was cleared and the game again continued with Jewel on the fence for five minutes, but neither side was able to score, the third period ending 4 to 4.

The first 10-minute period, the teams playing first five minutes each way, there was nothing doing although some exciting plays and good work by both goaltenders were witnessed.

Play Grows Faster

The second 10-minute period was practically the same as the first, only the play was twice as fast, both teams needing one tally to win the game. It was not till there were only three minutes to go that Fred Grant, with a beautiful rush through the visiting team's defense, scored the fifth goal for Nelson. The stunt, after one minute, was repeated by Dea who, with two minutes to go and aided by Muirhead, scored the sixth and final goal for Nelson, the local team taking the game by two goals to the good.

Credit is given the Rossland City team for the hard fight it put up for the game and the way it recovered near the end, showing that it was a hard loser. The visitors exhibited some neat plays both in the aggressive and in defense. As to the local boys they certainly had the goods and handed it out. The whole bunch worked together to break the jinx and put the local club on an equal footing in the race for the pennant.

First Period

As in the other games that have been played this season both teams opened the first period with their usual aggressiveness, making a pretty hot pace and keeping the interest of the fans at a fever pitch. During the first few minutes the game swayed back and forth. It then stayed near the centre until the Rossland forwards carried the puck to the local net, giving Boyes an opportunity to show his stonewall defense. The puck was returned by Muirhead and for the next few minutes the play seesawed fast up and down the ice, both goaltenders being frequently called upon to save their net. Play at this point was at the Nelson end and in a clash in front of the local net Boyes and Jewel had a mix-up, but no goal was scored. In the return of the puck to centre ice Dea was sent to the fence for two minutes. Rossland then made a hard rush and after a quick bombardment by its forwards made the first goal of the game, Dowd doing the trick after 15 minutes of play. With five minutes to go before the end of the first period Nelson woke matters up by repeated rushes and in one of them Dea scored the first tally for Nelson, making the score 1—1. Play again started fast, the puck being mostly at the Nelson end until cleared by Muirhead, who was hurt by collision with Davidson, the Rossland point. The period ended in a fast burst of speed, both teams being anxious to start the second period with one tally to the good but were unable to do so. The stars for this period were—Nelson: Dea, Muirhead and Delidal; Rossland: Dowd, Matz and Irvin.

Second Period

The pace did not abate in the second period as both teams were trying hard to break the tie and have the running in their favor, with the result that fast and neat hockey was always in evidence. Like the first period, it started with the usual see saw, swaying up and down the ice, now at centre and all over until a hard rush by Archie Bishop carried the play to the Rossland goal and there it stayed for quite a while, during which Irvin, the opposing goal tend, pulled off some brilliant saves but was finally beaten by Dea, who netted the second tally for Nelson.

This score livened things up for Rossland, which retaliated with rush after rush but was unable to even matters up. Matz was sent to decorate the fence during one of the rushes made by Rossland.

Play was again at centre ice until Dea netted the third tally by a neat shot from the wing. This shot made the score stand 3 to 1 for Nelson. Rossland seemed to even up and pushed aggressively. Matz soon scored the visitors' second goal. With four minutes to go till the end of this period Rossland tried hard to tie but was unable to break away and the play seesawed up and down until the end of the period, the score standing: Nelson, 3, Rossland 2.

The stars of this period were—Rossland: Davidson and Haas; while F. Grant, J. Grant and Dea for Nelson seemed to show up best.

Third Period

The third was the fastest period of the game. All the way through Rossland was on the offensive, while Nelson played chiefly on the defense. The local beef trust in goal played up to his previous reputation as a stonewall and same close to being sent to the fence for dropping on to one knee while the other was just off the ice, according to the verdict returned after the dispute about it was settled. Jewel was sent to the fence for one minute and was quickly followed by Dea for one minute. The play was a little slack at this point until Dea, who was on again rushed in the fourth goal for Nelson, making the score 4 to 2. This goal was the outcome of fast and brilliant combination by the Rossland forwards, who repeated their previous rushes but were out of luck on account of the defense put up by Muirhead and Archie Bishop, who time and again cleared the local net from danger with rushes to centre ice, only to be brought back by the Rossland forwards, who managed to score their third goal, Dowd doing the trick after 12 minutes of play. The Rossland players took heart at this score and in the fast play that resulted Muirhead and Davidson were both sent to the fence for one minute. Just after the big squabble came, when near to centre ice on the wing J. Grant and Jewel had their little dispute. When the ice was cleared of the public and Jewel had been sent up for five minutes, Haas of the Rossland team scored the fourth goal for the visitors, making the score 4—4 with only three minutes to go. During those three minutes, although both teams put all they had into the game, neither was able to score and the third period ended with the score even.

Play Overtime

It was then decided by the officials that one 10-minute period was to be played, with each team playing five minutes each way. The first five minutes was certainly nerve thrilling and in it the advantage was with Rossland, which pressed the local net hard but could not score. The second was a repetition of the first only that the local forwards broke away a little more frequently than at first. The first ten minutes ended with the pace furious but with the tie unbroken.

The first five minutes of the second 10-minute period of overtime was the fastest of the game. Short, hard, snappy shots and long hard ones—in fact any kind of a shot—were the chief order of the game. There was rush and counter rush, but no score was tallied despite the hard work of the two teams, who were going at a gruelling pace all the way through. The last five minutes of the game was a hair raiser to the fans, who were constantly kept on their toes to watch the plays made by both teams, who kept the puck seesawing up and down the ice until with just three minutes to go Freddie Grant secured the puck and with one of the neatest and classiest rushes ever exhibited he went through the Rossland defense and scored the fifth goal for Nelson. After they had dragged the joyous kale winners off Freddie's neck, which took about 10 minutes, the game proceeded with the usual swing and snap, only Rossland was pushing twice as hard until Dea, aided by Muirhead, repeated Grant's rush and by neat stick handling scored the sixth and final goal of the game.

It was a great game and cleanly played barring the incident in which Jewel figured prominently.

According to estimates there were 1000 fans present. The line-up:

Nelson.	Rossland.
Goal.	
Boyes	Irvin
Point.	
Muirhead	Davidson
Cover Point.	
A. Bishop	McCammon
Rover.	
F. Grant	Matz
Left Wing.	
Dea, J. Grant	Dowd, Taylor
Centre.	
H. Bishop, Dea	Haas
Right Wing.	
Delidal	Jewel, Cosgriffe
Spares.	
Richardson	Cosgriffe
H. Bishop	Taylor

Referee—A. Rolland.

Judge of Play—F. Thrasher.

Goal Umpires—P. Bard, J. Ardickson, Taylor.

Timekeepers—F. J. McCrohan, Gus B. Matthew.

BRITISH FOOTBALL

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Football results:

London combination: Watford 0, Hotspur 1.

Midland section: Grimsby Town 1, Lincoln 0.

Northern union: Broughton 3, Swinton 0; St. Helens 18, Salford 6; Wigan 10, Oldham 5; Halifax 15, Rochdale 0; Newsbury 38, Bramley 3; Hull 2, Hull City 13; Featherstone 5, Battery 3; Bradford 12, Leeds 19; Hunslet 19, Barrow 10; Brighouse 22, York 7.

(Additional Sport on Page Five.)

MANY IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE TO CONSOLIDATED COMPANY PLANT

The most important mining and smelting enterprise in Kootenay and Boundary districts is that of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, owning and operating large mines at Rossland and East Kootenay, and others not so extensively developed nor so productive in Ainsworth, Slocan and Nelson mining divisions

During the last year or two striking advances have been made, both at the company's larger mines and at its extensive smelting and refining works at Trail, and year after year the most practical evidence of such advances is found in results that are plainly evident to all who give attention to the progress of the mining industry in British Columbia.

A few weeks ago announcement was made in the press in conection with a recently issued circular to shareholders, relative to the company's operations during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1915.

Had a Busy Year

The circular sent to the shareholders indicates the remarkable expansion in the company's capacity for production. When plans now being carried out are complete the lead capacity will have increased 60 per cent., and on a more economical basis. Not only is the company in a position to produce zinc commercially, but at the request of the Shell Committee at Ottawa a zinc production plant was installed at Trail, to have a daily capacity of 35 tons of refined zinc. This involved a substantial expenditure on capital account. The zinc output for 1916, has been ordered by the committee at profitable prices.

The Shell Committee also requested that the company should undertake the refining of copper—a new Canadian industry. While this new departure will be carried forward on a limited scale at first, it is expected to develop and involve the treatment of much of the matte and blister copper taken from British Columbia mines. The committee have ordered at fair prices the output of refined copper for 1916."

Production of Metals

During the calandar year the production of metals at the company's smelterv and refinery at Trail was approximately as under:

Gold, 146,732 ozs; silver, 2,900,639 ozs.; lead, 41,217,668 lbs.; copper, 5,578,965 lbs.

These figures exhibit the total production of metals including those from all custom ores, some of which came from the State of Washington, as well as ores from the company's own big mines.

For purposes of camparison the following figures are given, so that an idea may be conveyed as to the increases made lately:

	Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 1914	1915
Gold, oz.	129,083	148,891
Silver, oz.	2,568,301	2,230,500
Lead, lbs.	34,617,318	40,177,910
Copper, lbs.	3,645,997	5,306,184

It will be seen that during the calendar year just ended the production of silver, lead and copper was larger than in either of the fiscal years shown. It may be that the final returns for 1915 will show more gold also.

The Cottrell "Treater."

Another convincing evidence of the up-to-date methods of the management of the Consolidated company is the adoption of the use of the Cottrell process for the electrical precipitation of fume. The following excerpts from a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Mines on the subject of Metallurgical Smoke will show the special uses of this process:

General Pricipies of Electrical Precipitation.—The precipitation of suspended matter, whether in gases or liquids may be accelerated by electricity in the form of either direct or alternating current. Where an alternating current is applied the action consists for the most part in an agglomeration of the suspended particles into larger aggregates under the influence of gravity. The application of the alternuating current, however, is effective only when the masses of gas or liquids to be treated are fairly quiescent and a simple agglomeration of the separation by gravity. As regards large volumes of rapidly moving gases such as occur in smeltery flues, the agglomeration and settling process induced by the alternating current is too slow, even when the flues are expanded into large dust chambers. Consequently the application of the direct current, the action of which is quite different from that of the alternating current, is necessary.

"Use of Direct Electric Current.—If a needle point connected to one side of a high-potential direct current line be brought opposite a flat plate connected to the other side of the line the air space between becomes highly charged with electricity of the same sign as the needle point, irrespective of whether this is positive or negative. Any insulated body brought into this space instantly receives a charge of the same sign. If this body is free to move as is a floating particle, it is attracted to the plate of opposite charge and will move at a rate proportional to its charge and the potential gradient between the point and the plate. Even if there are no visible suspended particles, the gas molecules themselves undergo this same process, as is evidenced by a strong wind from the point to the plate, even in perfectly transparent gases. The familiar experiment of blowing out a candle flame by presenting it to such a charged point is another illustration of the same phenomenon. The gas is ionized and some of the ions collect upon the solid particles, thereby charging them electrically. As the charged particules are within a strong electric field of constant polarity, they are driven to the collecting electrodes."

Recovery From Waste Gases

The considerable saving to be made by the use of a modernn process of treatment of the smoke and fumes from such operations as those carried on at Trail is indicated by the following extract from a report of an address made by Linn Bradley before the First National Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York city, published in Mettallurgical and Chemical Engineering:

"Waste gases at smeltieries and refineries contain metals such as copper, lead, zinc, tin gold, silver, nickel, and even less commonly known elements such as arsenic, bismuth, selenium, tellurium, palladium, antimony, and various chemical compounds containing these. The recovery of these materials often would be warranted for the additional revenue which they would produce even under present circumstances; in others, it is desirable to develop processes for separating the constituents of the collected fume and dust. Investigations at one smeltery showed that metals having a gross value of approximately $4000 a day were being discharged into the atmosphere. The expense of collecting, smelting, refining, and marketing the valuable ingredients becomes an important item, and thus it behooves metallurgists, chemists and engineers to devise cheaper methods of handling such problems."

Concluding Notes

There is much else of interest in connection with the company's mining and smelting operations that, were space available, might well have notice, but there are two matters in particular that should not be passed over, so very brief mention will be made of them.

The first relates to the safety of employees. Considerable attention has been paid by officials of the company to the organization of a "Safety First" department, with a view to protecting workmen and preventing accidents. Every department has a committee the special duty of which is to look after the welfare of the men employed in that department. At Trail such an organization has been established; at Rossland, the superintendent of the Le Roi and officials under him have been and are most zealous in carrying out the objects in view and are meeting with encouraging success. Instruction in first aid to the injured is given freely and, generally, men are being invited to cooperate so that all may benefit by this commendable movement. At the Centre Star group of mines similar results are worked for, though along somewhat different lines, but there, too, there is being made an earnest and creditable effort to safeguard the men employed in the mines.

GREAT COPPER MINES ARE FEATURE OF BOUNDARY MINING TERRITORY

What is known as the Boundary district of British Columbia was, in earlier years comprised chiefly within the limits of the old Kettle River mining division, now divided into the Greenwood and Grand Forks divisions, respectively. The placer miners who worked Rock creek and Boundary creek in the early sixties were the pioneers of the Boundary. In 1884 Camp McKinney had its beginnings and in 1886-7 mineral was discovered and locations were made near Boundary Falls, and in what is now known as Copper camp, five or six miles west of Greenwood. But it was not until the early nineties that the properties that have since been leading factors in building up the mining industry of the district—first the Mother Lode of the British Columbia Copper Co.'s group and next the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill of the Granby Consolidated Co.'s big properties were staked. But the district was isolated, and, as regards the transportation of mining and smelting machinery and supplies practically inaccessible. Some high grade gold silver ore was packed out at considerable cost in 1893-4, but not a great deal of important development work was undertaken until 1896 and 1897, which years saw the initiation of the mining and smelting enterprises since extensively developed by the Granby and British Columbia Copper companies. The opening of these companies' and other mines at length induced the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to extend its Columbia & Western railway from Robson, on the Columbia river into the Boundary district, and thereafter ore-production was on a comparatively large scale, until eventually the ore output of Boundary mines became at the rate of considerably more than half of the total quantity produced yearly in the whole of the province.

Big Copper Mines

Granby Consolidated Co.—An idea of the importance of the copper mines of the Boundary district may be obtained from consideration of the fact that during 15 years from August, 1900 to the end of June, 1915, more than 11,000,000 tons of ore was shipped from the Granby Consolidated Co.'s mines in Phoenix camp, to the company's smelting works at Grand Forks. No figures are at hand just now to show the quantity of copper produced from that ore, but a rough estimate places it not far short of 200,000,000 lbs. The company's output of ore for the calendar year 1915, was more than 1,000,000 tons from which rather better than 16 lbs of copper a ton was recovered, also a total of about 195,000 ozs. of silver and nearly 37,000 ozs. of gold.

The extract from the report of the company's mine superintendent at Phoenix for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, that follows, will serve to give information concerning recent operations at the company's Boundary mines.

There is little that is new to state relative to the company's smelting works which have been stated to be among the largest in the British empire. A full description of the works may be found in Dr. Alfred W. G. Wilson's book, No. 209, Mines Branch Canada Department of Mines, Ottawa, entitled "The Copper Smelting Industries of Canada." Dr. Wilson says of the blast furnaces: "In 1905 furnaces Nos. 7 and 8, 48x212 in. at the tuyeres, were erected. These furnaces were designed to make a higher grade matte than was ordinarily obtained in the furnaces built here earlier." (Two were completed in 1900, two more in 1902, and Nos. 5 and 6 in 1904.). By the end of 1906 all six of the smaller furnaces were enlarged to similar size as that of Nos. 7 and 8. At that time the treatment capacity of the smeltery was thus increased to from 3000 to 3500 tons of Granby mines ore a day. Further enlargement in 1909 brought the capacity up to about 4000 tons a day, but the quantity actually treated with all furnaces in operation averages less than that quantity. The capacity of the copper converting plant is approximately 100,000 lbs. a day. The smeltery superintendent Mr. W. B. Bishop in his last annual report included this information: "The average percentage of coke used per ton of ore is 13.17 per cent. The average smelting cost for the year was $1.187 a ton as against $1.217 for 1914 and $1.214 for 1913."

Mr. Campbell's report on the year's operations at the company's mines at Phoenix contained the following, among other information:

Costs.—The average cost per ton, crushed, on cars, including all development was 85.1 cents. This also includes the cost of the disposal of 77,329 tons of waste. Difficulties in starting up after the shut down, higher prices for supplies, increased wages due to high price of copper and less favorable mining conditions, make this year's cost slightly higher than that of recent years.

Remaining Ore.—On account of the high price of copper during the past few months we have shipped about 85,000 tons of ore, from which a recovery of about ten pounds of copper and a correspondingly low amount of gold and silver, has been obtained. This ore was from areas where drill holes had shown the mineral zone to be too low grade to be included in the ore reserves. It also included sections which had to be mined but which under ordinary conditions would have been handled as waste. The inclusion of this low grade ore resulted in a reduction in the average recovery of copper from total ore shipped from 17 to 16 pounds to the ton. On the other hand the ore reserves are increased by this amount. Development work further increased the reserves by 66,872 tons, making a total increase of 151,872 tons. The present condition of the ore reserves is therefore as follows:

Ore developed: Gold Drop, 1,431,000 tons; Ironsides, 13,853,240 tons; total, 15,284,240. Mine has produced and shippped, Gold Drop, 1,369,600; Ironsides, 9,682,235; Total, 11,051,835. Remaining ore; Gold Drop, 61,400; Ironsides, 4,171,005; total, 4,232,405.

From this we estimate that a recovery of 17 lbs. of copper a ton can be maintained. In addition to this there is a considerable amount, perhaps 500,000 tons of ore which will average about 0.7 per cent. in copper, and 40 cents a ton in gold and silver.

While the silver recovery has remained fairly constant the gold recovery has increased about 10 cents a ton. This is due to the fact that when the mine was reopened in December, 1914, the price of copper was low and development was directed toward those areas where better gold value was to be obtained.

Mining Operations.—With the declaration of war and the resulting low copper prices, all operations ceased early in August and the property remained shut down for four months.

During the shut down the No. 2 crusher which had crushed the ore from No. 3 tunnel, was shipped to Anyox. There was little further need at Phoenix for this crusher. Nearly all the virgin ore on this level had been worked out and as the caved ore and pillars remaining could be handled more cheaply and the waste sorted out better by the electric shovel it was decided to wait until No. 2 level had been worked out and then remove the shovel to No. 3 level. Present indications, however, point to the Gold Drop being the first outlet to be worked out and in that case the crusher from there may be the one to be moved.

With the beginning of winter in 1914 a considerable proportion of the resident population began to show signs of distress, so the company was induced to reopen the mines in a small way with a reduced wage scale in force. With improvement in the copper market more outlets were reopened and more men put on. The loss of No. 3 tunnel ore was, however, a handicap and to overcome this the mine was operated from February 21 to the end of the year without an hour's shut down.

Electric Shovel. The chief novelty during the year was the satisfactory operation of this new machine, purchased during the latter part of the previous period. Considering the large amount of waste to be handled, it is no easy task to get ore out at a cost that is attractive. However, during the past three months, the ore from this level, considerably over half of which was from the shovel, cost about 75 cents a ton crushed, in railway cars, while the cost a ton for handling all material, ore and waste, amounted to 40 cents a ton. Attention is now being directed toward improving the ore cars and haulage facilities. Originally 5-ton side dump care were used exclusively. In order to dump large masses of waste, handled by the shovel with chains, side dump cars in which the door automatically dropped were constructed. These cars have given a considerable amount of satisfaction and will be continued in use. An improvement however, is a car which will hold close to 10 tons, with the automatic side dump feature but with a door so arranged that when open it will allow the passage of a rock 4 ft. in diameter. One of these has already been built, five more are under construction.

Wages.—During December, 1914, wages were subject to a reduction of 25 per cent in January, 1915, 20 per cent., and in February, 10 per cent. The total deductions from the payroll for these months amounted to $13482. During March normal wages were paid. With 16 cents a pound copper market in April, employees received a 25 cents a day increase. During May and June, when copper averaged more than 18 cents a pound the increase amounted to 50 cents a day. These three months, therefore, called for $16,052 in extra wages or $2,210 more than the total deductions for December, January and February.

Development.—Diamond drilling was mainly responsible for the increase in the ore developed. Underground drifting also added a little. Usually, stoping operations can be depended upon to add to the tonnage of new ore, but during the past year it was a question if the excess of ore in some places was enough to offset the shortage in other places. The work for the year, however, showes a net increase.

A little work was also done on the Bank of England claim. Possibly a carload of ore may be obtained, but so far that taken out has been mined at a loss; unless there is an improvement work here will soon be stopped.

B. C. Copper Co.—This company owns mines in Greenwood and Grand Forks mining divisions and others in the State of Washington, but its ore production has not been as much of late as in earlier years. In addition to mining in the parts mentioned, it has been doing a great deal of development work on Copper mountain, Similkameen.

The company owns smelting works at Greenwood with three blast furnaces having a total treatment capacity of 2000 to 2200 tons a day. Its converter plant includes two converter stands and five extra converter shells seven shells in all, each 84x126 in. Its production capacity is about 1,000,000 lbs. of blister copper a month.

The smelting plant was idle nearly seven months of 1915. From July 26 to the end of the year more than 113,000 tons of ore from its own mines was treated this returning in excess of 1,500,000 lbs. of copper, nearly 4000 ozs. of gold, and about 15,000 ozs. of silver.

Gold-Silver Mines.

A number of small mines in various parts of the district were worked and some made a production. The principal one was the Jewel gold mine, near Greenwood, from which about $60,000 chiefly in gold was recovered until, in the autumn, the mill was closed and the mine leased to men who are doing development work on it.

The Union mine, in Franklin camp, Grand Forks division, shipped nearly 800 tons of ore containing approximately 600 ozs. of gold and 25,000 ozs. of silver. Several other properties on the north fork of Kettle river shipped small lots of ore.

The Skylark, E. P. U., and Strathmore, near Greenwood, shipped a fair quantity of ore each, and other properties in that neighborhood were also worked during a part of the year.

Up the west fork of Kettle river, near Beaverdell and Carmi, the chief shippers were the Sally and the Carmi. There too, a number of small properties had work done on them, but there was little production from them taken altogether.

MINERAL OUTPUT IS GREATER THAN 1914

(Continued from Page Two.)

87,000 ozs. of gold from rather more than 1,000,000 tons of ore. There seems to have been a further small decrease in the average copper content of the ore, which was only a little more than 16 lbs. to the ton. The quantity of remaining ore that can be mined at a profit is probably now less than 4,000,000 tons. An electric shovel in use in one of the mines is stated to have proved satisfactory.

No particulars were obtainable relative to the company's operations at Observatory inlet. It is estimated, though, that its copper production from its Hidden Creek mine was nearly 22,000,000 lbs. for the calendar year, with approximately 170,000 ozs. of silver and 4900 ozs. of gold. A fourth furnace was constructed at the company's smeltery at Anyox, and an agglomerator for handling converter slag and matte. Numerous less important additions were made to the plant. There was little change at the company's smelting plant at Grand Forks, Boundary district.

The total amount paid in dividends during 1915 was $449,955.45 which compares with a similar total in 1914.

Hedley Gold Mining Co.—This company added in 1915 to its gold milling and cyaniding plant a Traylor crusher of large size, another tube mill, a Dorr classifer, four more large cyanide tanks, and another Oliver continuous filter, and extended its mill building to house this additional machinery. Its new hydro-electric power system worked satisfactorily, giving ample power for mill and mine purposes. Development of the large ore bodies in the Nickel Plate group of mines was continued with gratifying results, the ore reserves now being large enough to ensure many years of operation at present output of between 70,000 and 80,000 tons a year. The value of the gold recovered is approximately $800,000 a year; the total of dividends paid in 1915 was $300,000, which is 25 per cent on the issued capital of $1,200,000.

Le Roi No. 2. Ltd.—Metals received from about 25,000 tons of ore in 1915, of which 15,600 was shipped crude to the smeltery and 9400 milled, the latter yielding 800 tons of concentrate, were as follows: Gold, 8450 ozs.; silver, 24,500 ozs.; copper, 895,000 lbs. The company's Josie group of mines is situated at Rossland. Two dividends each of one shilling a share on 120,000 shares were paid in 1915, totalling somewhat less than $60,000.

Standard Silver-Lead Mining Co.—Approximate metal recoveries in 1915 from the ore produced from this company's mine, situated near Silverton, Slocan district, were 800,000 ozs. of silver, 1,000,000 lbs. of lead, and 4,000,000 lbs. of zinc. Precise details were not obtainable. Payment of dividends was resumed in September; usual distribution is $50,000 a month, with an extra $50,000 in December.

Other Mines Operated

Coal mines that shared in the mineral production of 1915 were those of the various companies operating, respectively, on Vancouver Island, in Nicola and Similkameen districts, and in the Crowsnest district, Southeast Kootenay.

Among the metalliferous mines not already mentioned are the No. 1, and Utica, in Ainsworth division; Lucky Jim, Rambler-Cariboo, Ruth, Slocan Star, and Galena Farm, in Slocan division; Queen Victoria and Granite-Poorman, in Nelson division; Jewel and Union in Boundary district; Iron Mask, near Kamloops; Lanark and Monarch east of Revelstoke; Marble Bay, on Texada Island; and Engineer, in Atlin division. Then there were a number of non-producers on which important development work was done, these including the Florence and the Highland near Ainsworth; Payne, Noble Five group, and Noonday, in central Slocan; Eureka, Yankee Gird, and others in Nelson division; B. C. Copper Co.'s big group on Copper Mountain, Similkameen; Surf Inlet Gold Mines Co.'s property, on Princess Royal Island; a number of silver-lead properties around Hazelton, in Skeena district; and many others, to enumerate which would unduly lengthen this summary review.

WHITE HORSE Scotch

"As bonny as the heather," as smooth as the dew

The Lightning Cure for

BRONCHIAL COUGHS

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure puts scientific precision into the treatment of bronchial troubles—cures as surely as water quenches fire. Veno's is not a mere hap-hazard mixture of a number of ingredients, thrown together in the hope that one or two may prove effective. Veno's is all effective, an absolute specific. That is why it is the most successful cough remedy in the whole world.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.

That medal was the hall mark of scientific approval—the highest award offered at the Exhibition. And Veno's Lightning Cough Cure won it as the purest, surest, speediest, and most thorough remedy of its class. Veno's is free from narcotics, free from poisons, and just as suitable for children as it is for grown up people. You can trust Veno's to cure—

Coughs and Colds, Bronchial Troubles, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness — Price 30 cents. — Difficult Breathing, Whooping Cough, Blood Spitting, Asthma

Large size containing 2½ times the quantity, 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, or direct, on receipt of price, from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

Proprietors:—The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

THE DAILY NEWS

Published every morning except Sunday by the News Publishing Company, Limited, Nelson, B.C., Canada.
ROBB SUTHERLAND,
Editor and Manager.

Business letters should be addressed and checks and money orders made payable to the News Publishing Company, Limited, and in no case to individual members of the staff.

Advertising rate cards and sworn detailed statements of circulation mailed on request, or may be seen at the office of any advertising agency recognized by the Canadian Press Association.

Subscription Rate—By Mail: 50 cents per month, $2.50 for six months, $5.00 per year. Delivered: 60 cents per month, $3.00 for six months, $6.00 per year.

MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1916.

PRODUCTION INCREASE SHOWS MINING ACTIVITY

Figures published by The Daily News this morning, which form a part of its annual mining review, show that 1915 was one of the most active and productive years in the history of the industry in British Columbia. The total estimated value of the output was nearly $30,000,000. An increase of $3,314,000 over 1914 is shown.

The silver production of 3,670,000 ounces is the greatest in 13 years, zinc and copper output establish a high record and lode gold production has been exceeded only twice. Slocan was responsible for fully half the silver production, Rossland for more lode gold than the rest of the province combined and virtually all the $1,395,000 in zinc was mined in the Slocan and Nelson districts. The high price of lead to a considerable extent offsets the decrease in the production of that metal and, while coal shows a reduction in tonnage, the coke output is greater than in 1914.

Nearly 60 per cent of the total production is in Kootenay and Boundary.

THROUGH PERIOD OF STRESS WITH FLYING COLORS

One of the most interesting features of The Daily News annual review published on Saturday were the articles, contributed by boards of trade and civic authorities, upon conditions in Kootenay and Boundary. Two points stand out prominently in the articles: the marked improvement which has taken place in general conditions during 1915 and the excellent prospects for further betterment in the year which has just opened.

Steady progress in the sound development of the natural recources with which Kootenay and Boundary is so richly endowed and an increasing *output of raw and manufactured product* are emphasized. The reports tell of growing industries, increasing payrolls and greater shipments of such products as ore, timber and agricultural produce.

They show that Kootenay and Boundary has come through the first full year of the war with flying colors and that it is entering the present year with prospects which give every reason for confidence.

CIVILIZATION OWES MUCH TO LITTLE BELGIUM

Contributions to The Daily News Belgian relief fund are coming in well. Names on the list include residents of many parts of Kootenay and Boundary. Among the larger subscribers are some of the women's organizations, which are doing such noble work for the Empire and its allies by making donations in cash and supplies to the various patriotic movements which appeal so strongly to their sympathies and patriotism.

Canada, in common with the rest of civilization, owes a great debt to Belgium. It was the gallant and self-sacrificing defense of the Belgian forts for a brief but immensely important period at the commencement of the war which gave the British and French time to rush their troops into action and carry out the orderly retirement which culminated in the smashing victory of the Marne. But civilization owes Belgium a still greater debt for the example of national morality and regard for honor which the gallant little nation gave to the world when it, one of the weakest nations in Europe, defied the greatest military power of all time, rather than sell its honor, rather than become a party to a broken promise, rather than desert its friends and assist the enemy of those friends.

Today the Belgian people go hungry because they remained true. Only the relief fund stands between them and starvation. How much will you give?

MINING MEN SHOULD ATTEND ROSSLAND CONVENTION

It is to be hoped that mining men of the district will attend in large numbers the Northwest Mining Men's convention which is to be held in Rossland during the winter carnival early next month. The Golden City was chosen as the convention city at a meeting of the executive of the organization at Spokane.

The decision to meet in Kootenay and Boundary is one of the many current indications of the interest which American mining men and capitalists are taking in the industry in the interior of British Columbia. Capital is turning to mining to an extent for which are few parallels in the annals of the business and there are many signs that one of the districts which will be largely favored is Kootenay and Boundary. Its large producing mines, its dividend payers and its hundreds of promising claims which offer reward to those who will develop them make southeastern British Columbia attractive to the mining investor.

Such conventions as that to be held at Rossland serve the double purpose of bringing about discussion of the mineral wealth of the country and of bringing mineowners and investors or their representatives into closer relationship.

Help the Belgians.

The young men of Kootenay and Boundary are needed in Canada's expeditionary forces.

Kootenay and Boundary can look forward with confidence to one of the *most prosperous years in its history.*

A Berlin report says that the kaiser has completely recovered and has left for the battlefront. Germany's generals will not feel as pleased as Germany's people.

The Montenegrin government denies that it will make a separate peace with Austria. The little mountain country, which has never bowed the knee to a conqueror, is remaining true to its traditions.

"Any fool can win this war if he has men enough" is the piffling assertion upon which Bernard Shaw, who has made a good living by means of a facile intellect and an immeasurable capacity for talking nonsense, bases an argument against raising more men in Great Britain under the provisions of the national service bill. It would be no more stupid and empty of force to argue against building the most powerful battleships on the ground that any fool could defeat a German warship armed with 12-inch guns if he possessed a superdreadnought carrying 15-inch weapons.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING

A Mystery

Were the Wall Street inventors of the story about the death of the kaiser trying to boost or bear the market, or did they know which themselves?—New York World.

Backbone and Nerve

"Woodrow Wilson is not a good politician," says the Washington Democrat. "He is too outspoken and too unbendable." But his very weakness is his strength. Folks nowadays like a man of backbone and nerve, and he has both.—Fort George (Iowa) Chronicle.

Fear Action by United States

Certain it is that both Germany and Austria now fear the possibility of United States participation in the war America's soldiers are negligible but her money is not. Germany and Austria know now that they cannot only never win this war if the allied money holds out, but that if it holds out they must be beaten in the end. And they know that if the United States were to join the allies the money would hold out. The only Teuton chance at present is that Britain's money won't hold long enough.—Ottawa Journal.

The Will to Win

The Empire is securely anchored in the sea; from the inexhaustible resources of the sea we are drawing our strength. There is no ground for pessimism. Pessimism is a crime when we confront determined, well-informed and highly-organized enemies. Pessimism atrophies the mind, saps the energy, dispirits the nation and encourages the foes. We must preserve the will to win. If the people of this country (with their rulers) could obtain a vision of what has been done and the greater things which can still be done by the aid of sea power, there would be no feeling of depression, but we should be full of confidence, and that confidence would be shared by allies and neutrals to our advantage.—Fortnightly Review.

COLD STORAGE

Things to worry about: One million persons in New York have the grippe.

"Is he a good golfer?"

"What do you mean? Does he play proficiently, or does he refrain from swearing when he makes a bad shot?"

She—Your friend doesn't seem very happy.

He—Poor chap! Just lost a pot of money.

She—Through the war, I suppose.

He—Yes, the girl married a soldier.

"Mother, what is the shortest day of the year?" asked little Alfred, who was studying his lesson.

"December 21, I think, but ask your father to be sure," replied his mother.

"December 26 is the shortest day in the year," affirmed Alfred's father, who was just then reckoning up his Christmas expenditures.

"Jack's father sent him money to hire a tutor."

"Well?"

"He hired a chauffeur—said that was the kind of a tooter he needed."

RED CROSS NOTES

The following Red Cross donations have been received: Fruitvale Red Cross auxiliary, $27.50 for surgical supplies; box containing 15 pairs of socks, 10 slings, 36 face cloths, 300 mouth wipes and three mufflers.

A supply of old linen has been received from Ymir.

GOVERNOR OF N. C. DID SAY "IT'S LONG TIME"

On Nov. 25 the Star contained the following:

"We all know what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, but that is not what Kitchener said to Constantine.

Among the metropolitan journals that appreciate cleverness (ahem) and copied the quip was the Calgary Herald.

We felt elated and our opinion of *ourself soared several points upward.*

But we were brought to earth suddenly by the Vancouver Province, which chided the Star, the Herald and other "suburban newspapers" for their dearth of knowledge of American history.

The Province maintains that it was the Bishop of South Carolina who originated the phrase. Having called to visit the "Tarheel" state governor the bishop noted the absence of liquor from the program of hospitality. Finally he remarked: "It's a long time between drinks."

This was startling, especially as we are native of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and fairly conversant with the state's history and folk lore.

But the proof is what we suburbanites demand, and here it is in an autograph letter from the Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the U.S. navy, and editor and owner of the Raleigh News and Observer, the leading newspaper of his native state:

"Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.,
Dec. 19, 1915.

"The Golden Star, Golden, B.C.

"I have received your letter asking for any light I might be able to give on the origin of the phrase 'As the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina.' I have had a search made of authorities here and it appears that an historical origin has been found for the phrase but no apparent historical foundation. The phrase, which is a favorite one in a convivial way, in the United States, is: 'As the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, it's a long time between drinks.' The story, as given by Welsh in his book of literary curiosities, runs as follows:

"'Early in the century a native North Carolinian who had moved across the border into South Carolina was forced to flee back again to escape arrest. The governor of South Carolina straightway issued a requisition on the governor of North Carolina for the fugitive criminal. But the latter governor hesitated. The criminal had many influential friends. Finally the South Carolina executive, with a large retinue waited on his official brother at Raleigh, *the capital of North Carolina.* The visitors were received with all due honors. A banquet was given them. Wine and brandy were served. When at last the decanters and glasses had been removed the governor of South Carolina arose to state his errand. A long and acrimonious debate followed. The governor of South Carolina lost his temper. Rising once more to his feet, he said: "Sir, you have refused my just demand and offended the dignity of my office and my state, I will return to my capital, call out the militia of the state, and take the fugitive by force of arms. Governor, what do you say?

"'All eyes were turned to the governor of North Carolina. The latter rose slowly to his feet and beckoned to a servant who stood some distance away. His beckoning was firm and determined as became his position. He was slow in answering and again the governor of South Caroalina demanded 'What do you say?'

"'I say, governor that it's a long time between drinks.'

"The reply restored good humor. Decanters and glasses were brought out again and, while the visitors remained, if anyone attempted to refer to the diplomatic object of the visit he was cut short by the remark that it was a long time between drinks. When the visiting governor was ready to return home he was escorted to the state line by the governor of North Carolina and they parted the best of friends.

"The fugitive was never surrendered.

"Yours very truly,
"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

Now, if the Province desires a classic for its editorial columns it might ask the honorary secretary what he said to Governor Russell of North Carolina, when back in 1908 the latter locked horns with the then editor of the News and Observer over a question of annulling the lease of the Southern railway.—Golden Star.

WAR AND MINING.

Australia, as the result of the discovery that before the war the Huns *controlled the Australian metal markets,* has established strict surveillance over all sales of copper, zinc and other war materials. Furthermore, it is following the example of Canada in establishing refineries for copper within the commonwealth and is hoping to do the same in the case of zinc. Meanwhile the zinc concentrates will be shipped to Britain to be made into spelter.

It would appear the mining industry of the Empire will undergo tremendous development as a result of the war. Canada and Australia in particular are likely to benefit greatly when the huge extent of their mineral resources becomes known to the allied countries.—Vancouver World.

THE WEATHER

	Min.	Max.
Nelson	1	15
Victoria	24	38
Vancouver	16	34
Kamloops	-20	-2
Edmonton	-20	-6
Medicine Hat	-20	-18
Battleford	-20	-18
Prince Albert	-14	-8
Moose Jaw	-30	-18
Winnipeg	-26	-2
London	14	24
Toronto	11	24
Kingston	16	26
Ottawa	14	26
Montreal	14	24
Quebec	2	18
Halifax	6	36

To prevent passport frauds, the United States government has put into effect the new double passport system authorized by President Wilson.

HAD TO EQUIP PLANTS FOR MUNITIONS

The New York Evening Post each year issues on Dec. 31 an annual financial survey. Such is the standing of the Post that what appears in this supplement carries unequalled authority in the world of business. A careful study of this year's publication cannot fail to make anyone living on the North American continent decidedly optimistic as to the outlook. But of quite as much interest to Canadians as its general forecasts is a letter which the Post publishes from Toronto is which this appears:

When D. A. Thomas, representative in Canada of the British minister of munitions, was in Toronto about four months ago he told me that the high prices which had been given to munition manufacturers were to enable them to equip their plants, with the smallest element of risk or loss. Mr. Thomas was quite frank in stating that the proportion of profit was entirely ridiculous, but that the British government had found it advisable to offer an incentive to manufacturers which would be absolutely irresistible. Britain had made mistakes in the past, he said, but she intended taking no more chances, and, although he realized that he and his associates would be severely censured by the British tax-payer on the count of gross extravagance when the day of reckoning came, it was a part of the price they were willing to pay in the service of their king and country.

This throws a very strong light on the whole munition manufacture situation, regarding which so much has appeared in the newspapers. The British government could not afford to take any chances. It is quite well known that the manufacturers were hard to move. Is it surprising, therefore, that in some cases enormous profits were made by the more enterprising? When the ministry of munitions adopted this policy, it is quite obviously unfair to blame the men at Ottawa who in the early stages were acting as its agents.—Edmonton Journal.

FRENCH WARFARE.

(By Gerald S. Rees.)

A land of mud and blood—yes, that's it, mud and blood. An officer has just passed by me with the lifeblood of a comrade splashed over his mud-covered tunic; and we are another man less in the firing line. Another man has made the supreme sacrifice and somewhere over in the homeland a lass will wait in vain for the homecoming of a soldier lover. In the churchyard of a shell-rocked church his body now lies "somewhere in France." That is where we are, 'somewhere in France" and yet the very vagueness of our whereabouts seems in accord with everything else, for life is so toupsy-turvy and unreal that even the bursting shell, the deadly rattle of the machine guns sweeping the parapet with death-dealing bullets, the incessant smack of the sniper's bullets against the sandbags just over our heads do not make us fully realize how toupsy-turvy it all is. Only a few hours ago a comrade lying asleep on the floor of our billet, a deserted village school, had his arm torn by shrapnel, which *smashed* through the window. All last night heavy shells were dropping right and left of us and the terrible explosions lit up the room with a brilliant list. But no one cared—worn out by four days in the firing line, blessed sleep was our just reward, through we were fully equipped, expecting a momentary call to move up to the line, where the Huns were sending over their gas. But the rapid fire in which the British infantryman excels, prevented the development of the attack. Tomorrow we return to the firing line where they have smashed down our parapets, and the Huns promise us a fine strapping for Christmas day "Peace on earth, good will to men!" How can we sin so desperately against our common clay? Why *should it* be necessary for men to stand face to face striving to annihilate each other with some devilish device? But this is no time to allow the mind to dwell on the wherefore of it all. It is right against might. There is the plain duty to be done, and later on, we can dwell upon the moral and spiritual factors of war, blood red war. Maybe then, when the angel of peace has come again to dwell in our midst, our hearts and mind will be more attuned to the message of peace and good will by reason of the awful horrors of actual fighting in the battlefield.

"I'd ha' given my life a hundred times to save Jack." Thus muttered "Ginger" as he and I a few nights ago stood on sentry go, our faces set towards "No Man's Land," frequently lit up by brilliant flares from our side and the line where the Huns at present have their being. No great distance this, for from our sap, bombs can be lobbed over to their trenches, and the scream of pain following a lucky throw tells its own story. "Ginger" hailed from the north of England and his regiment was mixed up with ours in the trenches. He was the "hard case" of his company. Peace time soldiering brought for him spells in the guard room for some breach or other of military discipline. Here is his story told to me as we searched the front for any movement of our foes. His words were intermingled by the zip of the sniper's bullets and the occasional spasms of machine gun fire. "Jack, he was my young brother; one night we tried to take the opposite trench—we failed. Jack got hit in the leg and when I got back to the safety of our own trench, he was missing. When it was dark I crawled out and found him close up against their wire, unable to move. They kept on trying to plug me, but my luck was in; I humped Jack on my shoulders and crawled back some ways, but they began to put 'whiz bangs' over us, so I put him in a shell crater and came back to get help. The stretcher bearers promised to get him, so I rejoined my unit a little way back. The next night I went out again to make sure he had been taken in; the crater was empty. They plugged me in the arm with a bullet as I came back. I sent a card home to say Jack was on his way home wounded. Ten days later they found his dead body—death had ensued from exposure, but he had crawled away from the place I had put him, and the bearers couldn't find him. Now, by the God above, I am going to square his account." "Ginger" stands tonight on watch and one of these nights he will be going across with some bombs to square his account for the brother who has died that England might live. "Ginger" was recommended for the Victoria Cross, but his previous record barred him from the award. That is the kind of man who is holding England's frontier line in this land of mud and blood. The war is made up of these stones and "Ginger" and I changed our relief at the dawn, stand 10. I may never see him again; but I wonder if he knows that his story will be read in a far western land and he be blessed for the man he is.

The sergeant-major has noiselessly come up to me and stands on the fire step with keen eyes watching the low mound in front which marks the enemy's trench. At that moment a machine gun—heavens knows how many the Huns have every few yards—begins to sweep along our parapet from the left. "Duck," he said. When I duck (I ducked before he did) the bullets rained over our heads. Your soldiers home from the front will tell you what they sound like. Straightening himself up the sergeant-major grasped my rifle lying across the parapet and *pressed his cheek to the butt.* "Crack" and a spurt of flame. Methinks some Hun gunner died at that moment for the machine gun ceased its rattle and the major had not learned his marksmanship on the Indian frontier potting fuzzy wuzzies in vain.

"Stand to." The bitter words are passed on, bitter because "stand to" comes at the blackest hour, the darkest hour of the night. The moon has waned, but the stars throw a chill, steely glimmer in the trenches, half full of mud. The sky looks blacker and more depressing than at any other time of the long, long, weary night. There is a sting in the biting air. The men are pale and weary, yawning and stiff. The silence is shattered by sudden bursts of firing, which die again so that a death like stillness settles on everything, a stillness more trying to the nerves than anything I wot of. The moments creep on with leaden feet. The pale glimmer of the dawn appears in the eastern sky. What are we all thinking about as we shiver and stamp our feet to bring the circulation of blood to their extremeities. Aye, where are our thoughts! Where would they be? Anywhere but where we are, although our vigilance never ceases. At last! Swiftly the word of release runs along—and he stand down to begin another day, blear-eyed for lack of sleep, mud spattered to the eyes, unshaven and unwashed, and the rations are not up. What a life, but cheer oh—parcels and letters come up today. And if the fates are kind we can go out tonight to rest for a day. Rest means trench digging, but the shell fire is farther away and there is less strain of the nerves. Let us know when the war is over, won't you?

Dec. 22, 1915.

THORPE'S DRINKS
TELEPHONE 60

J. P. MORGAN
SECOND-HAND DEALER.
Buys for cash Stoves, Furniture, Tools etc. We pay highest cash prices. See us before you sell. Mirrors re-silvered
512 Vernon Street, Nelson, B. C
(Two doors from Postoffice.)

FURS.
New furs made up. Old furs repaired and remodeled, skins dressed and mounted at moderate prices. Phone 106. Best prices paid for raw furs.
G. GLASER,
Manufacturing Furrier, 416 Ward St., Nelson.

RAW FURS WANTED.
Farmers, ranchers and trappers, it does not cost you anything to get our cash offer on your furs. Express them to us. We pay all charges over a $5 valuation. We make you our offer and hold your furs for your reply, returning them at our expense if not purchased. Try us. In business since 1888. Mackay & Dipple, 218 Eighth avenue west, Calgary

L. D.
AFTER

You May Depend on a Birks Clock

You have the purchase of a clock in mind, therefore, consult the styles we illustrate in our catalogue. We can furnish any grade of clock you want at the price you wish to pay.

Write for our catalogue.

Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
Vancouver.

THURMAN'S
Carry a full line of all High-Grade Tobacco and BBB Pipes. Try a tin of Thurman's Mixture
THURMAN'S CIGAR STORE.

Western Canada Telephone Company

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate a telephone company under the name of the "WESTERN CANADA TELEPHONE COMPANY," with power to construct, maintain, acquire and operate lines of electric telephone in the Province of British Columbia; to acquire, manufacture or lease instruments, switchboards, machinery, plant, poles, cables, wires and conduits required its said works; establish exchanges and offices and do all and everything necessary in connection with the said business and other powers incidental to the carrying on of the business of a telephone company.

And to purchase, take over, lease or otherwise acquire from any person or company (Dominion or Provincial) having objects similar to the objects of this company, all or any part of its property, real or personal, undertaking franchises, businesses, rights, contracts, powers and privileges, and to confer such rights, privileges, franchises, &c., on this company.

And, subject to existing rights, to extend its telephone lines to connect with any telephone system or lines operating in any adjacent province in Canada or adjacent State in the United States of America.

And for the said purposes issue stock, bonds and enter into agreements with other companies, borrow money, &c.:

And to have its works declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 15th day of December, A.D. 1915.

McPHILLIPS & WOOD,
Vancouver, B.C.,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

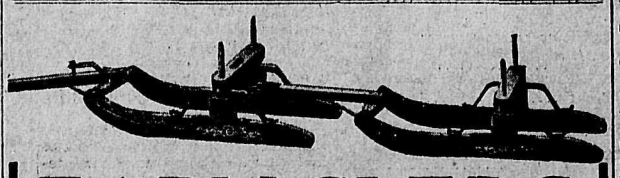
LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the grant of a license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Ymir hotel, situated at Ymir, B.C.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1916.

WILL LAVIGNE,
Applicant.

John Burns & Sons General Contractors and Builders
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY. NELSON PLANING MILLS.
VERNON STREET, NELSON, B.C.
Every Description of Building Material Kept in Stock. Estimates Given on Stone, Brick, Concrete and Frame Buildings.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P.O. BOX 134 PHONE 178



FARM SLEDS
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR FARM SLEDS WE ARE OFFERING THEM AT VERY LOW PRICES
2 Inch Shoe, Each - $33.00
2 1-2 Inch Shoe, Each, $38.00
JUST THE THING FOR THE RANCHER
DO IT NOW!

Nelson Hardware Co.
NELSON, B. C.

Daily News Want Ads Get Results

Business Directory

ASSAYERS.

E. W. WIDDOWSON, ASSAYER AND Chemist. Box A1108, Nelson, B. C. Charges: Gold, silver, copper or lead, $1 each; gold-silver, $1.50; silver-lead, $1.50. Other metals on application.

AUCTIONEERS.

C. A. WATERMAN & CO., Opera blk.

WM. CUTLER, AUCTIONEER, BOX 474; phone 18.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants. Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Sts. P.O. Box 1095; telephone 28 and 29.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GREEN BROS., BURDEN & CO.
Civil Engineers, Dominion and B. C. Land Surveyors.
Surveys of Lands, Mines, Townsites, Timber Limits, etc.
Nelson, 516 Ward street, A. H. Green, Mgr.; Victoria, 114 Pemberton Bldg., F. C. Green; Fort George, Hammond street, F. P. Burden.

LODGE NOTICES

KOOTENAY LODGE NO. 16, I.O.O.F.—Meets every Monday night in Oddfellows' hall at 7:30 o'clock.

QUEEN CITY REBEKAH LODGE No. 16, I.O.O.F., meets first and third Tuesdays, Oddfellows' hall at 8 o'clock.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, NO. 7, I.O.O.F.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Oddfellows' hall at 8 o'clock.

CANTON CORONA, NO. 7.—MEETS every second Tuesday in Oddfellows' hall, at 8 o'clock.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEETS Tuesday nights in K. of P. hall, Eagle block.

CLAN JOHNSTONE, 212, MEETS IN I.O.O.F. hall first and third Fridays at 8 p.m.

S. O. E.—Meets first and third Mondays in K. of P. hall at 8 p.m.

NELSON ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that all taxes for the year 1916 for properties situate in the Nelson Assessment District are now due and payable at my office in the Court House, City of Nelson.

AND, moreover, take notice the publication of this notice is deemed to be equivalent to a personal demand by the Collector of all taxes due and payable by persons liable to pay the same.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 1st day of January, 1916.

S. S. JARVIS,
Collector, Nelson Assessment District.

NOTICE.

The 12th Annual General Meeting of the Nelson Brewing Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 510 Latimer street, Nelson, B.C., at 3:30 p.m., January 27th, 1916.

GEORGE S. HAWTHORNE,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR POLES.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up till Jan. 20th, 1916, for the supplying, delivering and setting of 30-foot cedar poles, 8-inch tops, along such permanent roads or streets on the west shore of Kootenay Lake between Balfour and Kaslo.

Separate tenders will be received for fitting up and attaching crossarms. Specifications furnished on request.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited,
A. B Godfrey, Dist. Supt.,
Box 1067, Nelson, B.C.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. No more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-agent of the district of which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections or legal sub-divisions of sections and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

6946

Is the winning number in our weekly drawing for a pair of $5 Shoes. Holder of this ticket please call.

Ask for ticket with your purchase.

R. Andrew & Co.
LEADERS IN FOOT FASHION

THE TRANSPORT AEROPLANE

(By Neal A. Truslow.)

Military authorities await the development of the new French invisible aeroplane with great interest. The French government is, naturally, very secretive about this invention, which bids fair to revolutionize aerial warfare, and information is difficult to obtain, but it is rumored that one of these machines recently attacked and destroyed a German aviatik without a battle. The enemy craft had no intimation of the attack until under fire from the mitrailleuse of the French machine.

In type this new marvel is similar to the "Voisin." The body and framework are constructed, as in ordinary *machines, of aluminum braced* with wire. Over the framework, instead of canvas, is stretched a transparent material which looks like a cross between mica and celluloid. It is called "cellon," and is a chemical combination of cellulose and ecetic acid. Of almost the same transparency as glass, it does not crack or splinter, and has the toughness and pliability of rubber. It is neither inflammable nor colube, and is impervious to the effects of gasoline.

Experiments with cellon have also been made extensively by the Germans and for the same purposes, but without success, because of a tendency to warp, which they were unable to overcome. The French success lies in having eliminated that tendency. And in doing so they have completed a practically invincible, as well as invisible, machine. At a height of 3000 feet it becomes an indistinct blur. At 6000 feet it is absolutely lost to sight. This means a great increase in scouting possibilities and less danger to operators. Since the aeroplane can be detected only by the noise of its engines, it is no longer a target for hostile guns.

The European war might well be *called a war of aircraft; and the* opinion is growing that its issue will be decided by the birdmen. Almost every day sees new inventions or methods introduced to still further increase speed or power or efficiency. Last week it was the massive new German aeroplane, said to be propelled by four motors of 80 horse-power each so heavy and unwieldy that the steering gear is of necessity operated by machinery, and able to carry 14 passengers at a speed hitherto unheard of.

This week has brought the still greater wonder—a machine that is invisible. In the hands of the daring French aviators great results may be expected and the triumph of its production shows that the French have *not been idle.*

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway company E. W. Beatty, general counsel, and vice-president of the company, was elected a director to replace David McNicoll resigned.

TAKE "CASCARETS" IF HEADACHY, BILIOUS AND CONSTIPATED

Best for liver and bowels, bad breath, bad colds, sour stomach

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousnes, coated tongue, head and nose clogged up with a cold—always trace this to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being case out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months.

Kootenay and Boundary

CONTRACT LET FOR CHRISTINA LAKE SCHOOL

(Special to The Daily News.)

CASCADE, B. C., Jan. 16.—The contract for the erection of the new public school at Christina Lake has been let to D. D. Ferguson.

Mrs. Ferguson and family are now settled in I. R. Poole's house at the Lake.

M. Myers and family visited Marcus, Wash., last week.

Miss May Smyth of Christina Lake came on a visit to Miss Lillian Bertois on Jan. 8, returning with the latter on Tuesday for a week's stay. Sidney Buxton of Farron came on a weekend visit to T. Bertios, returning on Tuesday.

Mrs. Spinks was a Grand Forks visitor last weekend.

On Wednesday Mr. Sweeny of Deep Creek, Wash., with family and party were Cascade visitors.

H. S. Derr returned on Wednesday from Spokane.

On Thursday Mrs. J. P. Griffiths was a visitor from Deep Creek and on Friday Miss E. R. Reilly arrived from her home at Salmon Arm to reopen school at Berrydale.

ROSSLAND DANCE REALIZED $90 FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

ROSSLAND, B. C., Jan. 16.—The secretary's report on the New Year's eve dance for the benefit of the Canadian patriotic and Red Cross funds is:

Receipts—Tickets sold, W. McKay, $18; J. Cocking, $10; W. E. Costello, $3; P. Freeman, $2; C. Taylor, $2; S. Patterson, $2; Hunt Bros., $6; sold at entrance, J. McSweyn, $83; donations at door, 60 cents; total receipts, $126.60.

Expenses—Orchestra, $32; Hunter Bros., 50 cents; admission tickets, $2.50; cash on hand, $90.60; total, $126.60.

A check has been handed to G. A. Lafferty for the Patriotic and Red Cross societies to the amount of $90.60.

O. P. APPLETON PRESIDENT PROCTOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE

(Special to The Daily News.)

PROCTOR, B. C., Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of the Proctor and District Farmers' institute was held at *Proctor on Tuesday, when the following* officers were elected: O. P. Appleton, president; S. S. Fraser, vice-president; J. R. Edmondson, A. H. Noakes, G. R. Pelton, G. Porteous, F. J. Sammons, directors; Percival Coles, secretary-treasurer; S. D. Rose, auditor.

The secretary reported that the turnover for the year was $8300 for eight cars of mixed feed, three cars of hay, and coal oil, sugar, beef scraps, etc.

WANETA CONSERVATIVES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

(Special to The Daily News.)

WANETA, B. C., Jan. 16.—On Friday the annual meeting of the Waneta Conservative association was held in the schoolhouse. The accounts for the last year were passed and showed that after various expenses had been met and a donation of $10 to the Red Cross fund given, there was a small balance *on hand. The officers of the past year* were reelected, viz.:

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., hon. president; F. Adie, president; W. A. Duncan, vice-president; A. D. Frekericks, secretary-treasurer; committee, A. M. Adie, J. Sterling, Capt. Duncan, S. S. Luffman, A. L. Young, James Morrison.

A. J. Slater and E. Jones were elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the enlistment of M. A. Cooper and R. Irvine.

The president reported that the petition for the bridge over the Pend d'Oreille was nearly completed and that copies had been sent to Nelson, Salmo, Ymir, Fruitvale, Trail and Rossland.

M. Harvey of the Waneta Development company has returned from Spokane.

On Tuesday the unusually low temperature of 17 degrees below zero was registered. The total fall of snow for *this winter up to date is 71 inches,* a fall not experienced for many years in this valley, usually so well favored by mild winters, temperatures and little snowfall.

SLOCAN NOTES.

SLOCAN CITY, B. C., Jan. 16.—Walter B. Henderson or Saskatoon, Sask., has been visiting his brother, R. G. Henderson here.

Slocan lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., held its semi-annual installation of officers Thursday, the following officers being installed: William G. Holt, N. G.; J. M. Rae, V. G.; E. Graham, recording secretary; William Clough, treasurer; R. E. Macmillan, financial secretary. William Hicks, D. D., was the installing officer.

BURY KASLO CHINESE WITH ORIENTAL CEREMONIES

KASLO, B. C., Jan. 16.—The funeral of Fong Lee, a well-to-do Chinaman and late owner of the largest vegetable gardens in town, took place yesterday. Rev. Dr. Calvert read the burial service of the Methodist church after which a Chinese ritualistic service was conducted. After the grave was filled in incense was burned over it and a roast chicken and a bowl of chop suey was placed on the grave, sufficient to last the departed for three days. Chop sticks were laid conveniently to the food and three small dishes were filled with different kinds of wine and then poured *over the grave. The rest of the wine* was left in bottles on the grave. The intention is to exhume the body for shipment to China next summer.

The coldest weather during the present cold snap was Monday night, when the thermometer registered a minimum of three degrees below.

There will be a grand fancy dress carnival at the rink on Saturday night, when prizes will be offered for best skating and best costume.

Sunshine Lodge No. 57 will install its officers by a public *installation* on Jan. 21. Women friends of the members will be invited and refreshments will be served.

J. F. Robillard, Canadian Pacific railroad agent here for years, has been transferred to Grand Forks. David Swanson will be operator here.

The local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses will hold its annual meeting on Jan. 19 at the hospital. Four new directors will be elected.

MILITARY STORES AT LISBON ARE DESTROYED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LISBON, Jan. 14, via Paris, Jan. 15.—Delayed—Fire which broke out in a building willed with *militar ystores* caused a loss of $1,500 yesterday. Several firemen were buried in the ruins. The minister of war declared in the chamber of deputies this afternoon that the fire was the work of incen*diaries.*

FIVE NELSON RINKS TO BIG BONSPIEL

Annual Competition of British Columbia Curling Association Will Be Held in Boundary City

Five Nelson rinks will leave this morning for Phoenix to take part in the annual bonspiel of the British Columbia Curling association at that city. They are:

Dr. Smyth, John Cartmel, D. St. Denis, J. G. Bunyan.

D. C. McMorris, C. E. Longhurst, B. Andrews, H. Bush.

William Richardson, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, C. F. McHardy, A. B. Netherby.

A. T. Walley, C. I. Archibald, G. G. Thurman, H. W. Robertson.

Donald Guthrie, Judge Forin, T. D. Stark, W. E. Wasson.

NEWS OF SPORT

OTTAWAS CHECK FLYING FRENCHMEN TO STANDSTILL

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—Checking their opponents to a standstill and outplaying them at all stages of their scheduled National Hockey association game at the arena Saturday night, the Ottawas scored a decisive victory over the Flying French men, winning 5 to 2. The Ottawas took the lead in the early stages and maintained the *advantage throughout. The play was* fast and interesting.

ROSSLAND CURLING CLUB RESULTS DURING WEEK

(Special to The Daily News.)

ROSSLAND, B. C., Jan. 16.—The following are the results of the Rossland Curling club games played during the past week:

Grigor 7, Oliver 4; Evans 8, Morris 5; Morrell 9, Potter 7; Winn 6, Archibald 12; Graham 9, Roberts 7; McNeill 10, Patterson 4; Ternan 16, Gilmour 3; Henderson 9, Belton 8; Baker 6, Morrison 7; Valentyne 5, Harding 14; Williams 10, Cameron 5; Kilburn 8, Urquhart 7; Bennett 9, Timms 7; Atkinson 10, McKenzie 7; Wallace 5, Smith 6; Townsend 11, Henderson 10; Grigor 4, Smith 13; McKenzie 12, Patterson 15; Turner 9, Oliver 6; Lafferty 8, Peters 9; Morrell 12, Morris 5; McNeill 6, Harding 16; Wallace 6, Peters 14; Morrison, 11 Roberts 6; Kilburn 10, Henderson 6; Timms 19, Lafferty 2; Archibald 8, Graham 9; Atkinson 5, Townsend 10; Gilmour 9, Williams 6; Urquhart 3, Valentyne 11.

TORONTOS GIVE QUEBEC GOOD RUN FOR MONEY

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 16.—The Torontos gave Quebec a pretty run for the decision at the arena last night, although the locals won out by 5 goals to 3 in a game which proved highly interesting but was not of the best of the National Hockey association brand of hockey.

In the first period Livingston's survivors skated Quebec off its feet at times and Moran gave a splendid exhibition before the net. The visitors excelled in combination work, while Quebec did not play up to the form which it exhibited here against the Wanderers and the Canadiens.

ONTARIO HOCKEY

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—Three game of amateur hockey were played Saturday. The results:

Ontario Hockey association, senior: Argonauts 4, 40th battalion 3.

Intermediate: Sarnia 10, Ingersoll 3.

Northern league: Linwood 8, Milverton 4.

A race riot rages near Bakely, Ga., following the murder of a white overseer and the killing of seven negroes.

When in doubt—Gem Theatre. (2193)

Taylor Made Flour

Pride of Alberta

and

Mother's Favorite

The Contents Tell the Tale

PRISONERS HERDED WITH THE INSANE

Returned English Civilians Tell of Their Life in Berlin, Confirming Criticisms

English civilian prisoners of war newly returned from Germany amply confirm the criticisms of the American *embassy in* Berlin on the treatment of our sick from Ruhleben camp at Dr. Weiler's sanatorium.

"Dr. Weiler's series of establishments are one great money-making institution," said Mr. Littaur, a London picture dealer, who arrived in London from the sanatorium last week. "Sick Englishmen from Ruhleben are sent to Dr. Weiler. The American embassy pays seven shillings a day for them. If they like to pay ten shillings a day themselves, they can obtain *better accommodation,* while for 15 shillings a day there is a more luxurious establishment at 48 Linden-allee.

"Dr. Weiler's main establishment is the Kuranstalt, Nusbaum-allee. There is a lunatic asylum owned by Dr. Weiler in the same grounds and various English patients have been placed by Dr. Weiler in the lunatic asylum, among the madmen, although perfectly sane.

"The main faults were overcrowding, dirt, neglect and inadequate treatment. One prisoner suffering from delusions was allowed to mix freely with us. Others who were only sick were placed in lunatic wards. When an officer came to examine the sanatorium, he *would first be invited into Dr. Weiler's* own room and kept there in a friendly talk for a little time. Some of the attendants would at once rush off to the wards and hastily dismantle some of the folding beds in them, so that they would not seem so full. Others would telephone over to the doctor who looked after us, so that he might be walking about the wards when the inspection took place, as though always in attendance. This is the way the authorities were deceived.

"Any man who was troublesome or who complained was returned back promptly to Ruhleben prison camp. After a few examples, those of us who were left swallowed our complaints.

"I was present when the representative of the *American embassy,* accompanied by an American doctor, visited the place. They looked disgusted with what they saw. They said it was very dirty. One of the staff replied that it had been papered and whitewashed. "Where?" they asked.

A Money-Making Doctor

"I was taken to Ruhleben on Nov. 6, 1914. Although very strong when I arrived, I became so ill because of the hard life there that early in July I was hurried to Dr. Weiler's, almost dead. They took me first to the second class establishment at Akazienallee. I found there sick sailors, firemen and the like; there were six or seven in a room; the house was in rack and ruin and the whole impres*sion was that of a second class work*house. An under-officer named Drioescher received me and said he didn't think that the place would suit me. I had better pay three shillings a day extra and go to their house of the first class. I agreed to this and was taken to the Villa Sybile, a luxuriously furnished establishment.

"I remained there until Sept. 13. Then I was removed to 49 Arhorn allee, a much inferior place. There were seven of us in a room—a dark room at that. All of us there were paying our three shillings a day extra. In October the doctor informed us that the American embassy refused to pay seven shillings a day for those who were paying three shillings a day extra. If we could afford to pay three shillings we might pay all. We could not, so a number of us decided to come on the ordinary seven shilling scale.

"In our little group of 32 Englishmen in the house, there were many kinds of disease, from meningitis to chronic asthama, and from gall stones to rheumatism. Our food was liver sausage and sandwiches we could not eat, tea without milk and artificially sweetened, poor soup, once or twice a week hot blood sausages and sauer*kraut, and one day a week lung hash.* At these times we munched biscuits from our parcels from home. We could not have lived without those parcels. Our first doctor was Dr. Kohn, a young man who did not seem properly qualified. He was succeeded by Dr. Lange who was very kind and friendly. But what could he do without medicines? The one universal medicine seemed to be valerian drops, with hot compresses.

"The redeeming feature of the house was the nurse, Sister Helena. She was a jewel, and, but for her, many of us could not have pulled through. I cannot say too much about what she did for me when I lay at the point of death. She had two nephews from Dublin fighting on the British side.

"I wish people at home could realize how hard it will be this winter for many of the older men at Ruhleben," Mr. Littaur added. "They cannot stand the life for a second winter."

HARDEST WALLOP CARRIED BY FITZ

This Is Opinion of Philadelphia Jack O'Brien and He Ought to Know

"The man with the hardest punch in ring history," said Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, "was without a doubt, Bob Fitzsimmons. He hit with the power of a steel crusher.

"I knocked Fitz out in 13 rounds in *Frisco on Dec. 29, 1905, and while my* victory was decisive, I felt the sting of Fitz's wallops before the fight ended.

"In one of the rounds Fitz came within an ace of finishing me. We were close and Bob suddenly came up with a numbing left-hand uppercut. I saw it coming and got away in time. It hit me with about half force, but Fitz's half force punches were terrible.

"It cut a gash of about two inches under my chin and do you know that I carried the marks of that punch for more than 10 years? I was always glad that it was hidden under my chin and never was conspicuous. I have put on a little weight in the last two years and the gash has almost disappeared.

Narrow Escape for Jack

"Had that uppercut caught me full force it would have finished me. As it was, it made me careful and I gave Fitz no chance after that. I wore him down and stopped him. The next day I had numerous sore spots over my body attesting to the fact that Fitz's punches could still hurt, although he was getting old.

"I don't believe any fighter ever *took more punishment than Jeffries* did in his first fight with Fitzsimmons. Bob broke both of his hands on Jeff. He rained punches on Jeff that would have finished any other man in the world, but Jeff didn't seem human. He shook them off and came back for more. When Fitz's hands were gone it was comparatively easy for Jeff to finish him and win the world's championship.

"Going back to my fight with Fitz, I will say that he was game enough to want to box winner take all. I wouldn't hear of it. I told Fitz that I could lick him and that he would find a loser's end no burden to him and he was afterward glad that he gave in. Fitz drew down about $2500 *for losing and my end* was around $8000, not including $1000 I won on a bet.

"Besides, I received jewelry valued at several hundred dollars from sporting men who won heavily on the result. Those were big days for me and I had the whole of Frisco at my feet.

A Mismanaged Fighter

"I think the most mismanaged fighter was Al Kaufman, whom I finished in 17 rounds, two months before my battle with Fitz.

"Here was Kaufman, a youth, just starting out, who had lots to learn, and yet they put him against me when I was at my best. I said to Bill Delaney, his trainer, that there was no fighter in the game only two years *who could whip a man of my experi*ence.

"They said they would take a chance anyway, and Kaufman was led to his slaughter. I pleaded with the referee to stop the fight when it became so one-sided, but he refused and let Al go on until he was knocked out. I went to the Turkish bath immediately after the fight and to my surprise Kaufman was there, too, but entirely deserted by his manager and friends.

"Seeing that he was getting no attention, I took charge of him myself and saw that he received the proper treatment. A man who has been knocked out is a wreck, mentally and physically and is in need of the most painstaking attention. To see this young giant neglected like that made my blood boil. So, although I was the man that licked him, I pitched in and saw that he was patched up all right. Al never forgot that."

MONDAY'S LIST OF MONEY-SAVERS

Popular Style Skirts at $4.95

All-Wool Serge in Navy and Black only. All this season's styles, hardly any two alike.
On Sale at **$4.95**

Women's Coats at $4.95

The Best Value Offered Yet. Made of Good Heavy Coating in Plain and Mixed Colors. No two alike in this lot. Regular values, $12.00 to $20.00.
On Sale at **$4.95**

Women's House Dresses $1.25

Nicely made of Soft Wrapperette; good smart styles. In Various Designs on Grey and Navy Grounds and in Black-and-White Checks. Sizes up to 42.
On Sale at **$1.25**

Women's Flannelette Kimonas $2.50

In a variety of designs and colors. Sizes 36 to 42. Values up to $3.75.
On Sale at **$2.50**

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques $1.50

Wool Eiderdown, nicely trimmed with ribbon. Red Only. Regular price, $2.00.
On Sale at **$1.50**

MEAGHER & CO.

THE STORE FOR STYLE — THE STORE FOR QUALITY

CANADA'S GREAT EXHIBIT AT THE EPOSITION

The Los Angeles Times has the following to say concerning Canada's exhibit at San Francisco and San Diego:

The Canadian government has every reason to be proud of the phenomneal success of Canada's participation at the Panama-Pacific international exposition at San Francisco. But the world at large has been apprised by *Canada's achievements* at previous international expositions for the last 15 years, that as an exponent of the art of exhibiting nature's products in a practical way, Canada has no peer.

It is now a matter of record and the unanimous verdict of millions of people who have visited the Canadian pavilion at San Francisco that Canada has here surpassed herself.

It is evident from Canada's efforts that if Canada does anything at all she does it well. The Canadian gov*ernment has set an example to other* nations in the art and method of exhibiting in order to obtain the most desirable results, i.e., to interest and instruct the visitors by means of an attractive display of her natural wealth and resources, and, thereby not only provoking admiration and wonder, but also creating with every one an earnest desire to learn more of a country, which like Canada, is only superficially known by many dwellers in the United States and other countries.

To carry out this work practically and successfully, the Canadian government has appointed a permanent exhibition commissioner, and a staff of officers and employees, who have been continually engaged in exhibition work for the last 15 years. The commissioner general is Col. William Hutchison, who is an expert in the art of combining the useful with the beautiful as an advertisement.

We shall not attempt in this short article to give a detailed description of the many features of interest in the Canadian pavilion. Briefly outlined, the exhibit is a display of the resources of the Dominion of Canada as a whole. In the words of a distinguished visitor "The display represents general, rather than specific conditions; community rather than individual products. So you see no cards exploiting any particular farm, factory or mine. It is not the products of Canadians you see; it is the products of Canada. It is not a country fair. It is a country affair, a national institution. It takes you from Vancouver to Halifax, but you do not stop at any one's place for a little per*sonal inspection.* You view the country, its topography, products, mineral, animal and vegetable and methods in a manner that is rarely afforded one when you consider the vast extent of the Dominion. What a great impression this exhibit must make wherever shown, and surely it must be in no small measure responsible for Canada's steady progress and development.

No attempt is made to show the industries, arts and educational system of the country. The exhibit is ex*clusively one of the natural resources,* or pertaining to the agricultural, horticultural, forestry, fish, game and mineral wealth of Canada.

To render attractive such an exhibit, which, from its nature, would be uninteresting to most of the visitors, grain, grasses and leaf decorations worked upon a ground of the colored satins adorn every part of the building. Huge panoramas, masterpieces of perspective landscape, blend happily with the real scenery, thereby giving a realistic idea of the nature *and productiveness of* the country, while richly decorated cases, containing innumerable specimens of ore from over 1500 different mines and loalities, testify eloquently its unlimited mineral resources.

Panels and easels with statistics and descriptive reading matter about the area of Canada, its population, climate and resources, meet the visitors' eye at every step. Beautiful photographs, bromides and transparencies, depicting rural landscapes and beautiful scenery, are seen everywhere.

Miniature railway trains crossing the prairies and steamships plying in the lakes and harbors, all in full operation, give an excellent idea of the great transportation facilities.

One of the best exhibits is the fruit display. The visitor has hardly entered the Canadian pavilion than the delicious aroma of Canada's unexcelled apples invites him to seek this section, which is surely the most artistic layout of fresh and preserved fruit that has ever been seen at an exhibition. A realistic scenery of fruit gathering in peach and apple orchards serves as background to and area of over 2000 square feet of green sod lawn, over which is disposed an attractive area of large baskets and trays containing *an infinite variety of fruit of the country.* "California has the trees that grow the rich-flavored sun-kist oranges. Canada has the frost and sunkist trees that produce the rich-flavored apples," says the reading matter. And nothing could give a better idea of what Canada's climate can do.

We might write columns upon columns about the Canadian exhibit and still leave something unsaid. But it is noteworthy that on account of the wonderful impression it has created on the 18,000,000 visitors who have come to the Panama-Pacific international exposition, the people of San Diego realizing that participation of Canada is one of the best guarantees of success for an international exposition, have made every effort to obtain and have secured her splendid exhibit for the international exposition in 1916.

Canada will exhibit in one of the main palaces exclusively at her disposal and no doubt her collaboration will contribute to a large extent to the success of the exposition and will secure for herself the benefits she so well deserves.

WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—Owing to the character of the government's program as outlined in the speech from the throne, J. H. Burnham, M.P. (West Peterboro) has removed his resolution anent the secret permanent national Liberal advisory council from the order paper and postponed it for "another and more suitable occasion."

PROMINENT K. C. DEAD

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—George Ferguson Shepley, K.C, treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, died today *of pneumonia, 64 years of age.* He had been suffering for some time fromm gangrene. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

ARMAND LAVERGNE SUES NEWSPAPER FOR LIBEL

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 16.—Armand Lavergne has instructed his lawyers here to sue the Montreal newspaper La Press, claiming $999 damages from that paper for alleged libel in items published in Friday's issue.

An action will be registered in Montreal and another for the same sum will be registered here.

George Muhle, of Caron, Sask., who has been commanding the cadet corps No. 554, and who has just passed his seventeenth year, has enlisted in the 128th battalion at Swift Current.

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a $5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap *with* a standard.

142

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap

Markets - Mining - Finance

HIGH-PRICE SPECIALS MAKE LARGE GAINS

Moderate Price Issues of Same Class Try to Keep Pace with Different Success.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Aside from some extremely substantial advances in a few of the closely held high-priced specialties, such as Bethlehem Steel, International Nickel and American Coal Products, in which gains ranged from 7 to 27 points, yesterday's short but active session developed few features of interest.

The more moderate priced issued of that same class tried to keep pace with this movement but met with indifferent success, some closing with net losses.

Rails were at times backward and irregular, New York Central, the Harrimans, St. Paul and Eries being sold by houses with foreign connections. Some of the utilities, particularly telephone and telegraph shares, added to yesterday's gains.

Local banks reported an actual cash gain of more than $21,000,000 with a reserve increase of about $18,700,000.

The bond market was strong, New York Central debentures rivaling marine issues in activity. Total sales, par value, $4,345,000.

United States coupons and registered 4s declined ¼ per cent on call during the week.

WINNIPEG GRAIN CLOSE.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 16.—Wheat: May, $1.24½; July, $1.24½.
Oats: May, 48⅝. x
Flax: May, 224.

Great West Permanent Loan

We offer you 5-10 shares of the above stock at $91.00 per share.

This stock pays from 7 per cent to 9 per cent (semi-annually on the par value of $100.

As an investment to yield a good rate of interest we believe this is as good as can be had and recommend its purchase.

StDenis & Lawrence
509 Ward St., Nelson, B. C.
Phone 39. P. O. Drawer 1102

CHICAGO FOLLOWS EUROPEAN BULLS

Green Bug Danger in Texas and Brazil's Duty Reduction Combine with Liverpool Buying.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill. Jan. 16.—Assertions that exporters had become active buyers at Winnipeg gave wheat prices here a rally yesterday after a weak start. The close was unsettled at the same as Friday's close to ¼ higher with May at $1.27½ and July at $1.21.

Strength in wheat did not develop until word arrived that English houses which had been sending bearish news to New York had later turned to the bull side of the market and were purchasing in Winnipeg on a large scale. In this connection rumors were current that 1,500,000 bushels had been bought for the Italian government but the gossip was not verified. The upturn in the market here was encouraged somewhat by advices tha Brazil had made a big reduction in the import duty on flour. More or less attention was also given to reports that the green bug danger was increasing rapidly in Texas and that unless there was an unusual amount of warm weather the wheat crop of the state would be virtually a complete failure.

ACTIVE ISSUES CLOSE WITH GAINS AT MONTREAL

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—The late rally of Friday was continued through a brisk session of the local stock exchange on Saturday and most of the active issues finished with net gains.

In Cement buying was on a smaller scale than Friday, dealings amounting to less than 1800 shares. The close showed a net loss of ⅞.

Locomotive was the most active stock in the balance of the list, closing at 62½. Car rose 4 points and closed at 76, with Iron, Steel of Canada and Scotia all closed fractionally higher.

General Electric finished ½ higher at 109½ and Carriage with a gain of 1 at 42. Total business was 10,388 shares and $16,700 bonds.

EGGS ACTIVE.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—Cheese was quiet; butter firm; eggs active.

Cheese: Finest westerns, 18¼ at ½; easterns 18 at ¼.

Butter: Choicest creamery, 34¾ at 35¼; seconds, 32½ at 33.

Eggs: Fresh, 45 at 48; selected, 33.

Pork: Heavy Canada short mess, 30; short cut back, 29.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited
Offices, Smelting and Refining Department
TRAIL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SMELTERS AND REFINERS
Purchasers of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead Ores
TRAIL BRAND PIG LEAD AND BLUESTONE

Kusa Spelter Company
Purchasers of All Classes of Zinc Ores and Concentrates
Newton W. Emmens, Representative
CREDIT FONCIER BUILDING VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE NELSON IRON WORKS, Limited
PARTIAL LIST OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE
ENGINES
1 100 h.p. High Speed Ball.
1 13 x 18 90 h.p. Slide Valve.
1 12 x 16 75 h.p. Slide Valve.
1 40 h.p. A. C. Motor, 2000 volts.
1 8 x 10 Mine Hoist.
1 4½ x 2¾ x 4 Duplex Pump.
1 No. 8 Centrifugal Pump.
1 6 x 24 Surfacer and Matcher.
1 20 h.p. Vertical Boiler.
1 No. 1 Simplex Ore Crusher.
1 Small Gates Crusher.
1 Gates' Grinder.
Several large Gyratory Crushers.
1 Hydraulic Elevator.
AND MUCH OTHER MATERIAL—SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

CANADIAN PACIFIC **CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Temporary Change in Service Owing to Ice Conditions

COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY RIVERS

Arr. Nelson		Leave Nelson
7:00 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Pacific Coast Main Line connection via Slocan. Sandon and all Slocan points.	7:00 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
4:15 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Slocan Local Service, Roseberry and intermediate points.	8:50 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
7:00 p.m. Daily	Train to Proctor, making connection Crows Nest steamer, Spokane, Fernie, Calgary and East.	7:00 a.m. Daily
10:45 a.m. Ex. Sunday	Train to Proctor, making connection S.S. Kokanee. Local service all points Kootenay Lake, Lardo, Tuesday and Thursday; Crawford Bay, Monday and Friday.	4:30 p.m. Ex. Sunday
9:30 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Train to Robson, connecting local steamer, Columbia River, to Edgewood and intermediate points.	7:40 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Local service, Columbia River, Arrowhead, to Burton and return, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

J. S. CARTER, D. P. A., Nelson, B. C.

Advertisements Are Real Business-Getters

LEAD QUEEN MINE MAKES SHIPMENT

On Completion of 12-Mile Road Property Near Brisco Ships 40 Tons of High Grade Ore.

The completion of a road 12 miles in length to connect the Lead Queen mine near Brisco, with the railway, it is felt, marks a new movement in the opening up of a number of rich mining properties in the Windermere district.

Early last summer development work was recommenced on the Lead Queen mine, which had been previously developed to the shipping point, but had been abandoned owing to the lack of facilities for getting the ore to the railway. Its present owners, realizing the value of the property, if the ore could be moved, spent the summer in constructing a roadway at a cost of about $20,000, on which 50 men were employed, in addition to extensive development work on the property itself. As a result the first shipment of 40 tons of high grade ore was shipped to the smelter at Trail during the latter part of last week.

It is felt that a revival of mining activity on a large scale will be the outcome of the enterprise and initiative of the present owners of the Lead Queen, in constructing a road at their own expense, there being many fine properties in the district.

It is stated that about 1200 feet of development work has been carried out on the mine and a considerable quantity of high grade ore was taken from the workings. The principal work has been done on an ore body 160 feet long, at a depth of 150 feet and showing six feet across the face of the drift, which has been opened up. The owners staate that it is expected that between now and the spring when the road breaks up 1000 tons of ore will be shipped to Trail. A crew of 30 men is employed at the mine.

The outlook at the mine is at present so favorable and there being a large volume of ore in sight, the owners are planning to erect a mill and tramway at the property which will further facilitate the handling of the ore.

CEMENT GOES TO NEW HIGH RECORD; BUT REACTS

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—The trading on the local exchange yesterday was fairly active. Business was more general with a bullish tendency. Cement and Maple Leaf were again the favorites. A new high record of 51 was made by the former but later on profit taking it reacted to 42½, closing with a net loss of ½ for the day. Maple Leaf sold at 71, which is a net advance of 1 point.

COPPER 24 to 24½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Copper firm; electrolytic 24 at 24.50.

SEVERE WEATHER AFFECTS MARKET

Attendance Slim at Public Market on Saturday Owing to the Weather Conditions.

Contrary to expectations and it is said on account of the severe weather the attendance at Saturday's public market was slim. Those who attended, however, found a good assortment of produce to choose from and a considerable quantity of stuff was disposed of. Eggs sold at from 40 cents per dozen in large lots, to 50 cents per dozen straight. The quotations follow:

Vegetables.	
Cauliflower, each	.05@ .10
Vegetable Marrow, each	.05@ .10
Cabbage, each	.05@ .10
Celery, per bunch	.05
Potatoes, 20 lbs.	.25
Onions, dry, per lb.	.03
Kale, per head	.05
Potatoes, per sack	.85@1.00
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.00@1.50
Pumpkins, each	.10@ .20
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00@1.50
Beets, per 100 lbs.	1.50@2.00
Parsnips, per 100 lbs.	1.50@2.00
Swede Turnips, per 100 lbs	1.00@1.50
Onions, per 100 lbs.	1.50@1.75
Citrons, each	.10@ .15
Brussels sprouts, 2 for	.05
Meats.	
Sausages, lb.	.20@ .25
Lamb, lb.	.25@ .35
Pork, lb.	.16@ .18
Fowls, per lb., alive	.15@ .20
Chickens, broilers, dressed, pound	.25@ .30
Live fowls	.50@ .75
Ducks	.75@1.00
Beef, lb.	.12@ .20
Veal, lb.	12@ .25
Pigeons, per pair	.40
Fowls, drawn, lb.	.25@ .30
Laying pullets, each	.60@ .80
Fowls, plucked	.18@ .20
Beef steak	.18@ 25
Beef roasts	.15@ .22
Beef, boiling	.12@ .15
Fruit	
Apples, per box	1.25@1.75
Apples, per box, culls	.75@1.00
Pears, per box	1.00@1.50
Grapes, per lb.	.15@ .20
Quinces, 6 lbs.	.25
Dairy Products	
Eggs, per dozen	.40@ .50
Butter, dairy, lb.	.35@ .40
Butter, creamery, lb.	.35@ .40
Cream, per pint	.25
Buttermilk, gallon	.40
Miscellaneous.	
Honey, per lb.	.40
Homemade bread, white	.10
3 loaves	.25
Homemade bread, brown	.10
3 loaves	.25
Layer cakes, each	.25
Tea cakes, dozen	.10@ .15
Drop cakes, dozen	.15
Buns, dozen	.15
Scones, doz.	.45
Tea biscuits, dozen	.10@ .15
Cider vinegar, bottle	.25
Pot plants, each	.15@ .25
Pies, 10-inch, each	.25
Cocoanut Maccaroons, doz.	.25
Chocolate cakes, 8x10	.50
Roseates, per dozen	.20
Fruit Cake, per lb.	.25
Cider, per gal.	.50

SHIPMENTS OF ORE TO TRAIL SMELTER

Total of 15,905 Tons of Ore Received for Treatment During Past Two Weeks.

The following is the statement of ore shipments received at the Consolidated company's smelter at Trail during the past week with totals for the two weeks of the year:

Rossland.		
Centre Star	4,356	7,884
Le Roi	2,494	4,162
Le Roi No. 2	176	176
Total	7,026	12,222
Lardeau.		
Bonanza	48	48
Slocan and Ainsworth.		
Standard	190	483
Highland	36	36
Galena Farm	32	32
Slocan Star	44	44
Black Prince	1	1
Meteor	15	15
Bluebell	265	265
Other mines	...	100
Total	583	976
Consolidated Receipts.		
Centre Star	4,356	7,884
Le Roi	2,494	4,162
Le Roi No. 2	176	176
Sullivan	378	907
Standard	190	483
United Copper	78	383
Highland	36	36
Bonanza	48	48
Knob Hill	76	76
Galena Farm	32	32
Slocan Star	44	44
Sally	30	30
Meteor	15	15
Black Prince	1	1
Bluebell	265	265
Ben Hur	547	1,089
Other mines	...	274
Total	8,766	15,905

MINING MEN TO MEET AT ROSSLAND

The Northwest Mining Men's convention has decided to hold its annual session in Rossland during carnival week.

DEVELOP MINES NEAR REVELSTOKE

Lanark Mine Promises to Become Big Producer—New Capital Will Be Interested, is Belief.

The following notes have been received relative to mining in Revelstoke mining division:

In a general way during the past few months a very considerable revival of mining activity has taken place in this district. A number of bonds have been taken on properties in the Big Bend country and guarantees have been put up that development will be commenced on some of the larger properties as soon as supplies can be got in in the spring.

A certain amount of placer mining is continually being done and gold is being recovered, to what amount though, is not known. Then there is also a number of men working on the development of placer mines which are not producing.

About 22 miles east of Revelstoke on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway at Albert Canyon the Lanark mine, being operated by Mr. Dornberg and associates of Spokane, has come into prominence. This is a silver-lead proposition and gives promise of being a big producer. A tram-line of about three miles in length has recently been finished and shipments of ore will immediately follow.

It is believed that if this mine proves a success, during the coming summer mining will be active in this district.

Many mining engineers are looking into the various prospects in this country and while details cannot at present be given, many look forward to next summer as promising to be the brightest in mining that this district has yet seen.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—Hogs: Receipts yesterday, 34,000; strong to 15c decline; bulk, 6.80 at 7.15; light 6.60 at 7.10; mixed, 6.75 at 7.30; heavy, 6.30 at 7.25; rough, 6.35 at 6.95; pigs, 5.50 at 6.50.

Cattle: Receipts, 500; steady, native beef steers, 6.50 at 9.80; western steers, 6.60 at 8.30; cows and heifers, 3.30 at 8.50; calves, 7.25 at 10.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 10,000; firm; wethers, 7.30 at 7.85; ewes, 6.25 at 7.60; lambs, 8.40 at 10.90.

APPOINT OFFICERS IN PROVISIONAL CAPACITY

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—The policy being followed by Col. McLellan of the Irish battalion of Vancouver, by which qualification for rank in the regiment must depend upon the result of a period of probation upon the part of candidates may be adopted generally throughout the Dominion. According to Col. McLellan's scheme no man is appointed to any rank above that of second lieutenant until he has been thoroughly tried out for the rank above that to which he aspires. Officers are granted the rank of provisional lieutenants and the positions above that rank are filled by men in an acting capacity. After the trying out period has been completed the ranks are distributed according to the merit of the candidates.

Under the general scheme in force throughout the Dominion men are appointed temporily lieutenants, captains or majors, and it is often difficult to reduce them afterward if they are found incompetent for the command which they hold. Under Col. McLennan's scheme no reduction is necessary as each man enters the regiments as a lieutenant and whatever higher rank he may hold is only in an acting capacity until he has proven himself worthy of it.

The scheme meets with the approval of the minister of militia.

FRENCH FIGHT IN SQUARE FORMATION

Surrounded Company Which Hacked a Way Out—Deeds of Heroes of the Cherna.

An account of the battle of Cherna, in which the French displayed great gallantry, has been received from a special French correspondent with the expeditionary corps. After describing the terribly difficult country in which the action was fought, he says:

On Nov. 6 our batteries rapidly gained the Rajec (western tributary of the Charna) crossed the bridge and without leaving the enemy a breathing space established themselves on the ridge commanding the river. Further to the north our troops began to climb the formidable Arkangel height (about 15 miles west of Krivolak) and made headway under a violent artillery and infantry fire.

The advance continued on the 7th. On the 8th, entrusted with the task of carrying a strongly fortified position, our soldiers in a short time had reached the first ridge, but at this moment an enemy counter-attack was developed on their right.

The infantry battalion caught by an enfilading fire, was unable to continue its advance. One of the companies was ordered to turn to the right and repulse the enemy threatening the flank. This movement was at once carried out.

Officers Fine Conduct.

The captain fell wounded and passed the command to a second lieutenant, who was killed an hour later. A third officer then took command and led the company to the attack of a height called the Green Hillock, where the Bulgarians had strongly dug themselves in.

He was wounded in his turn about 4 in the afternoon. Then the adjutant (grade superior to sergeant-major) took over the command and continued the advance. At nightfall the company was close to the position which the Bulgarians, amazed by the bold advance of our men were abandoning precipitately. At 5 o'clock in the morning we were in possession of their trenches.

The stout regiment of the north captured the village of Sirkovo (south of Mount Arkangel) and gained a footing after a short action on the heights to the west and northwest. Without a check they rushed to Krushevitsa (more than a mile further north) which a company took with the bayonet. Its captain was wounded in the assault and a lieutenant fell mortally wounded at the moment when he was shouting "for-ward with the bayonet."

Unfortunately the ammunition ran short and during the darkness, which settled down very quickly, fresh supplies could not be sent them. At 7:30 in the evening of Nov. 9 the company was completely surrounded.

At 11 o'clock a section having no more cartridges, defended its trench vigorously with the bayonet alone for an hour and only withdrew on the order of its commander, who formed his men in square.

In this formation the heroic company continued its splendid resistance. At 1:30 in the morning the enemy, who seemed to have suffered very severely was attacking with less frequency. One of our sections had no ammunition left at all and others only had a few cartridges per man.

A Critical Position.

A thick mist enveloped the Green Hillock and in this complete obscurity the situation was becoming critical. At 2 o'clock by order of its commander the company formed in columns of four and dashed forward with the bayonet. It succeeded in making a breach in the circle surrounding it and rejoined its regiment at daybreak.

On Nov. 10 the chassuers-a-pied captured the village of Cisevobas, and the enemy resumed with arder his attacks on Sirkovo and Krushevitsa. The fighting was desperate and on four occasions hand to hand. Our men, as always, fought with the utmost gallantry.

The whole of the machine gun section were killed by their gun, which the Bulgarians captured. A young second lieutenant and a few men rushed forward and recaptured it with the bayonet.

Finally, on Nov. 11, our chasseurs succeeded in reaching Cicevo (east of Mount Arkangel) whence they drove the enemy helter skelter, but the general commanding on the Sherna learning that the Bulgarians had received large reinforcements and were preparing a general attack, ordered our men to go back to Cicevobas.

Mown down by the fearfully rapid fire of our mountain guns and our 75s, swept away by the gusts of fire of our machine guns, held up by or bayonets, the enemy gave up the game and on Nov. 15 fell back behind the hills, leaving numerous dead on the ground.

These days of desperate fighting during which our losses were comparatively slight cost the Bulgarians at least 4000 men.—Reuter.

Daily News Want Ads

These columns are devoted exclusively to classified condensed Want advertisements, which appeal directly to all classes of people, in the home, the office, the tradesman, the rancher and all professions.

To get immediate results at a minimum cost, the News Want Ad. will find a way.

POULTRYMEN.

Make 1916 the best year you ever had by advertising in The Daily News want columns what you have to sell in the line of pure bred stock and eggs.

Start your advertising now and get your share of the early orders.

Rates for

Classified Want Ads

Advertisements Under Any Heading

Minimum charge 25c
One insertion, per word 1c
Six consecutive insertions, per word 4c
6 consecutive insertions (one month) per word 15c
Birth, one insertion 50c
Marriages, one insertion 50c
Deaths, one insertion 50c
Card of Thanks 50c
Each subsequent insertion 25c
Death and funeral notice $1.00

All condensed advertisements are cash in advance, otherwise one cent per word per insertion straight.

In computing the number of words in a classified advertisement count each word, dollar mark, abbreviation initial letter and figure as one word.

Advertisers are reminded that it is contrary to the provisions of the Postal laws to have letters addressed to initials only, therefore any advertiser desirous of concealing his or her indentity may use a box at this office without any extra charge if replies are called for; if replies are to be mailed to advertiser allow 10 cents extra, in addition to price of advertisement to pay postage.

The News reserves the right to pass on any copy submitted for publication.

Advertisements ordered (T.F.) till forbidden, must be cancelled or stopped in person or by written order.

SITUATIONS VACANT—MALE.
(Say You Saw it in The News)

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—W. Parker, 309 Baker St., Phone 233. WANTED—Postmakers, woman cook, hotel cook-general, $25; general servants, $20; housekeeper, ranch.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

NELSON MESSENGER CO.—Baggage and express. Prompt and reliable Day and night. Phone 242.

D. K. STRACHAN, 120 Baker street plumbers' supplies, estimates free work guaranteed. Phone 283.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE
(Say you saw it in The News.)

ITALIAN GIRL aged 19 years, would like position in English family for the purpose of learning English thoroughly. Not particular about price; anything will be satisfactory. A.P., box 282, Phoenix, B.C. Phoenix, B.C. (2212)

SITUATION VACANT—FEMALE.
(Say You Saw it in The News)

WANTED—General help, gentle woman, country. Welstead, Rock Creek, B.C. (2201)

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.
(Say You Saw it in The News)

FOR RENT — Suites of furnished housekeeping rooms in Annable block. Enquire room 32. (2166)

K. W. C. BLOCK — Housekeeping suites and rooms for rent. Terms moderate. A. Macdonald & Co. (2163)

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished suite, all modern. Apply Campbell's Art Gallery, 715 Baker St. (2183)

FOR RENT—Furnished bedroom, 417 Carbonate street. (2198)

FURNISHED SUITES for rent. Apply Kerr Apartments. (2164)

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Twenty acre farms near Fruitvale. Best land in Beaver valley. Adjacent to government highway, Great Northern railway and telephone lines. Beaver creek runs through each farm. Thickly settled community. Ideal climate. Good home market for dairy products, fruit, grain, hay, vegetables. Seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre. Five per cent cash, balance in fifteen years. Five per cent interest. Write owner for may and description. Save agent's commission. Send this advertisement to your friends. George Reith, Fruitvale, B.C. (2202)

HORSES AND CATLE.
(Say You Saw it in The News)

WANTED—By reliable rancher, good work horse, weight 1300 to 1500. Will pay $50.00 monthly until paid for. Box 2211, Daily News. (2211)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—In the postoffice a three lense reading glass. Finder return to public school; reward. (2217)

POULTRY AND EGGS.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels, bred from Barron's famous winter laying strain. B. H. Jordan, 502 Houston St. (2199)

FOR SALE—Breeding pen of White Wyandottes; Pekin drake; Belgian hares and rabbits; incubators and brooders. M. B. Edwards, Nelson (2215)

WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEments in Condensed Columns, kindly mention you saw it in The News—it will help you

ARTICLES FOR SALE
(Say you saw it in The News.)

FOR SALE CHEAP—One nearly new English billiard table, one registering clock for billiard hall, one dozen pool room chairs, one set of ivory billiard balls. Wm. Mack, Nelson. (2140)

FOR SALE—A gasoline wood saw, truck and sleigh; only new this fall; cost $400 new. Will sell cheap for cash. A. Hedge, Rossland. (2171)

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Best dairy business in Phoenix, B.C. For information address box 231, Phoenix, B.C. (2178)

WHEN REPLYNG TO ADVERTISEments in Condensed Columns, kindly mention you saw it in The News—it will help you

TAXIDERMISTS

PRICE BROS., Taxidermists—Taxidermy work, rug and robe making a specialty. Send for price list. Price Bros., Taxidermists, Rossland, B.C. (2068)

REWARD.

$5.00 REWARD—Lost at Queen's Bay on New Year's day, a Collie dog (suspect poisoning.) Anyone giving reliable information which will lead to conviction of the offender to J. H. Ryley, solicitor, Grand Forks, will receive the above reward. (2213)

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE OR SMALL STUMPS can be destroyed at the cost of a few cents each by our process; no hard labor necessary and no explosives used. Write for particulars. Ideal Stump Destroyer Co., 160 Broadway East, Vancouver, B.C. (2165)

WANTED FURS AND HIDES—Wanted to buy all kinds of raw furs, good price given. G. Glaser, Furrier, Nelson, B.C. (2127)

USE THEM OFTEN

Turn what you have no use for into money, to buy that which you really need.

A Daily News Want Ad.

Will do this cheaply, quickly and more satisfactorily than any other method. It is the "clearing house" for buyer and seller.

Use the Blank as Under

Three Plates of Rich Soup for 5c

OX TAIL
TOMATO
BEEF AND VEGETABLE
WHITE HARRICOT
PEA, ETC., ETC.

In packages, each 5c

Star Grocery

PHONE 10.

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

To have your dough too cold and spoil a batch of bread, while you are sure to have good and wholesome bread if you get it from us. We deliver all over the city and ship to any part of Kootenays.

Choquette Bros.
Sole Manufacturers of
MOTHER'S BREAD.
Phone 258 516 Baker St.

ACME COAL

No Soot. No Clinkers.
Less than 3 Per Cent Ash.
Price $8.25 per ton Delivered.

West Transfer Company
Phone 33. Agents.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

When in doubt—Gem Theatre. (2193)

Taylor, the Tinker, sharpens skates. (2207)

Skating every afternoon, 3 to 5 and evening 8 to 10. Rink phone 98. Season tickets for sale at door. (2168)

Nelson Brand Jam is made from the best Kootenay fruits and B. C. sugar by British Columbia labor. At all grocers. (2167)

Fernie and Lethbridge draught beer and porter, big schooner, 10 cents. Fernie and Lethbridge bottled beer and porter 25c per bottle. Club Hotel. (2169)

R. D. McDonald, general contractor, Trail—I have the latest in moderate priced homes. Jobbing promptly attended to; estimates given; also shop-work of any description done. (2170)

CITY ALLOWS DISCOUNTS ON BILLS PAID TODAY

Owing to Saturday being a half holiday and the impossibility of many persons being able to take advantage of the discounts allowed at the city treasurer's office in the city hall, the time when discounts will be given has been extended to 5 o'clock this afternoon.—Advt. (2218)

KILLED; 10 INJURED IN AMERICAN SUBMARINE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Four men are dead and 10 others injured, five of them dangerously, in an explosion which occurred yesterday afternoon on the submarine E-2, while the craft was undergoing repairs in drydock at the New York navy yard. One of the men killed was an enlisted electrician and the other three were civilian workers. At least three of the ten now in the hospital are not expected to recover. What caused the explosion has not been definitely determined.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A statement indicating that the new Edison storage battery was not in any way responsible for the explosion on the submarine E-2 at the navy yard yesterday was made tonight by Miller R. Hutchinson, chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison and a member of the naval consulting board. The preliminary inquiry into the explosion was held in secret today by the board of inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral Usher, the commandant of the navy yard.

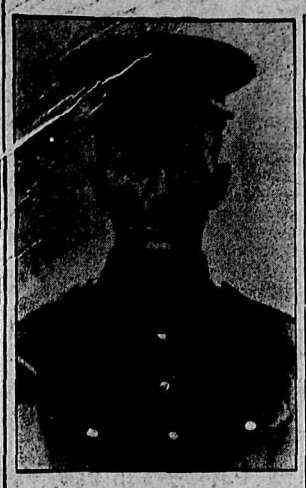
Neither Admiral Usher nor any of those present would discuss what transpired.

At the hospitals where the injured were taken it was said that several of them were in a serious condition and one is expected to die.

When in doubt—Gem Theatre. (2193)

NINE MEMBERS OF DAILY NEWS STAFF WITH OVERSEAS FORCES

The photographs reproduced below are of nine members of The Daily News staff who have enlisted for off ensive service and are now in England. They do not include many former em ployees who are also serving the Empire.



PTE. L. A. McINTYRE,
Advertising manager. With 47th battalion.

PTE. BRUCE SUTHERLAND,
Sporting editor. With 54th Kootenay battalion.

CAPT. W. GARLAND FOSTER,
Editor and manager. Quartermaster 54th Kootenay battalion.

PTE. A. L. STUART,
News composing staff. Second overseas draft 54th Kootenays, attached to 30th battalion.

SERGT. W. A. CURRAN,
City editor, with No. 2 overseas draft of 54th Kootenays, now attached to 30th battalion.

PTE. RICHARD WHITEHEAD,
Mail clerk. With second overseas draft 54th Kootenay battalion, attached to 30th battalion.

PTE. SYDNEY MACDONALD,
Job department. With 54th Kootenay battalion.

SOME OF KOOTENAY BOYS HAVE GRIPPE

Kept Them from Enjoying Christmas —Promotions and Other News from Bramshott.

(Special to The Daily News.)

BRAMSHOTT CAMP, Dec. 24.—The first slight touch or adversity experienced by the 54 Kootenay battalion, is being experienced in an epidemic of influenza whih is temporarily thinning the ranks of the battalion.

Coming from the dry, sunny Okanagan, the hilly rains and omnipresent mud of the English winter has not agreed with the constitutions of some of the Kotenaians who are going about with coughs, red noses and a dejested air when others are enjoying the delights of Yuletide.

The "influenza" as it is termed by the medico, is happily not of a malignant form, but it is no respecter of persons for the officers have been affected in no less degree than the men.

First Canadian Mail.

The first arrival of letters and papers from Canada occurred last week and big batches have been coming in almost daily ever since. Christmas parcels from friends and relatives at home are promptly delivered and carefully handled, mails being distributed twice each day, at 10 a.m. and 3:15 p.m.

Facilities for replying to home letters are good, as in addition to the electrically lighted huts of the battalion the Y.M.C.A. writing rooms are situated only a few hundred yards from the lines, where unlimited note paper and ink is supplied free to the men in kahki. These institutions also provide free instructional and pleasure giving picture shows for the men nightly, while "canteens" situated in the same buildings sell refreshments of all descriptions and are patronized to quite as great an extent as the "wet" canteen of the battalion.

Imperial Instructors.

Real, genuine dyed-in-the-wool drill sergeants drawn from the roster of various imperial units, now give the 54th physical instruction in the morning and in consequence the Kootenay men are speeding up to the required pitch of active service efficiency.

All the special details of the battalion, including the signal section, machine gun detachment, pioneers, bomb throwers and cooks are also getting their share. Cooks for instance must pass examinations as to their skill in the culinary arts at Aldershot, a few miles away. The signal corps has passed all necessary tests and pronounced "ready" even at this early date. Members of the machine gun squad are being subjected to a special course in physical drill as it is necessary that they be exceptionally active men.

The 54th Bombers.

The gentle, lady-like art of throwing bombs is being delligently practised under the instruction of 54th non-commissioned officers who have already passed special courses in this department. The instructors are as follows: Sergeants J. S. Anderson, A. C. Thorpe, H. Ballard, J. F. Appleby, Lieut. H. M. Taylor Others taking the course are Lieut. F. D. Smith, Lance-Corp, A. D. Milward, Corp. W. Robertson, Sergt. A. W. Jack and Lance-Corp. W. J. S. Barclay.

The following N.C.Os and officers left at the beginning of the week for Sharncliffe where they will undergo a period of training in musketry. Sergt. O. Thomas, Cajt. R. M. B. Cameron, Lieut. J. S. Gladwin, Company Sergt.-Major Edwards, Sergeants R. L. Geddes and P. A. Grant.

Corp. A. Taylorson, in hospital for two weeks was out again today.

Are Promoted.

The following privates have been promoted to the rank of lance-corporal W. J. S. Barclay, A. Sugden, E. C. Trafford, W. T. Parkinson and G. N. Durham.

Pte. A. E. Greenslade, an old newspaper man, formerly of the Manchester Guardian, later of the Vernon News, and employed in the 54th battalion orderly room, is in hospital.

Six days' leave was granted each member of the 54th, following arrival at Bramshott. Hundreds took the opportunity of visiting relatives or friends in various parts of the Isles—the rest naturally gravitated to London.

Pte. H. H. Currie, A company, formerly of Nelson, is in the battalion hospital.

Only seven officers of the 54th are on duty for Christmas, the remainder enjoying the festivities.

A Sea of Mud.

Heavy rains falling almost continually during the past eight days, make the parade grounds of the 54th a veritable sea of mud, a condition shared with the other battalions of the 1st brigade, 3rd Canadian division.

A fire brigade composed of two non-commissioned officers and 24 men has been organized from the Kaslo No. 3 platoon, A company, to cope with any fires that may occur in the hutments. Drill is prescribed for this body at various times throughout the week.

CORP. A. E. GRAHAM,
Sporting editor. With second draft 54th Kootenay battalion. Now attached to 30th battalion.

CORP. H. R. EVANS,
City editor. With 54th Kootenay battalion.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

"Fruit-a-tives" Cleans, Purifies, Enriches

Fruit juice is Nature's own remedy. "FRUIT-A-TIVES," *the famous fruit medicine*, keeps the blood pure and rich because it keeps the whole system free of impurities.

"Fruit-a-tives" *improves the Skin Action;* enables the stomach to digest food properly; makes the bowels move regularly; and relieves the strain on the Kidneys.

By its cleaning, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" rids the system of all waste matter and thus *insures a pure blood supply.*

50c. a box, 6 for 2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

House Furnishings

WOOL ART RUGS—Made in the "Land of Cakes." These are the celebrated "Caledonia Art Squares," and for bedroom use are considered to be in the first rank. Size 7ft. 6in. x 9ft. Usual value, $5.50. Special Values $3.25

Larger Size, 9ft. x 10ft. 6in. In two shades of Brown and Green. Usual values, $10.50. Special Value $5.95

THE "CHALLENGE" ART SQUARES—Size 7ft. 6in. x 9 ft. Usual value, $5.50. Special Value $3.25

BRUSSELS SLIP MATS—Good shades, neat designs. Usual value, 50c. Special Value 30c

ONE ROLL OF KOLOR FAST MATTING—36in. wide; wear guaranteed. Only one color left, hence the great big cut in price. Regular value, 60c a yard. Special, for 30c

THE SMYRNA RUG—6ft. 6in., in very handsome design. Very Special ... $2.98

A "ROYAL WILTON" RUG—One Only, in two-tone shades of Green. Size 9ft. x 10ft. 6in. Good value today at $35.00. To Clear at $19.50

A GOOD "BRUSSELS" RUG—Oriental colorings. Size 9ft. x 10ft. 6in. Good value today at $24.00. To Clear at $15.50

ONE GOOD "BRUSSELS" RUG—Little smaller. Size 9ft. x 9ft. Good value today at $21.50. To Clear at $14.25

These Rugs and Art Squares all come in the "Wool Family" which at the present time are in the public eye so much, owing to the great advances not only in the raw wool but also in the dyes. Spring is coming and with it the refurnishing of many rooms. Look them over now and note these savings.

Somebody Said "Cold Nights"

So It May Be--But Sleep Under One of the "Bay" Comforters and Know What Real Comfort Is. Nearly Half Our Lives Are Spent in Bed--Why Be Cold? Read:

GRAND COTTON COMFORTERS—Sizes 6 x 5, in some floral designs of character. Now Selling at, Each $2.95 and $2.50

GRAND COTTON COMFORTERS—In coverings of Chintz, at $2.40 and $2.29

These Are Exceptionally Cheap at These Prices.

For real hard wear and daily use these are of special interest. The values will surprise you.

REAL DOWN COMFORTER—One Only, size 6 x 5. This has a covering of Figured Sateen. Special Value at $4.75

SEVERAL OTHERS—Covered in Brocade and Satin. These are self and plain panels and all are ventilated. Worth nearly double today. At $14.75 and $10.00

Nothing to Equal a Good Down Comforter Warmth Without Weight

KOOTENAY BOYS ENJOYED CHRISTMAS

Gifts from Friends at Home Added to Enjoyment of Dinner and Other Festivities.

(Special to The Daily News.)

BRAMSHOTT CAMP, Christmas Day—One thing Kootenay people may be assured of and that is of the pleasant Christmas spent by their men folk training with the 54th unit here. In spite of the pouring rain which predominated during the early part of the day the high spirits of the boys found vent in Christmas frolics during the morning and after the voluntary church parades when the rain had let up somewhat, companies A. B. C. and D paraded for dinner, marching into the huge mess room where Yuletide cheer was already spread upon tables running the length of the building.

With great garlands of holly and bright streamers of gay colored paper, depending from post and crosspiece in the big building the scene was a very bright one. On a platform at one end an orchestra of the 9th C.M.R. rendered music while mess orderlies, officers and non-commissioner officers waited upon the soldiers hand an foot, the reversed conditions vastly pleasing the men who generally urged the "ranked" waiter to "look sharp" when coming up with another order of turkey or "duff."

After the dinner when the boys returned to their huts each received a package from the Canadian Daughters of the Empire containing tobacco, socks, underclothing and other comforts.

In A company a big box of good things was distributed to the Kaslo men and Lieut. H. C. Green commanding No. 3 platoon dished them out, together with cigarettes and a little present from himself to each man in the platoon. New Denver was another interior town contributing substantial tokens. A concert was given in the evening.

Perhaps the crowning event of the day was the arrival of a huge Canadian mail with its myriad missives and gifts from what the Kootenaians are wont to term "God's Country."

Lieut. H. C. Green on leave in London returned today laden with souvenirs gathered from a Belgian officer he met in the capital. The Belgian had spent 15 months in the trenches at on point along the Yser.

The first permanent gap in the ranks of the 54th by death occurred today when Pte. G. H. McLeod of D company succumbed. The deceased was a native of Carthness, Scotland, was 38 years of age and as next of kin leaves an old mother who was dependent upon his earnings.

REEVES ELECTED IN GREATER VANCOUVER

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 16.—Municipal elections for reeve in greater Vancouver Saturday resulted as follows:

South Vancouver, William Winram; Point Grey, B. A. Cunliffe; Burnaby, G. A. Fraser; North Vancouver, A. Bridgman; west Vancouver, J. G. Hay; Richmond, W. Bridge; Coquitlam, J. McKenzie.

GERMANS SHOW CHANGED WAR SPIRIT

(By a Danish Traveler.)

I was in Berlin when the war broke out and have twice visited Germany since. Each time I see a change in the spirit of the people.

At first the enthusiasm was boundless. In all Germany one could not have found a German who was not only confident of victory, but of a walk-over. This feeling of the people was crystalized in the saying of the kaiser to his armies, "Before the leaves fall from the trees you will be back in your homes again." It was repeated at every street corner, and constant reminiscences of 1870 were rounded off with boasts that "Our army is now incomparably better and stronger."

The German mood of exaltation lasted, with certain relapses, until last January, when the economic pinch of the war begun to be felt. The first wave of disappointment was when the great rush of the German armies failed to reach Paris. It was a foregone conclusion with the German people that their troops would enter Paris on Sept. 2, the anniversary of Sedan. But the truth of the battle of the Marne was never divulged to them, nor were the great losses on the Yser and at Ypres. Hindenburg's great victory at Tannenburg caused wild rejoicings but they were dampened by the grim accounts brought back to Berlin by large gangs of laborers sent by the German government to dredge the Masurian lakes in order to prevent pestilence when the shallow waters dried in the spring. It was impossible to seal the mouths of all those men, who recovered thousands of German soldiers' bodies. The so-called "lakes" are bog and swamp expanses covered with vegetation that simulates solid land, and the pursuing German forces floundered into the same molasses as the retreating Russians. A German soldier who fought at Tannenburg told me that his comrades perished in heaps.

There was natural exultation over the sea victory off Coronel. The sequel off the Falkland islands was not so promptly communicated to the German public and, when eventually divulged, it caused great depression. Nothing could longer disguise the truth that Germany's naval power had been swept from the high seas

No March to London.

Despite all the talk of the German press and the military party last spring of a drive through to Calais, it was obvious that the German people had become sceptical, but the national spirit was revived by the great operations on the eastern front. It was, nevertheless, realized that the successes in the east were only accomplished by great withdrawals from the west. In the suburbs of Berlin we were kept awake night after night by the incessant rumbling of the heavy troop trains a stream that lasted three weeks. It is my calculation that 750,000 men were thus shifted. Since the setback of Russia the stream, a much diminished one, has flowed west again. This compulsory shuttle cock movement of Germany's dwindling forces has not failed to impress the German public with its significance.

The German people in fact, now recognize that Germany is no longer capable of attaining the end she set out for. The idea has entirely died out of reaching London. Nobody now discusses it except a few rabid Chauvinists. A frequent forecast I have heard is that there will be two winners, Germany and Great Britain. The explanation of this apparent paradox is that Germany will retain the north of France, incorporate Belgium in the German empire and make Poland a province of Prussia. A large indemnity is expected from France and Russia but nothing is hoped for from Great Britain beyond restoration of the German colonies and the "freedom of the seas," that great German objective which no German I have met is able to explain.

Hope of Allied Collapse.

Italy is believed to be fighting only for the Trentino and the German public is amiably inclined to let her have it at Austria's expense. It is common theory that when the death of the Austrian emperor occurs Austria will become part of the German customs union, retaining only her autonomy. It will be noted that the German public allot to their ally no spoils of the war.

It is my impression gained in several weeks' recent travel that the present heartfelt wish of the majority of the German people is for peace, but not for peace at any price. They are still in the mood stubbornly to endure rather than forfeit compensation for their efforts and losses. The German nation enters upon another winter campaign with the greatest reluctance—but the cry is still "Hold on" and the hope is still that the allies will collapse before Germany comes to the end of her resources and has shot her last bolt.

The psychology of the modern German has never been tested in defeat. It is my personal opinion that should victory turn full tide against his arms there would be a revulsion of feeling culminating in a revolution. The war has not altered the most Socialistic people in Europe nor is forgotten that bitter proverb of the German populace, "Des Mensch fangt beim Lieutenant an" (The human being commences with the lieutenant.)

Dwindling Hate for England.

But, despite all these expectations, the German people are depressed. Many have admitted to me that, whatever the result of the war, they can never now realize their passionate dream of the destruction of British trade, British sea supremacy and the British Empire. This unachieved, all other gains will be Dead Sea fruit. And behind the hopes of spoilation of Belgium, France and Russia looms the growing spectre of Germany's growing financial troubles and food problem. Grim understanding now awakens that victory can only be achieved if it is achieved very quickly. It is admitted that the war has become a contest of men, money and material resources. If the dreamed of indemnities were secured they could only be extracted in relatively small instalments spread over many years. The retention of territorial gains cannot save the bankruptcy of Germany's national finances—they were shaky enough even before the war. And it is sorrowfully admitted that nothing can atone for the decimation of German manhood.

One change is notable. The almost insane hatred of England has worked itself out. Italy's so called treachery worked as a lightning conductor for some of the electrical fury.

The German women were once even more vindictive against British prisoners than the German men. In a tram car at Cologne I saw a British civilian, under escort for an internment camp, offer a bar of chocolate to a child. The mother was grossly incensed and shouted, that she would not have her child "polluted" by an offering from an "accursed Englishman."

Intelligent Germans now grudgingly admit that the war was not forced by Great Britain and that she only entered upon it with reluctance. One of my German friends, indeed, sarcastically remarked that the German inspired press gives itself away continually by reiterating Great Britain's guilt in one column and sneering a her unpreparedness and slow awakening in another column. "That," he said, "is difficult to reconcile with a plot."

KEEP ON PUMPING.

It does not pay to advertise, say some merchants who have done but little of it—and that without keeping it up. The incident of the boy and the pump illustrates the matter very well. The boy was sent after a pail of water. He poured in the priming, pouring out as much as he poured in. Then he stopped to rest and the priming ran down. After some time of alternate pumping and resting he concluded it did not pay to pump and quit in disgust. The merchant who does not believe in advertising does it like the boy did the pumping. He advertised again and concluded that advertising didn't pay.

On a charge of having made false entries in the bank's book for the sake of, and under the instructions of the accountant, Leslie G. Kastnor, former paying teller of the Sterling Bank of Canada, at Montreal, has been committed for trial.

Unequalled for General Use

GALT COAL — BURNS ALL NIGHT

W. P. TIERNEY, General Sales Agent, Nelson, B.C.

Cars supplied to all railway points.

The Ark

Bungalow Aprons, each 50c
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, 4 pair..$1
Large Aprons with Bibs, each.35c
Heavy Flannelette, 34 inches; per yard 15c
Heavy Factory Cotton, 34 inches; p. yard 10c
Coasting Bobs, per pair....$1.50
We Buy Furniture, Ranges, etc., for Cash.
J. W. HOLMES, Manager,
606 Vernon St.

Stamp Tax

WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED BY THE LAW TO ENFORCE THE STAMP TAX ON ALL ARTICLES.

WE KINDLY ASK YOU TO SEND THE EXTRA STAMPS WITH YOUR ORDERS.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY ON RECEIPT OF REMITTANCE.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

STOCK TAKING SALE

of

ELECTRIC LAMPS

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT

These are very pretty Lamps—new and nifty designs.

Ask to See This Line.

J. O. Patenaude

EXPERT OPTICIAN, MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER.

Gem Program

PHONE 111 **TODAY** and find out about the BEST SHOW

NO. 1—OVERTURE—By Gem Concert Orchestra. Selected.

NO. 2—THE TELEGRAPHER'S PERIL—Two Acts of Thrilling Railroad Drama, with Ormi Hawley.

NO. 3—THE TELEGRAPHER'S PERIL—Part Two.

NO. 4—THE HAND OF MAHAWEE—Selig Jungle Picture. Pleasing to all—espesially the children.

NO. 5—SONG—By Miss Ruth Manhart, as requested by the audience.

NO. 6—HAM AND BUD AND A GRESED PIG—in "The Polywog Picnic."

NO. 7—CLARIONET SOLO—By L. Hautzinger.

THIS IS MUSIC NIGHT! COME—SEE AND HERE!

This Picture Program Plays at Orpheum, Fernie, on Wednesday, Jan. 19

To the first person presenting this whole advertisement cut out and properly signed, together with the correct list of misspelled words attached, we will give $1.00 in cash and free admission for tonight's show. O-ROW-NAY THEATERS.

ONE DOLLAR $1.00 ONE DOLLAR
This space for signature. Do not clip it alone, but cut out whole advertisement.
Name .....
Address .....

MATINEE AT 2:30—Children Free With Parents—ADULTS, 10c.
NIGHT, 7:00 TO 10:30—PRICES: Children, 10c; Adults, 15c.

STARTLING PROGNOSTICATIONS.

(By Gabriel Neith, in the Brooklyn Eagle.)

War will probably continue until 1918, although March, 1916, may bring strong hopes of peace.

As the sub-cycle of Mars continues until 1944, this will not be the last conflict of the nations of the world.

March and June will be memorable months in the United States, because of internal troubles as well as external dangers.

Germany may suffer adverse conditions in January and March. Death of a person of rank, possibly a member of the royal family, is indicated.

England should expect peril from air raids from February 3 to February 7. Personal danger for the king or one of his sons in March.

Italy has a forecast of alternate victories and reverses. Trouble for a member of the cabinet in May.

Belgium has little hope of escaping from its overshadowing cloud of calamities until 1918 or 1919.

France may suffer reverses in March and April, followed by heavy losses in July and August. President Poincare shoiud safeguard his life.

Russia will uncover a long train of treachery. Personal injury to the czar is possible. April will be unlucky with adverse direction until August.

Holland has the forecast of much trouble and possible invasion.

The United States may expect many surprising events that affect both business and political conditions.

Strikes and riots, with great loss of property, are prognosticated.

There will be sharp rises and declines in the money market.

Death will remove two financiers at times of critical issues, one in January and one in July.

Great naval activity is predicted for the autumn.

A stormy United States national election is prophesied. Bitter personalities, unexpected political complications and a party split of far-reaching effect are foretold. Army, naval and civil service problems will be much discussed.

Woman suffrage comes under adverse influences. A scandal, caused by the treachery of a political leader, is indicated. A libel suit in which an author or scientist is implicated is the probability.

Earthquakes in quarters where seismic disturbances are almost unknown and landslides are to be expected.

The theatrical outlook is not altogether encouraging. Success for serious plays is foreshadowed. A tragedy of one of the big producers and a break in partnership for a leading firm is indicated.

President Wilson has the augury that 1916 will be the most active year of his life. New international problems will multiply, political treachery may be revealed. He should prepare for a campaign of intense strain and great resourcefulness.

When in doubt—Gem Theatre (2193)

Queen Heaters

The most satisfactory Cheap Heating Stove is the old reliable "Queen"—burns any kind of fuel, can be kept going at night and leaves little or no ash.

WE MAKE THESE UP IN FOUR STOCK SIZES IN OUR OWN TIN SHOP AND

The Prices Are Right

Wood-Vallance Hardware Co., Ltd.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL NELSON, B.C.

FOR ALL PEOPLE, FOR ALL TIMES AND FOR ALL PURPOSES
Daily News Display Ads

Nelson News of the Day

JACK GOULDING RETURNING HOME

Daily News Correspondent Meets Him Limping Along London Embankment—Wounded by Shrapnel.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Daily News correspondent today met Jack Goulding, an old Nelson boy, strolling along the embankment near Black Friars bridge. Jack, who with his brother, Joe, went to France with the 1st Canadian division, trained with he 30th battalion and later the brothers joined the Canadian Scottish. Jack was wounded at Ypres last April, getting a large chunk of shrapnel through the left leg. Though he is able to walk fairly well with a cane he will not be fit for service again and will leave for the Kootenays at the beginning of the year.

Joe Goulding, who has gone through most of the fighting in France since his unit went to the front, visited his brother last week on a six day furlough, returning on Dec. 21 to spend his Christmas in the trenches.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS RECEIPTS $4803

Treasurer Asks That All Contributions Be Forwarded When Due—Last Weeks Acknowledgements.

J. H. D. Benson, treasurer of the Nelson and district patriotic fund, in issuing the following statement of receipts for the past week, states that it would greatly facilitate the handing of he fund if all citizens whose donations are due and who have not yet forwarded them, would do so as early as possible, in order that the money may be forwarded to the general fund without delay. The statement of receipts for last week is as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $4601.10.

Mrs. W. J. Astley, $1; Miss M. Astley, $1; J. Adams, $5; J. S. Allan, $2.50.

Mrs. R. S. Brown, 25 cents; Harry Burns, seven months, $14; C. H. Bean, $5.

Mrs. E. C. Clarke, $4; Mrs. T. Chatterton, 50 cents; J. T. Chapman, $2; Crescent Dairy, $1.

William Douche, $5; L. S. DeVever, $1; A. J. Dove, $6; Daughters of the Empire, $20.15; E. P. Dawson, $2.50.

E. H. Evans, $1.50.

L. Gobey, $2; Mrs. J. A. Gibson, $6.

Mrs. W. T. Howell, $6; A. Howell, 60 cents; Miss D. Howell, 60 cents; J. L. Hirsch, $5; Hudson's Bay company, $30; R. L. Hickingbottom, $2; C. R. Hamilton, $20! Mrs. J. A. Haley, $2.

Miss M. D. McFarland, $2; D. A. McFarland, $1; Mrs. J. Mackintosh, $1; T. H. McAllister, $2,

T. B. Phillips, $2.50.

Mrs. F. A. Starkey, 50 cents; F. W. Sterling, $5; G. W. Steele, $3.

A. Tregillus, $3; C. W. Tyler, $5; Tolsu Rann, $5.

R. Van Munster, $5; G. B. Wilson, $10; J. Weir, $4; A. Wood, $1; Mrs. Wileman, 20 cents; J. Will, $1; W. Young, $5.

Total, $4803.90.

MINING IMPORTANT WORK AT THE FRONT

Letter from Lieut. L. B. Reynolds Contains News of Kootenay-Boundary Engineers on Active Service.

The following letter telling of the whereabouts of some of the Kootenay-Boundary mining engineers who enlisted with the first contingent, has been received by The Daily News from Lieut. L. B. Reynolds, who is with the 174th company, Royal engineers in France. The letter reads as follows:

"Would you kindly send my Daily News to me addressed 174 Co. R.E., B.E.F., France. There are some of the original eight of us with the Canadian engineers now. B. T. O'Grady is a captain in the 12th battalion Irish fusiliers, I think. T. Brown is a lieutenant with the Welsh horse. Capt. A. W. Davis, Cy North and Macfarland are with the 177th company, royal engineers. G. B. Webster is with another company and A. B. Ritchie is with the 181st. Davis, North and Macfarland has all been wounded, but have been back at the front for some time. I have escaped so far, with the exception of a graze on the ear and forehead.

"George Revell and A. J. L. Evans are both dead. George was killed by a shell at Givenchy and Alfie by a rifle grenade while acting as mining officer to the 1st Canadian brigade. Mining is the most important work on the line these days and it is a very interesting and exciting game, especially when Fritzie has the start on you."

SONS OF ENGLAND SMOKER POSTPONED

It has been announced by the Sons of England that the smoker which was planned by the society for the recruits for overseas has been postponed.

The local relief organiation will hold its annual meeting at the city hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MORE GIFTS TO BELGIAN RELIEF

The Daily News Collection for the Assistance of Suffering Belgians Now Totals $144.75.

A donation of $25 has been received by The Daily News for its Belgian relief fund, from the Silverton Women's Patriotic society. In addition to other receipts, acknowledged below, this brings the total amount of the fund up to $144.75. The receipts are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$ 94.75
Silverton Women's Patriotic Society	25.00
Mrs. L. C. Meagher	2.50
Miss L. McGrory	5.00
Mrs. M. Boomer, South Slocan	2.00
Mrs. Tudor Howell	1.00
Miss E. Smith	2.00
S. Barkley	2.50
Kenneth Wallace, Boswell	10.00
Total	$144.75

Social and Personal

N. M. Trafton left for Trail on Saturday evening for the weekend.

Charles H. Hardy of Vernon is visiting the city and is a guest at the Strathcona.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brooks and family of Escondido, Cal., are guests at the Strathcona.

H Lane of Grand Forks arrived in the city on Saturday and was a guest at the Hume.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Richmere of Vancouver are visiting the city and are staying at the Hume.

James H. Grant has returned from Silverton where he appeared for the defense in a prosecution under the Liquor License act.

Mrs. C. H. Wallace and daughter, Hazel, will return to Rossland this morning after having spent the week end with friends in this city.

J. L. Goodwin of Port Hill, who has mining interests in the neighborhood of Salmo, visited the city on Saturday and was registered at the Hume.

Lieut.-Col. Warden, commanding the 102nd overseas battalion, left for Fernie Saturday morning and is expected to return to Nelson tomorrow evening He proposes to leave for the coast on Wednesday morning.

George Amas of the British Telephone company has been transferred to Duncan, B.C. and will leave to take up his new duties tomorrow morning. A sleigh drive was held in his honor on Friday evening by the members of the Gagma Signa club of the Methodist church Sunday school.

The girls' hockey team will practise at 6:45 o'clock tonight.

SPIES AND GAYETY FILL AMSTERDAM

Only Cosmopolitan City of Europe Today Is Rascal's Mecca—Agents Infest Holland.

AMSTERDAM,—"It's the lights!"

That is the exclamation which falls from nine out of ten visitors to Amsterdam after a few minutes' analysis of their sudden buoyancy of spirit.

Sure enough, it's the lights. To the traveler who has come out of the gloom of England or France the effect is as that of wine. He drinks in the glare. He revels in it. The vast difference is incredible. For Amsterdam is ablaze, and that is why it is the only real cosmopolitan city of Europe today.

They have gathered here, the good and the bad, the idlers, the pleasure seekers and the rascals of a continent. The "lid is off" and there is no enemy to clamp it on. From early evening to far into the morning gaiety reigns.

And so Amsterdam hotel and restaurant keepers are coming into their own. They are learning what true prosperity is. Also they are learning how to charge double and treble prices. But there is no competition, and they can do pretty much as they lpease about it.

War Brings Business.

Amsterdam is the great, shining example of what has come about throughout Holland. They grumble about the war and the expense of maintaining their great army, but everywhere they are cashing in on it. The innkeeper knows that he has to deal with a different class of trade than in the old days of the mild tourists.

Accordingly he is rising to the occasion—demanding more for everything and getting it. So, too, with the business men. Germany is hungry for goods of all kinds, and no added power is needed to haul cars over the frontier. Thus, from an easy-going, contended plodder, the Dutch merchant has turned into a shrewd, calculating speculator.

Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of the Hollond of otday is the activity of the hordes of international spies with which the entire counry is seeking. There are Germans, French, Brils, Scandinavian, Russian, Austrian, Italian and Japanese spies to say noting of the Dutch secret service.

I know from experience. That kind gentleman who volunteered to post my letters and send my telegrams to Germany was of the Dutch secret service. You will find many such, and they are most obliging. After your letters have been steamed open they will be forwarded—perhaps.

And there was the curious person who broke open my traveling bag in an Austrian hotel and thoroughly pawed through its contents. Then the other prying chap who performed the same canny stunt in a Haarlem hostelry. I will say this much for them—they were painstaking and conscientious.

Stamped by the Trade.

In the lobbies of big establishments you can see them. Little groups, whispering together over newspapers—trying to look nochalant—but with "government agent" stamped on them from head to foot. Sometimes the nationality is difficult to define. In other cases it is as clear as daylight.

Groups of Englishmen and parties of Germans "strafe" one another with deadly looks shot across dining room or billiard tables. They watch one another furtively in the streets and market places. Each crowd thinks it is on to the other fellow, and the other fellow is positive that his own cleverness keeps him from suspicion. To the outsider who has picked up painful knowledge of spies and their ways it is to laugh.

So much for the recognition of spies. Other folks are harder to place.

I was on the boat train which nightly roars its way from Amsterdam, at one end of Holland to Flushing at the other extremity. At Flushing, by the way, the military and civil authorities will permit you to board a steamer for England, if the color of your tie suits them.

At Leydon the door of the carriage opened noisily and something like 265 ponds fo man thrust himself into the comfpartment. He stood not less than 6 feet 4 inches, with big feet, big hands and a massave head.

"Aha," quoth I to myself, "here is a dignitary of some sort," and forthwith settled down to study him. Did I say settled down? Wrong. He would not let me.

He stod in the narrow space between the seats and violently removed his heavy coat, which he stowed leisurely in the rack, treading on many feet the while with blithe abandon.

He unwound yards o fsilk muffler, folded it carefully and placed it with the coat. He took off his expensive hat, revealing a high, intelligent looking brow, seurmounted by a wavy mass of blond hair. He wore a morning suit of Bond street cut, and was immaculate from crown to the nifty gray spats over his polished shoes. Nothing guady or screaming—just what has been called "quiet elegance." He radiated good taste.

Having carefully parted his coat tails he slowly seated himself by my side and proceeded to inspect his companions. To me his scrutiny was amusing—to him evidently satisfactory, for he slumped back with a sigh of comfort and lighted a long Havana cigar. Then he became lost in an evening paper.

After long deliberations I had him placed—so I thought. In the first place he must be an educated man. That high classic brow betoken deep study. His confidence of movement and poise indicated that he was successful. Therefore he was connected with some institutio-nof learning, president of a university most likely. Then I lost interest

The paper pailed on him and he turned to me with an inquiry in Dutch which, strangely enough, I understood and answered. Fatal. The next instant I was deluged with agutteral torrent and threw up my handse in despair. "Do you speak English?" I asked.

"Ya as—a leedle," he replied, and became silent.

And He Sold Cheese.

Soon the gaint became restless again. He stuck his feet against the wall and stretched like a huge animal. His great face flashed amiability about the carriage. With a glowing countenance he turned to me and said: Brussels customers.

The government of the Netherlands has stipulated that 40 per cent of all cheese manufactured must remain in the country and until the stock has been increased to a certain amount not even one little cheese may be turned away.

What hits the dealer hardest, my companion told me, is that the price fixed by the government for ome sales is 40 gulden a hundredweight, while the yhave been receiving 80 gulden for that exported.

He left me at Rosendaal. And the authorities wouldn't let me go to England and shooed me back here for a vise on my tattered passport. But I know a lot about cheese.

ELECTED MAYOR OF LONDON ON RECOUNT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Dr. H. A. Stevenson, who was declared defeated for the mayoralty on New Year's day by Lieut.-Col. William Garthouse, general manager of the McClarey Manufacturing company, by a majority of 14 votes, was yesterday officially declared elected mayor of London by County Judge Macbeath, following a recount of the ballots cast. At the closing of the recount Garthouse and Stevenson were tied and the office went to Dr. Stevenson by City Clerk Baker casting the deciding vote by virtue of his position as returning officer and voting for Stevenson. Dr. Stevenson was mayor of the city last year.

GUARDING 10,000 MILES OF TRENCHES

Silhouettes and Lantern Slides of War—Dark and Brighter Pictures of Life at the Front.

As British press correspondent with the French armies, H. W. Warner Allan, presents some interesting sidelights on the life of the soldiers on the 700 mile front between the Yser at Nieuport and the Rhine at Basle.

In the section of the French lines that I have just been visiting, there are already on a front of just over 10 miles over 234 miles of trenches. Another 46 miles of trenches are being dug, so that by the end of the year there will be in that neighborhood 280 miles of trenches on ten miles of front.

Elsewhere one division has 250 miles of trenches to look after; one corps d'armee has 450 miles. If one estimates that there are 20 miles of trenches to every mile of front, then between Switzerland and the North sea the British and French armies have at least 10,000 miles of trenches to guard

Chiaroscuro; Yards in a Cave.

The troops in one part of the world are particularly favored; in many cases they have quarries to shelter in—quarries cut in he solid rock, extending for hundreds of sfuare yards beneath the surface and proof against the biggest projectile.

Returned from the trenches, seated or squatted under tiny, flickering lamps which mark like glow worm rays the outlines of the cavern walls and pillars, the men will perhaps play cards. One catches glimpses of bearded men, smoking hard, with their faces bent intently upon the g ame; the play of light and shadow on their stained uniforms and their unstudied attitudes making a true Rembrandt picture.

The catacombs of old must have looked like these French quarries; and to make the illusion complete, one came acros sa chapel, with an altar and its cross hewn in the solid rock.

Cook Unkicked.

The general was kind enough to guide me. As we went down toward the enemy, he had a word or two for every man we passed, from the noncom. to the rawest recruit from Brittany or Savoie.

"Is the soup good?" asked the general of one at his morning meal.

"Oui, mon general."

"That's all right," said the general; "then I suppose I shal lnot find you kicking the cook again today."

An Extra Course at Lunch.

We reached a spot where the word went round that there must be no talking. We were near to the Germans.

"Now," said the general, "we will stir up the Germans a little. It is lunch time; they will be annoyed."

We went to a shelter which protected a new and simple appliance for throwing high explosives. A shell filled with a very comfortable quantity of monlinite went out and when it had reached its mark there came a big explosion. It was followed by a second shell.

"That will do," said the general; we have stirred them up now. They will be puzzled, for two isolated bombs are uncommon. In three minutes we shall get the reply."

We started back toward the rear but before we had gone 50 yards there was a tremendous report. A minenweifer was explaining to the French that the Germans were much annoheo at having their lunch interrupted.

Collapsible Devonshire Lanes.

At one point along the lines the quarries yield a soft grey stone that is very easy to work. Here last summer they built miles of trench walls of large slabs of this stone. "Thus," said they, "at last we have found a way to prevent the continual crumbling of the parapets." Then it rained. The rain penetrated and weighter the earth till its lateral thrust pushed the two walls together and almost closed the trench. Now the men are pulling down the grey stone walls they built and reconstructing them slantendicularwise, to counteract the thrust of the soil. Such work might seem dispiriting, but every man engaged upon it its toujours gal, especially since they have learned that the German trenches over against them are far worse and more crumbly than their own—in fact suffering from landslides.

In the quarry quarters they have no rats. Elsewhere rats are the plague of a soldier's life. They swarm everywhere and have multiplied immensely since the beginning of the war.

"I am going to send you a valuable reinforcement," said the staff major to a colonel at a farm where we had been resting—"four terriers to catch your rats."

"I shall be very thankful to have them" said the colonel, "but they will not be nearly enough. What I want is rat poison and lots of it. The rats have actually taken to attacking my men. They are enormous, great beasts and I suppose they are starving. When they are chased down the trenches, they often turn and bite."

FARMS FOR SALE—For sale by tender, 533 acres West Kootenay Fruit Land ;easily cleared, 5 miles from town of Trail; comprising Blocks 9405, 9406, 9407; valued at $20 per acre, but will sacrifice. Write F J Blaquier, Port Arthur, Ont. (1752)

Coal and Wood For Sale

WE AIM TO PLEASE AND GIVE SATISFACTION

Kootenay Columbia Fuel Co.
CHAS. F. McHARDY, Agent
PHONE 136 GREEN BLOCK, WARD STREET

Poultry Food

We Have the Most Complete Stock of POULTRY SUPPLIES in the district. Get the best and keep your birds laying while egg prices are good.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited

USE DAILY NEWS WANT ADS TO SELL, BUY, RENT OR HIRE

AGAIN

As many of our customers were disappointed in not being able to attend our Special Sale of HOT WATER BOTTLES, we have decided to put on another sale this week, beginning TODAY. This means a big saving to you. Fountain Syringes at same reduction.

Regular $1.00 Bottles for 75c
Regular $1.50 Bottles for....$1.25
Regular $1.85 Bottles for....$1.50
Regular $2.50 Bottles for....$2.00
Regular $3.00 Bottles for....$2.50

REMEMBER—These bottles are all new, having come direct from the factory within a month—and our best bottles we guarantee for two years. Your opportunity is NOW.

CITY DRUG CO. For DRUGS, STATIONERY, Neilson's Chocolates, Phonographs, Etc.
NELSON'S BUSY STORE PHONE 34 P. O. BOX 1083

MINING MEN

Can depend on having watches entrusted in my care
Repaired Satisfactorily and Returned Promptly.
Charges Reasonable.

A. T. NOXON
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.

A. Bernheim
TRAIL.

Dealer in new and second-hand furniture, stoves, etc. Will buy, sell, exchange to suit and give good satisfaction and bargains. Also dealer in hides, pelts and wool at full value.

Dry Cow Hides, unsalted 20c
Green Salt Hides, per pound.....12c
Green Salt Calf Hides, per pound.15c
Green unsalted hides 2 cents less than salt cured.
Bulls and culls of above are one-third less than sound.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DANCING CLASSES

At the Eagles' Hall, Nelson.
Miss Gladys Attree will recommence her classes
Tomorrow, Jan. 15.
For girls and boys at 3 o'clock. For adults at 8 o'clock. Private lessons by appointment on Saturdays and Mondays. P. O. Box 304, Nelson.

The STARLAND THEATRE

Our pictures are always better than we promise. We scrupulously avoid misrepresentation, our projection and music is excellent. That's why the Starland is always crowded.

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW
The Famous Players present
Elsie Janis
in
"BETTY IN SEARCH OF A THRILL."
An unusual five-act drama written by herself.
A Thoroughly Enjoyable Entertainment.
STARLAND ORCHESTRA.
Coming Thursday, Jan. 20—Mary Pickford in "Esmeralda."

If Suffering With Winter Ailments, Sir

We have the remedies for a certain cure. No charge for the prescription. A small charge for filling it.

FOR
Need a change—A New Suit
Chills—An Overcoat
Cold Feet—Wool Hose
Chapped Hands—Lined Gloves
Cold in the Head—Warm Cap
Insomnia—Flannel Pyjamas
Fees Moderate in All Cases.
Mail Orders Solicited.

Emory & Walley