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The Daily News

The only paper in the interior of British Columbia carrying the full service of the Western Associated Press over its own leased wire.

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BRILLIANT RAID CARRIED OUT BY CANADIAN TROOPS

Many Germans Killed; 58 Taken Prisoner

ENEMY POSITIONS ARE BADLY DAMAGED

Films for Historical Purposes Obtained at Close Range

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—"One of the most successful raids ever carried out on the western front was executed this week by the Canadians," says a communique issued from the Canadian war records office.

"The raid was made in the early afernoon while the low winter sun was still shining. From several points of observation it was possible to witness the whole progress of the operation and successful cinematograph films for historical purposes were obtained within a short distance of the attack.

"Preliminary bombardments had successfully destroyed the heavy enemy entanglements and generally weakened the German defenses.

"Shortly before the hour of the assault, the attackers, consisting of picked men, carefully trained for this special occasion filed into the trenches and took up a position along the tip of an advanced crater. The enemy remarked the unusual movement because a few hours before the advance an active rifle fire broke out and several colored rockets were fired from the German trenches.

Area Isolated by Smoke.

"Nevertheless, at the appointed moment our artillery barrage opened with a sudden crash. Clouds of smoke were also liberated, isolating the area to be attacked. A covering fire from our machine guns added a deafening rattle to the stupendous medley of noise.

"At the given signal the lines of our men advanced slowly and deliberately and in perfect order. Little resistance was met with in crossing 'No Man's Land.' The German garrison was seeking safety from our avalanche of shells in their deep dugouts. A number of Germans at one point, however, attempted a resistance. These were soon disposed of and the survivors sent back as prisoners. Swiftly our men then went about their tasks, following the communicating trenches back to the German supports, establishing protective blocks, attacking and overcoming the guards and sentries. Special attention was paid to the dugouts, from which many Germans came out to surrender. Bombs and igniting explosives were then thrown inside, destroying and setting on fire the wooden supports.

58 Prisoners Taken.

"This was done so thoroughly and methodically that the progress of the attack could be followed by the fires as they broke out one after the other. Machine gun emplacements were also destroyed and total damage done to the German trenches was very considerable. Many of the enemy were killed and 58 prisoners, including two officers were captured and taken back to our lines. Our own casualties were remarkably light, and all were promptly attended to.

"Considering the number of men employed in the attack, the extent of the fronting captured, the depth to which the parties penetrated and the fact that we remained in possession of the German trenches for over two hours before withdrawing, this so-called raid really assumed the character of a very successful local offensive. Some time after all our men had returned under cover of darkness to their own line the enemy could be heard counter-attacking and bombing energetically his own deserted and badly damaged trenches."

$4,000,000 ORDER FOR LOCOMOTIVES PLACED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—A contract for one hundred heavy freight locomotives for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad company of France was closed today by the Baldwin locomotive works. The contract, according to the announcement, amounts to $4,000,000, and is supplementary to the contract for 40 locomotives, placed by the same railroad several weeks ago.

TORNADO CAUSES $3,000,000 DAMAGE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28.—Partial restoration of wire communication to the tornado stricken section of south central Arkansas, has increased the number of known dead to 14. Twenty-three were injured.

Estimates of property damage run as high as $3,000,000.

A tremendous downpour of water and a high wind accompanied the storm, and railroads today face washouts and torn up telegraph lines.

For 100 miles from Grant county over portions of Pulaski, Lunecke, Jefferson and Prairie counties, the tornado spread destruction.

INTERNED DIVISION ORDERED TO LEAVE

Reported Move by King of Greece Tantamount to Act of War Against Entente Allies.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A telegram has been received from Saloniki by the Anglo-Hellenic league saying that the Greek division that surrendered to the Bulgarians at Kavala has been ordered by King Constantine to leave Goerlit, Germany, where it has been interned, for the Macedonian front, to fight against the entente allies.

Such a move on the part of King Constantine would be tantamount to an act of war against the entente powers, and as recent despatches from Athens have represented that the differences between Greece and the entente were being composed the accuracy of the unconfirmed despatch to the Anglo-Hellenic league is open to question.

At the time of the occupation of eastern Macedonia, part of the Kavala garrison of Greek troops surrendered to the Germans and Bulgarians and the others were removed on entente warships. Those who surrendered to the Germans and Bulgarians were transported to Goerlitz for internment. Their number was given in a Berlin despatch of Sept. 21 as 400 officers and 9000 men.

SUB. CREW TRIED TO MURDER SURVIVORS

Shelled Boats Escaping from Steamer Westminster Torpedoed Twice Without Warning.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The admiralty has given to the Associated Press the following statement concerning the sinking of the British steamer Westminster, which was reported lost on Dec. 18.

"The degree of savagery the Germans have attained in their submarine policy appears to have reached a climax in the sinking of the Westminster which was proceeding from Torre Annunziata to Port Said, in ballast. On Dec. 14, when 180 miles from the nearest land, the Westminster was attacked by a German submarine without warning and was struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. The Westminster sunk in four minutes.

Tried to Murder Survivors.

"This ruthless disregard of the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors. The officers and crew while making their escape in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3000 yards. The master and chief engineer were killed outright. Their boat was sunk. The second and third engineers were not picked up; it is presumed they were drowned.

"The captain of the submarine must have satisfied himself of the effectiveness of the torpedoes, yet he proceeded to carry out in cold blood an act of murder which could not possibly be justified by an urgency of war and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degredation of German honor and morals."

SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ATTACK BY ITALIANS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ROME, via London, Dec. 28.—The weather conditions have improved and the artillery on both sides has been more active, particularly on the Carso sector," reads the war office communication issued today.

"During the night, in the area south of Monte Faiti our troops occupied by surprise a hollow of about 1000 metres in front of the Austrian lines."

WEATHER HOLDS UP OFFENSIVE

General Maurice Speaks of Troubles on Somme

SECTION OF FRENCH LINE TAKEN OVER

Drive Against the Enemy May be Resumed in March

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The continuation of the British offensive along the Somme front is impossible so long as the present weather lasts Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations of the war office, so informed the Associated Press today.

"I told you some time ago," he said, "that our offensive would not cease during the winter, but it must be apparent from the daily reports that no real battle has been fought in that sector since October. In the first place, we underestimated the effect of the shelling on the terrain. The country over which the advance will have to be made is thickly sprinkled with shell holes filled with water. Also, never having held the same line in any other winter, we underestimated the effect of the fog in the valley of the Somme.

"There have been fine frosts, not severe enough to harden the ground, but sufficient to form fogs, making artillery observation fire practically useless and also preventing the drying of the ground.

"The French arrived at the same decision and transferred their attention to Verdun, with results which you know. We may be able to resume in March, as we found the ground at Neuve Chappelle in fairly good shape in March, 1915, although it had been very bad during the winter.

Next Best Things to Be Done.

"Unable to continue the offensive for the present, we have done the next best thing; the taking over of a section of the French line which has kept us busy during the past 10 days. The operation has been successful, and I will be glad to tell you the exact extent of the line taken over whenever I am sure the Germans know the point of junction.

"In Rumania, the first Rumanian army, which has borne the brunt of the fighting, has been entirely withdrawn and is now reforming in Moldavia, while its place has been taken by the Russians. In Dobruja the line has been moved back in alignment with the battle front, north of the Danube. In this region both our allies and the enemy are suffering from adverse weather conditions."

BRITISH MOTORS DO GREAT EXECUTION

Are Big Factor in Enabling Russians to Win Fighting South of Danube

(By Associated Press.)

The latest official communication from Berlin records fresh advances for the Teutonic allies against the Russians and Rumanians in Wallachia. The invaders are now beyond Rimnik Sarat, advancing along the railroad toward Fokshani.

Although the Berlin war office reports that the Teutonic allies in Dobruja are keeping up their pressure against the Rumanians and Russians, and that they have forced the Russians from fortified height positions east of Matchin, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Braila, Petrograd announces that the invaders south of the Danube have been repulsed with heavy losses except at the village of Rakel, which has been occupied by them.

British armed motor cars, says Petrograd, did great execution in this fighting.

South of Brody, in Galicia, the Germans have brought their howitzers into play against Russian positions, and at various points have damaged Russian trenches.

Bulgarians Take Heights

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Bulgarian headquarters report of Dec. 27 is received here, saying: "Hostile monitors have shelled Isakish, Tultcha and Mahmudia (all on the Danube, in Dobruja). The 4th Bulgarian division, after most tenacious fighting, conquered the heights at Taitor, and was able to sally from the woods to Luncavitza (on the river, north of Matchin)."

Berlin Statement

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—"Eastern front: There have been no important events.

"The 9th army has gained ground in the pursuit of the Russians (in Wallachia)."

PETERBORO BREWERY HAS TO CLOSE DOWN

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PETERBORO, Dec. 28.—Calculet's brewery, established in Cobourg in 1855, and removed to Peterboro 55 years ago, and since continually operating successfully, has closed down owing to the effect of the temperance act.

EMPIRE WOULD HAVE BEEN SPLIT

Laurier's Tariff Policy is Criticized

ACTION REGARDING U.S. IS KEENLY RESENTED

Danger Was Only Averted by True Instincts of Canadians

(Canadian Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post in an editorial says:

"Hitherto the foreign policy of the Empire has been in the hands of the British government. Canada especially has complained often and bitterly of the manner in which Canadian interests have been given away in a vain desire to propitiate the United States, while Australia and New Zealand complain of the ignorance of their sentiments and their interests in the Pacific. The jarring arrangements were complicated by the growing autonomy of the dominions in commercial matters.

Would Have Split Empire.

"A few years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier, discouraged by the refusal of England to reciprocate in tariff matters, turned to the United States. If he had succeeded it would have split the Empire. That danger was averted by the true political instincts of the Canadians, but it showed a dangerous position in which the mother country refused to treat the dominions differently from strangers. Yet the imperial conference was gradually forming a new and broader system.

"This war, which has brought about so many things hitherto opposed by interest or prejudice, is going to bring about also this long desired and desirable innovation. The Dominions are at last to have a share in determining the foreign policy."

NO KING'S HONOR LIST FOR FEW WEEKS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Official announcement was made tonight that it has been decided to postpone issuance of the King's honor list for the overseas dominions until about the middle of January.

GERMAN ATTACKS ARE REPULSED BY FRENCH

Fighting Severe in Verdun Sector—Both Sides Lose Machines in Fierce Air Battles.

(By Canadian Associated Press.)

Considerable fighting has again taken place in the Verdun sector at Le Mort Homme, and on the eastern slopes of Hill 304, where the Germans made an attack but were repulsed and where later the French began a bombardment of the German positions. Elsewhere on the French front there have been reciprocal bombardments and attacks by small patrol parties interspersed with fights in the air and air raids by French, British and German aviators. In the encounters in the air each side is reported to have lost machines.

British Drive Enemy Back.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—"After a heavy bombardment parties of the enemy attempted this morning to raid our trenches northwest of Gommecourt," said the official communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight. "Two of the parties were driven back by our fire before reaching our trenches; the third reached the trenches but was immediately ejected.

"During the night the enemy fired a great number of gas shells at places behind our front line in the neighborhood of Arras and west and northwest of Lens.

"There was considerable artillery activity today on both sides in the Somme area and the Ypres sector.

"A number of battles in the air took place yesterday. Three hostile machines were destroyed. Three others were driven down in a damaged condition."

French Attack Successful.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—"On the left bank of the Meuse during the day the enemy artillery energetically counter shelled by us violently bombarded our positions on the front of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304," says the official statement issued from the war office tonight.

"In Lorraine we carried out a surprise attack on a trench north of Badonviller, taking two machine guns. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front."

Belgian Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—"Reciprocal bombardments took place this afternoon in the regions of Dixmude and Hetsas," says the Belgian communication issued here tonight.

Berlin Report.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Tonight's communication from the war office says: "Western front: Only on the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) has there been increased activity in the fighting."

ENTENTE ALLIES UNLIKELY TO ENTER INTO ANY PEACE PARLEY

STARVATION IS FORCING AUSTRIA INTO PEACE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Recent reports received here from Switzerland have represented the internal conditions in Austria-Hungary as so serious that those governments are preparing to negotiate direct with Great Britain and France, preferring a humiliating peace to what has been termed inevitable bankruptcy and ruin.

The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent writing Dec. 22, records opinions to the foregoing as being prevalent in some quarters in Austria-Hungary, but in no wise confirms the view that they are favored by the Austrian and Hungarian governments. On the contrary, the correspondent contends that, however much a separate peace may be desired, it is almost unthinkable, and certainly for the present impossible. He concurs with the Swiss reports that the young emperor is eager to work for peace.

"It is generally recognized," says the correspondent, "that the emperor, after he has been crowned king of Hungary and taken the oath to the constitution in the Austrian parliament, will try to reestablish peace. There is little doubt that he will use his influence on Germany in as friendly a way as possible, and if this influence should fail will use other kinds of pressure on Germany which Germany will be unable to endure for long."

SEAPLANES DESTROY CHICALDAR BRIDGE

Achievement by British Important—Vital Link in Turkish Railroad Communications.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LODON, Dec. 28.—"On Tuesday a squadron of naval airplanes bombarded enemy camps at Galta, on the Gallipoli peninsula, with successful results," says a British communication, issued this evening.

"Wednesday a squadron of seaplanes attacked and destroyed the Chicaldar bridge, 18 miles east of Adana (Asia Minor)."

Achievement Important.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The claim by the British war office that a squadron of seaplanes on Wednesday destroyed the Chicaldar bridge across the Damihan river is commented on this morning as being an important one. The bridge constituted a vital link in the Turkish railroad communications, and its destruction would cut off not only the Bagdad main line, but the Syrian lines from railroad connection with western Asia Minor and the supply centres for the Turkish armies in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia.

MILLION DOLLAR SPAN ACROSS PEACE RIVER

Tenders for Steel Structure Invited by E. D. & B. C. and Allied Railways

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

EDMONTON, Dec. 28.—J. D. McArthur, president of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and allied railways, who is in the city, made an important announcement in connection with the vast northwest country when he stated that tenders had been invited for a big steel bridge across the Peace river, immediately north of the town of Peace River. These tenders are to be received not later than next Tuesday. The approximate cost of the structure is $1,000,000. It is the intention to start the sub-structure early in January and to complete the bridge within 18 months.

Other information regarding the work on the new northern railways was given out by Mr. McArthur as follows:

"Steel is being laid on the Alberta and Great Waterways railway at the present time at the rate of one mile a day.

"Steel for the 50-mile extension of the E. D. & B. C. main line from Spirit river to Pouce Coupe has been purchased in the United States and will be laid early in the spring.

Next year's program will include the ballasting of the only unballasted part of the main line of the E. D. & B. C., a distance of 17 miles east of Spirit river, the ballasting of the Grande Prairie branch, the ballasting of the main line extension from Spirit river to Pouce Coupe and the ballasting of the A. & G. W. to McMurray.

In the spring three passenger trains each way a week between Edmonton and Grande Prairie and Peace River are contemplated, instead of two as at present.

DUCLOS IS APPOINTED A JUDGE IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Annocuncement came from Ottawa today of the appointment of Charles Albert Duclos, K. C., of Montreal, of the Montreal law firm of Atyater, Duclos & Bond, as a judge of the superior court of the province of Quebec, in succession of the late Mr. Justice Dunlop.

Mr. Duclos was born at Joliette, Que., in 1861. He was graduated in law from McGill in 1884, and was called to the bar in the same year. He was appointed a king's counsel in 1903.

THREATENING STAND ADOPTED BY GREECE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ATHENS, Dec. 28.—The government, in addressing a second note to the entente powers pointing out the growing popular resentment against their blockade, refers to Greece's previous communication urging mutual consideration with a view to clearing the situation. The note says that unless some such action is taken shortly Greece may be forced to seek the advice of the nation respecting the course to be followed.

PROPERTY IS MADE USELESS TO ENEMY

Destruction of Rumanian Oil Fields by British Military Mission Aggregates £30,000,000.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Speaking today at a meeting of the Rumanian Consolidated Oil Fields, William W. Rutherford, member of parliament for Liverpool, said that probably the value of the oil fields destroyed by the allies in the Rumanian retreat amounted to £30,000,000.

It was a wholesale destruction, he remarked, carried on by a British military mission acting on instructions from headquarters. This work, he added, rendered the property and the stock utterly useless to the foe. The oil wells of German companies met a similar fate, he said.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.—The Volks Zeitung of Cologne reproduces the narrative of an officer of the German general staff in regard to the Rumanian campaign in which, it is said, the destruction wrought in the Rumanian oil fields "was terrible," surpassing everything of the kind during the war.

HUGE MUNITION ORDERS FOR CANADA

Are Worth Hundreds of Millions of Dollars—Montreal Firm Gets Record Contract for Shells.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK Dec. 29.—British munition orders amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars are being placed with Canadian manufacturers according to the New York Times this morning on information said to have been obtained in banking quarters yesterday. It was learned that within the last few days an order for shells larger than the biggest contract placed in this country last year had been lodged with the Montreal Locomotive Company Limited. An estimate on this order was between $175,000,000 and $200,000,000.

Steel manufacturers have known for several months that few more orders for completed shells would come to the United States, but it was not a matter of general knowledge that Canada was slated to take up a vast part of the work. News that Canada had developed facilities to handle a shell business which may amount to fully $400,000,000 next year was a surprise to many persons of the financial district, who recalled that last year parts of a number of Canadian orders were sub-let in this country.

Prominent bankers expressed the belief that Canada can get all the funds she requires to finance her contracts in the New York market.

STEAMER ARRIVALS

New York—Rochambeau, Bordeaux.

REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS NOT ADVISED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 28—The local organized labor bodies, contrary to reports circulated, have not adopted resolutions or recommendations that the members of the various local labor unions refuse to fill in the question forms submitted by the national service commission.

Want Germany's Terms Stated First

THIS IS OPINION IN WASHINGTON

Replies of Teutonic Allies to Wilson Note Received

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A policy of absolute silence regarding the peace negotiations has been adopted by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

It is stated officially today that all steps henceforth would be regarded as confidential, that no comment will be made on any development and that rumors will not be discussed in any way.

The decision to pursue this course was made known after the state department had received the official texts of the German and Austrian answers to President Wilson's identical notes to the belligerents, proposing peace terms, and after it was learned that the Teutonic powers would be willing to permit a confidential exchange of tentative terms if it became necessary to do so to bridge the gap threatening to prevent a gathering of peace delegates.

In many quarters the official attitude was construed as indicating that secret exchanges were expected to follow, if they did not precede the formal answers of the entente nations to the notes of President Wilson and the central powers. Because of the highly confidential nature of any such negotiations, it is pointed out, the intermediary would be obliged to refrain from admitting even that they were in progress.

Stand of Entente Allies

So far as the entente governments are concerned, it is understood that little, if any, confidential information has reached here to shed more light on their attitude than has been given publicly in the speeches of their premiers and the comment of the press. Consequently, there is no disposition here to doubt that the allies unanimously will refuse to enter any sort of peace conference until Germany has indicated clearly on what conditions she will stop fighting.

On the Teutonic side, while the reply to President Wilson is regarded by the German embassy as complying with President Wilson's suggestion in offering a method of procedure, Germany is said to be willing to consider other suggestions regarding methods from any quarter, including her enemies.

Views of German Government

The views of the German government, further, are represented as being as follows:

If the entente considers that guarantees for the future are the principal elements to be achieved, and, lacking confidence in the German government, insists upon knowing something of the guarantees that Germany is willing to give, the Berlin government might make some declaration regarding the principles to which she is willing to subscribe, leaving details for settlement at the proposed conference. The German government considers that there is but little to be gained by going into any lengthy discussion of guarantees for the future with the present war in progress. In this connection, Germany, it is asserted, never has intended that the conference suggested should result immediately in the establishment of peace. It is considered that it necessarily would be of a preliminary nature to determine whether it might not be possible to end the war.

Plan Adopted by Germany

According to the German diplomats, the plan Germany is proceeding upon would provide that the delegates should first agree upon territorial and immediately connected terms and that a preliminary tentative treaty then should be settled upon. This completed, the German idea is to have all the neutrals called in to participate in con-

(Continued from Page [illegible])

JACK FROST TROUBLESOME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Cold Snap Is the Most Severe on Record—Fruit Crops Only Slightly Damaged.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 28.—Southern California is passing through one of the coldest snaps ever experienced in this territory. Hundreds of men have been fighting the frosts all night long in the fruit sections. Smudge pots have been kept going continuously and owing to this vigilant work the fruit crop has suffered very slightly.

Manager Powell of the California Fruit Exchange, said today that the loss would be insignificant and would in no way cut down the shipment of oranges.

This city and Pasadena have both been visited by snowfalls although light and melting when touching the earth. Mount Wilson is covered by over two feet of snow.

The weather is still cold and rain has set in, occasional snow flurries being seen tonight.

QUESTIONS FOR FEDERAL PARLIAMENT OUTLINED

Adjournment of Session Till Premier Returns From Imperial Conference Thought Probable.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—Newspaper opinion at the capital differs as to the probable developments of the approaching session of parliament, which opens on Jan. 18. The Evening Journal (Conservative) says:

"It is probable that if the business of the house is not concluded when the premier leaves, an adjournment will be made until his return. There is a precedent for this. In 1911 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to leave for England to attend the imperial conference while the reciprocity question was being discussed, and the house adjourned until his return.

"However, an adjournment may not be necessary. The announced policy that the Liberals would not agree to a further extension of parliament has proved unpopular in the country, and the business of the session may be concluded i nshort order."

Views of Liberal Paper.

The Evening Free Press (Liberal), on the other hand, says:

"It is recognized that parliament will not be able to finish its work in the short time between the opening and

(Continued on Page Two.)

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ALLIES UNLIKELY TO ENTER PEACE PARLEY

(Continued from Page One.)

sideration of the questions of guarantees for the future.

Diplomats familiar with the viewpoint of Germany and her allies were especially emphatic tonight in saying that Germany necessarily would be able to make much better terms in confidential negotiations than in public. The radical element in German politics, it is said, must be considered. Under any circumstances, however, it was said, Germany would not consider making peace if the entente should insist upon retaining Germany's lost colonies and requiring Germany at the same time to evacuate all enemy territory now occupied.

Germany Answers Swiss Note.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The text of the answer of Germany to the Swiss note reads:

"The imperial government has taken note of the fact that the Swiss federal council, as the result of its having placed itself in communication with the president of the United States, is also ready to take action and side with the United States toward bringing about an understanding between the belligerent nations and toward the attainment of a lasting peace.

"The spirit of true humanity whereby the steps of the Swiss federal council are inspired is fully appreciated and esteemed by the imperial government.

"The imperial government has informed the president of the United States that a direct exchange of views seems to it to be the most suitable means of obtaining the desired result.

Immediate Meeting Proposed.

"Led by the same considerations which caused Germany on Dec. 12 to offer her hand for peace negotiations, the government has proposed an immediate meeting of all the belligerents at a neutral place.

"In agreement with the president of the United States the government is of the opinion that the great work of preventing further wars can only be taken in hand after the present world war has terminated. So soon as that moment comes they will joyfully be ready to cooperate in this sublime task.

"If Switzerland, faithful to its noble traditions, in mitigating the sufferings caused by the present war, also will contribute to safeguarding the world's peace, the German government and nation will highly welcome such action.

No Decision by Spain Yet.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Spanish cabinet has reached no decision in regard to the attitude of the government toward the peace movement. A Havas despatch from Madrid says Premier Romanoes has issued an unqualified denial of the report that Spain already has given adhesion to the American and Swiss notes, saying that when the policy of the government has been determined it will be communicated at once to the country.

Brazil Asked to Cooperate.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.—The United States has invited Brazil to join in her peace efforts, according to an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung today.

Sweden Denies Taking Action.

LONDON, Dec. 28—The Swedish foreign office has denied it took any action looking toward peace in Europe, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch today.

Reports were circulated yesterday in London that Sweden had sent a note to Germany expressing its approval of the peace suggested by President Wilson and joining with Switzerland in its desires for peace.

Last Word Said by Russia

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28, via London, Dec. 29.—After the recent declarations of the Russian foreign minister and the pronouncement of the emperor, which vigorously expressed the reluctance of the nation to consider any peace proposals at the present time, it is believed, that except for the formulation of Russia's official reply to President Wilson's note the last word has been said here regarding the possibility of peace negotiations.

Russia's negative attitude has been strengthened, if possible, by the German answer to the American note which the Russian government considers not only irrelevant, but impertinent to the United States, according to information received by the Associated Press.

Russian official circles call attention to the fact that Germany's response "is not really an answer at all, since it evades the questions of Germany's aims in the war, and proceeds prematurely to the consideration of peace," which, in the Russian view, Germany knows would be unacceptable to the allies under the present conditions.

The foreign office denies that other neutral governments will follow the lead of the United States and Switzerland, and had dissipated the view taken yesterday by part of the press regarding the neutral governments, which, in the form of a neutral league, intended, according to reports, to bring combined pressure upon the warring countries in an effort to bring the war to a speedy close.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Lloyd's reports the British steamer Bargany, 872 tons gross, sunk. Some of the crew have been landed.

Afternoon Summary

Bright Flashes from Yesterday's Telegraph Service to the Afternoon Papers

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 28.—Letters from France announce that it has been proved conclusively that Lieut. Eddie McKay, university hockey and football star, of this city, was, with a fellow aviator, responsible for the death of Capt. Boelke, the famous German aviator. Decorations by the king are said to be slated for McKay.

French Repulse Attacks.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—French troops last night repulsed small attacks near Lechenoy, on the Somme, and on the eastern slope of Hill 304, west of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, the war office announced today. Mines sprung by the French near Beuvraignes, on the Somme front, caused great damage to the German defenses. One of the explosions produced a crater 120 yards long and 40 yards wide.

Federal House Meets Jan. 18.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—An extra of the Canada Gazette was issued today formally calling parliament for the despatch of business on Thursday, Jan. 18.

NEED FOR ECONOMY URGED ON AUSTRIA

New Finance Minister Comments on Extraordinary Increase of State Debt Resulting from War

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Amsterdam quotes the following, received there from Vienna:

"Addressing the officials of his department on the subject of the influence of the war on political economy and reorganization of economic affairs with Hungary, Alexander Spitzmueller, the new finance minister, emphasized the urgent need of economy and the promotion of export trade.

"Perhaps the most important concrete fact," said Herr Spitzmueller, "has been the extraordinary increase in the state debt which made the question of money standard one of the most important problems. A systematic policy of production would be the chief means of placing the country's political and economical position and its monetary stand on a firm basis.

Herr Spitzmueller further emphasized the necessity that the interest on the war loan be completely covered by fresh sources of revenue, and said that a taxation policy should provide for a just and systematic distribution of the immense cost of the war."

SOLDIERS RETURNED UNFIT NUMBER 8595

About 1700 Suffering from Effects of Gas and Shell Shock—Many Convalescent Hospitals

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—A year ago something fewer than 3000 Canadian soldiers had been returned to Canada as medically unfit. This number has now increased to nearly 8600. The exact figures, as given out by the militia department today, are:

"Tuberculosis, 377; insanity, 168; wounded, gassed and shell shock, 1640; other diseases and disabilities, 6410. Total, 8595."

Convalescent hospitals have been opened at Sydney, N. S., St. John, N. B., Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Esquimalt, B. C.

There are today under treatment at the hospitals and sanatoria over 2700 men.

Besides the special hospital for neurasthenic cases at Cobourg and sanitoria for consumptives at Ste. Agathe, Que., Kitchener, Ont., and Frank, Alta., hospital accommodation for men returning before they have reached the convalescent stage has lately been secured at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Still, the commission has established an artificial limb factory of its own in Toronto.

QUESTIONS FOR FEDERAL PARLIAMENT OUTLINED

(Continued from Page One.)

Sir Robert's enforced departure, which will be about a month. The debate upon the address may occupy most of that time, as many question will be raised for discussion. Then there will be considerable talk upon the enforced resignation of Gen. Hughes, and both explanations and investigation of the charges contained in the letter of resignation written by the late minister. There will be discussion upon the Ross rifle; upon the national service commission; upon universal service and conscription; upon enlistment methods, pay, pensions, separation allowances, and treatment of returned soldiers. Sir Charles Davidson has promised to have reports of his investigation ready, and there will be subjects for discussion so much of the matter dealth with is two years old. The question of the extension of parliament is bound to be discussed.

"War financing, borrowing and debt management will come in for debate; so will the Canadian railway situation, which a commission is looking into.

"Finally, there is the financial votes, which will include both civil and military applications."

The Evening Citizen remarks that "At this distance it is difficult to forecast the probable developments."

MAJOR DALY SECRETARY OF THE PENSION BOARD

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—Major Harold Daly, formerly of Vancouver, and son of the late Hon. M. Daly, at one time minister of the interior, has been appointed secretary of the pension board. Major Daly has been a staff officer of the militia department for the last two years. He served with the Strathcona horse in the South African war.

LIEUT. W. J. FISHER, VICTORIA, WOUNDED

List of Casualties Issued from Ottawa Last Night Contains About 80 Names.

Seventy-seven Names Appear on the casualty list issued from Ottawa last night. Among the wounded is Lieut. W. J. Fisher, Victoria.

INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

Sergt.-Major G. H. Patrick, Winthrop, Mass.
Hugh Douglas, Scotland.
V. H. Faulkner, Kenora.
J. W. Fisher, Drydea, Ont.
Herman Whittaker, Fort William.

Died of Wounds.

Arthur Derby, Quebec.
John Spahr, New Hamburg, Ont.
Alexander Laverty, Toronto.

Died.

A. L. Price, Ludlow, N. B.

Previously Reported Seriously Ill, Now Died.

A. Anderson, Moose Jaw.
Corp. R. B. Bradford, Quebec.

Wounded and Missing.

Eugene Corbin, Quebec.

Missing.

T. J. Barber, England.
Edward Styran, Fredericton, N. B.
Sergt. Thomas Brazier, Toronto.
Patrick Nigh, Seaforth, Ont.
H. A. Dunn, England.

Wounded, Believed Missing.

G. K. Thompson, England.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Wounded and Missing.

Sergt. T. B. Spangle, Gainsborough, Sask.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Admitted to Hospital.

Silas Sturgeon, Stoughton, Sask.

Arrived at Switzerland from Germany, Nervous Prostration.

Major A. J. Kirkpatrick, Toronto.

Arrived at Switzerland from Germany, Wounded in Lungs.

Lieut. H. W. McDonnell, Kingston, Ont.

Dangerously Ill.

W. E. Shatford, Gainsborough, Sask.
Corp. C. E. Buzzell, Quebec.
Frank McColl, Kentville, N. S.
Edgar Taylor, Allandale, Ont.
J. G. Tweed, Cochrane, Alta.

Seriously Injured.

Corp. F. J. Blakey, Toronto.

Seriously Ill.

Col. H. F. McLeod, address not stated.
E. G. Pratt, England.
J. H. Maxwell, Scotland.

Wounded.

Corp. John McWilliams, Scotland.
Donald Carmichael, Bayside, Ont.
G. H. Fisher, England.
J. F. Adams, Littleton, Maine.
George Tyo, Cornwall, Ont.
H. W. Eaton, Griffin Creek, Alta.
Corp. H. Condy, Quebec.
Corp. Ernest Plater, Montreal.
A. Marr, Toronto.
S. F. Thompson, Toronto.
J. R. Godwin, England.
Charles Keliele, Syria.
Raymond St. Hilaire, Quebec.
U. Verrett, Montreal.
Louis Bourgeat, Montreal.
I. Gud, no address.
A. F. Huff, Edmonton.
Lieut. W. J. Fisher, Victoria, B. C.
Alfred Puterbrough, Toronto.
Philip Lavery, Toronto.
E. Torrance, Scotland.
W. H. Burcht, Selkirk, Man.
P. Fletcher, Pipot, Sask.
James McCluskey, St. John.
W. Wilson, Allandale, Ont.
G. P. Knight, New York.
Joseph Warman, Paris, Ont.
John Wyatt, England.
C. H. Meadows, Brandon, Man.
L. A. Warner, Hamilton, Ont.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded.

Lieut. E. G. Richards, St. George, Ont.
W. G. Porter, no address.
John Edwards, England.

Arrived in Switzerland from Germany, Leg Broken.

Lieut. F. S. Hubbs, Hastings, Ont.

Arrived at Switzerland, Left Arm Still

Lieut. J. H. Douglas, Toronto.

ARTILLERY.

Died of Wounds.

F. E. Cahill, Tignish, P.E.I.

Died.

Matthew Tyson, Quebec.

Dangerously Ill.

Sergt. W. Steven, Scotland.

Wounded

Harold Milnes, England.
J. M. Caldwell, Montreal.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded.

E. M. Comeau, Metaghan River, N.S.

SERVICES.

Missing.

Lieut. D. W. Davis, Macleod, Alta.

Dangerously Ill.

Corp. Oscar Williams, London, Ont.
Sergt. M. Cadman, Windsor, Ont.
Alex Roberts, McIntyre, Ont.

Wounded.

Hugh McKenzie, Scotland.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL IN SERIOUS CONDITION

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster-general, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his Ottawa residence. Mr. Casgrain caught a severe cold while on a visit to New York recently and it has steadily grown worse. A consulation with physicians was held this afternoon and his condition was pronounced serious.

LICENSE SYSTEM TO CONTROL MANITOBA HOTELS

Movement in Connection With Improvement of Accommodation Forecasted by Premier.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 28.—Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of Manitoba, in addressing the Travelers' sales managers and credit men at their annual banquet tonight, dealt at some length with the question of hotel accommodation in the province, and while promising that the representations of any delegation would receive serious consideration by the government, would not commit himself to anything definite. He said it might be necessary to have some kind of license system introduced by which the government might secure and control hotel accommodation. Premier Norris appealed for the support of the commercial men in the direction of national service.

Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor of the province, also addressed the gathering.

Grand Clearance of Coats and Suits

END THE OLD YEAR WELL BY TREATING YOURSELF TO A HIGH QUALITY SUIT OR COAT
Marked at a Price Which Will Make It a Real Economy

Coats

REGULAR $27.50— Clearing at $19.25
REGULAR $20.00— Clearing at $14.00
REGULAR $16.00— Clearing at $11.20

Suits

REGULAR $35.00— Clearing at $24.75
REGULAR $27.50— Clearing at $19.25
REGULAR $21.00— Clearing at $14.70

OTHER LINES REDUCED IN PROPORTION

AT THIS TIME WE ARE ALSO OFFERING STRIKING
Bargains in Winter Hats
INVESTIGATE THESE
SMILLIE & WEIR
LADIES' WEAR SPECIALISTS

TORONTO COMMITTEE APPEALS TO CROTHERS

Request for Information From Ottawa Merchants About Stocks and Cost of Foodstuffs Not Fully Met.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—None of the Ottawa merchants and food dealers who were asked for statements regarding stocks and costs of foodstuffs by the cost of living committee of the city council having fully answered the questions submitted to them (one not having answered at all), the whole matter has now been placed in the hands of the minister of labor for further action. A resolution to this effect was carried by the committee.

The committee also asked, on the suggestion of Mayor Porter that the government prohibit the export of dairy produce until after the war except to Britain and her allies.

MUNITION WORKERS URGED TO WORK ON HOLIDAY

Shortage in Delivery of Shells by Canada Is Serious, Says Flavelle

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Men and women engaged in the production of munitions in Canada have been urged by J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the imperial munitions board, to forego their holidays on Saturday afternoon next and on New Year's day in order that the output of shell plants in the Dominion may be kept up. Mr. Flavelle backs up his appeal by arguments.

"The present delivery of shells, except in one size," he says, "is below the promised quantity, and the shortage has become so serious that it causes grave anxiety." He points out that the manufacturers and the workers of Canada have been trusted by the imperial minister of munitions with the task of making an important percentage of the shells which will be used at the front. It is vital to the successful prosecution of the war, he states, that the projectiles should be delivered as promised.

WANTS ADVANTAGE TAKEN OF U. S. NOTE

Neutrals Should Be Shown Desire of Conquest Does not Animate Britain, Says Westminster Gazette.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Westminster Gazette expresses the hope that the allies will reply fully and adequately to President Wilson's note, saying:

"The note gives us an opportunity of restating the case against the central powers of which full advantage should be taken. Neutrals have a serious interest in the question of war or peace and have the right to express their views.

"What we have to show them is that if we continue the war, it is not for mere lust of fighting or desire for conquest, but from real conviction that lasting peace cannot be established unless a definite conclusion of the struggle is reached.

"Meanwhile the German press continues to enlarge on the olive branch. The Vossische Zeitung tells Russia that the question of the Dardanelles can be solved satisfactorily without further fighting and promises that Germany will 'yield as far as they can without endangering their future' if the internal situation of the central powers and their prospects in men and munitions are what we suppose, we shall get on from point to point until we reach the stage where our necessary aims become realizable."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT SENDS BOY SCOUTS GOOD WISHES

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—Sir Percy Sherwood, chief Dominion commissioner of the Boy Scouts' association, cabled the following Christmas message to his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, former chief scout and president of the Boy Scouts' association in Great Britain and Ireland:

"On behalf of the Boy Scouts of Canada, I desire to convey to you their loving remembrances at Christmas time and grateful appreciation of all you have done in their behalf."

The following reply was received from his royal highness:

"Warmly reciprocate for New Year good wishes of Boy Scouts of Canada."

CARRANZA DECLARES HIS TERMS OF PEACE

Note Delivered to U. S. Government—Modification of Conditions Imposed Thought to Be Asked.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.The Mexican note was delivered to Secretary Lane late today. It covers eight typewritten pages, and will not be made public until Mr. Lane has communicated it to two other American commissioners.

Gen. Carranza's answer to the request that he either sign or repudiate the pending protocol, is understood to contain suggestions or modifications which have been worded to avoid the ending of negotiations.

"The door has not been closed" was the comment of one Mexican official who had read the reply. Further than that no information was obtainable as to what were the terms proposed by Carranza.

While Carranza was informed flatly that the United States expected a final reply last Tuesday, it seemed possible the American commissioners would not force an end to the negotiations if his reply, even late, was not of such a character as to preclude further consideration.

RAILWAY FRANCHISES OPPOSED BY SIR A. BECK

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

HAMILTON, Dec. 28.—Sir Adam Beck, the principal worker for hydro-radial railways to be developed in conjunction with the Ontario government's hydroelectric service is in the throes of a vigorous campaign in Hamilton and along the lines of some of the projected roads.

Sir Adam said at one meeting: "Whatever the verdict may be, I'm going to Ottawa to fight against turning over any more public franchises to this concern. I'm convinced that the country has had enough of the Canadian Northern. I believe it's time the people served a mandate on corporations that they are done with granting prodigal aid to promote railway construction."

Sir Adam declared himself unequivocally for the nationalization of Canada's railways. There was only one way to establish confidence in public ownership, he said. "It must be business, cold-blooded business, but business in the interest of the people and not of the corporations."

BODY WAS ENTOMBED FOR TWO MONTHS

Verdict of Accidental Death Returned at Inquest on Death of Miner at Fernie.

(Special to The Daily News.)

FERNIE, B. C., Dec. 28.—Tonight the inquest was held touching the death of John Goniak, whose body was recovered from No 1 East mine Saturday after having been entombed since early last November, when the severe bumping period occurred here. The evidence proved conclusively that the assumption that Goniak had been caught under a cave and instantly killed was erroneous. Two theories as to cause of death were advanced, namely, asphyxiation and starvation. Medical testimony, however, discounted the latter, but would not go so far as to accept the former theory.

Numerous superficial injuries in the form of severe lacerations and bruises were found on the body, none of which was sufficient to cause death. Deceased when found was in a peaceful reclining position and had partially disrobed, which, coupled with the evidence as to the presence of gas in the locality shortly after his being entombed, would rather favor cause of death being attributed to asphyxiation within a few hours after the bumps occurred. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS INCREASE

Are up $168,660 for November in Spite of Heavy Curtailment of Liquor Consumption.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—Inland revenue returns for the month of November total $2,651,754 against $2,483,094 for November, 1915, despite the heavy curtailments of liquor consumption throughout the Dominion during the past year. The war tax is responsible for a total of $418,099.

DENIES TAKING PART IN BOMB CONSPIRACY

Charles Crowley Says He Was Not in Seattle When Barge of Dynamite Exploded.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Charles C. Crowley, private detective and accused bomb plotter in the hire of the German consulate here, in the United States district court denied today any knowledge of or taking part in any alleged consulate conspiracy to dynamite entente munitions shipments in Canada and this country. Crowley's denials were directed at the story of Louis J. Smith, also a defendant in the government indictments, but an informer.

Smith and Crowley worked together in the Northwest and Canada, according to Smith's testimony, in plots to dynamite ships leaving Seattle and Tacoma and trains in western Canada.

Crowley's direct testimony all went to show that he was not in Tacoma and Seattle in May, 1915, when Smith said he was, and when a barge of dynamite exploded in Seattle harbor.

SECOND WOMAN POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR EDMONTON

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 28.—At the meeting of the provincial executive council today the appointment was made of Mrs. R. R. Jamieson as a police magistrate of the city of Calgary. The appointment of Mrs. Jamieson corresponds to one made last summer of Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton, who has charge of the women's cases that ordinarily would come to Edmonton. The appointment of women to these positions places Alberta in the lead in recognizing the importance of woman's place in judicial work.

FIRE DESTROYS TORONTO STREET RAILWAY BARNS

Damage Is in Neighborhood of Quarter of a Million—Origin Is Unknown.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—A spectacular fire, the cause of which is not known, tonight destroyed the street railway car barns in King street east. The building was of factory construction and had many cars in it, which caused a rapid spread of the flames and a big blaze while it lasted. The loss is said to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million, partially covered by insurance.

CAUSE OF TRAIN WRECK EXPLAINED BY CONDUCTOR

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.——In explanation of the train wreck last night when six men were killed and four were injured, it was stated that Conductor Hinton, who died of his injuries, told another trainman that he had telephoned St. Polycarpe before his train left Soulanges Junction, and was informed that the main line was clear and the fast express had gone through.

He then ordered his train on to the main line, where it was almost immediately struck by the express.

WOUNDED CANADIANS IN ENGLISH HOSPITALS

(By Canadian Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 28—Recently wounded Canadian officers who have been located in hospitals include the following: Lieut. S. T. Fryer, suffering from gunshot wounds in face and jaw at Denmark Hill; Lieut. H. A. Green, wounded in back, severe, at Le Touquet; Lieut. G. Fisher, wounded in abdomen, at Rouen.

The following are at Etalpes: Lieut. K. L. Duggan, slight wound in leg; Lieut. W. F. Bynum, wounded in forearm, and Lieut. W. O. Boger, wounded in shoulder.

Aaron Rose, proprietor of the Arlington hotel, Listowell, is dead.

Why Advertisements Are Important to Women

No woman can make her shopping trips FULLY PROFITABLE unless she reads the latest store ads ATTENTIVELY.

1246

Mining and Markets

COAL PRODUCTION OF PROVINCE INCREASED

Forty-eight Per Cent Advance at Vancouver Island—Coal Creek Output Up 10 Per Cent.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VICTORIA, Dec. 28.—An increase of 26 per cent in the tonnage of coal mined in the province is shown by a statement made by the minister of mines. This gratifying figure is greatly exceeded by the increase in the mines on Vancouver island, where the increased tonnage was 48 per cent.

In the Crows Nest Pass field there was an increase of about 10 per cent in the output at Coal Creek, but at Michel there was a decrease of 12 per cent. Slight increases are shown in the various mines in the Nicola field. The largely increased output in the Vancouver island mines brings up the average.

In coke the largest increase and the largest percentage of increase was at the Comox ovens of the Canadian collieries. The Michel ovens showed considerable increase, but at Fernie there was a large falling off.

SILVER QUOTED AT 75 3-8 AT NEW YORK

London Figure Is 36½—Copper Market Dull—Lead Prices Are Unchanged.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Silver, 75⅝; at London, 36½.

Copper, dull; electrolytic, first, second and third quarters, 30 at 32½.

At London: Spot copper, £139 10s; futures, £135; electrolytic, £151.

Lead prices: At St. Louis, 7.35; at New York, 7.50; at Montreal, 9.79; at London, £30 10s.

PROSPECTING IS AN INSTINCT AND NOT A BUSINESS

So Declares United States Mining Paper in Editorial on This Subject.

The Mining and Financial Record, Denver, Colo., says:

"Is prospecting a business, a profession, an art or a recreation? Perhaps it partakes a little of all these characteristics, but it has an individuality of its own which gives it a not inartistic distinctiveness, says the Leadville Herald Democrat. Mining is a matter-of-fact business that lends itself neither to romance nor sentimentality, in spite of the delightful stories told by the moving pictures, and the marvelous flights of fancy of those who draw pictures of mining camps from their eastern viewpoint. The gentleman of imaginative turn of mind who sometimes writes prospectuses may seek to cover the mining business with the glamor of golden profits that are too often more fanciful than real. But we all know that mining itself is a hard pursuit in which imagination has little play and which is constantly down to the hard pan of dollars and cents.

But mining had to serve some ideals, some phases apart from the strictly business side, and yet with a dash of the practical, and that is why the prospector has always played such a picturesque part in the history of the great industry. It is his figures that the artist draws and his thoughts and emotions, aspirations and dreams that the poet sings.

Prospecting is an instinct, not a business. The man who combs the hills does so in response to a call—the call to adventure, to the life that is near nature, and to the rainbow dream of the future. The old breed that left the cities and the farms for the trackless west is now all gone, and prospecting since the days of the railroad is largely an incidental matter in the life of the practical mining man. Why should one go into the mountains with a burro when one can reach the most promising sections in a Pullman car, or carrying a frying pan and side of bacon in the tonneau of a super-six?

After all, this search for indications of ore, for traces of veins, for mineral possibilities of any description, must be based on a knowledge of geology and mineralogy. The old prospector followed a few well-known rules. He knew his "blossom rock," and his outcrop. He spent much of his time in panning the gulches for placer indications, and he was more frequently in the early day resorts where men do congregate to interest the tenderfoot in his claim or to secure the much coveted grubstake to develop his ground or to engage in further prospecting.

One would like to see more young men take to the business of prospecting and give it the necessary standing and responsibility as a distinct and definite line of endeavor. Why should there not be a profession known as "prospect engineering," devoted to the work of discovering and locating mineral ground? The Colorado School of Mines has already realized the importance of this work by offering a course of instruction in prospecting, designed to equip the student with the elementary but specialized knowledge necessary to know some of the secrets of the hills. We find men who devote themselves to the work of developing and operating mines, others who plan or manage all kinds of ore dressing plants. These men take the proposition after the ore has been discovered. Why not lift prospecting out of the clouds of myth and mere picturesqueness, and dignify it as a distinct profession?

Colorado and the west is platted and mapped and its geology an open book through the work of the federal and state surveys. Its mountains have been walked over and its canyons explored. Is there anything left for the would-be discoverer to discover? The men who are most familiar with the hills and gulches say yes. The experts say yes. There is room for the scientific prospector, for a new profession in the west.

PRICES DEPRESSED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Transactions Drop to One Million Shares—Further Liquidation of Speculative Favorites.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—With international affairs, the German peace proposals, and the Mexican situation again looming large on the financial horizon, the stock market today experienced another depression in prices. Speculative favorites, particularly those which suffered most in the recent severe reversals, were again singled out by the short interest, causing fresh liquidation.

Extreme recessions ran from 3 to 10 points in these groups, with here and there some feeble rallies at the close. A few actual gains were scored in shares more or less exempt from professional pressure and rails for the most part yielded only moderately.

The marked difference between today's operations and those of recent sessions was the smaller volume of offerings, total sales amounting to barely 1,000,000 shares, against the two to three million share turnover in the turbulent days of last week.

Prices were heavy at the start, but made their greatest declines after the publication on Wall street news tickers of what was reported to be a second note from Germany which was regarded as bearing adversely on the peace situation. Although this communication proved to be a delayed forecast of the Berlin note of the early week, the market failed to recover except in the case of isolated specialties. The sharp declines that followed were concurrent with heavy selling of Mexicans, causing renewed apprehension in that quarter.

War and semi-war stocks were the centre of the general movement, which soon took in shares of all descriptions. United States Steel was freely offered at a gross loss of 3⅜ points, with virtually no recovery and allied stocks broke 3 to 5 points, with 14 for Gulf States Steel, 3 to 5 for petroleums, coppers and sugars and about as much for other specialties whose course has always been guided by the munitions and equipments.

There were some confusing cross-currents, notably in shipping shares, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies showing an extreme loss of over 8 points while Mercantile Marine was actually stronger.

Weakness extended to the bond list, with a new low record for Anglo-French 5s at 92½ and a 5-point break in Chile Copper 7s. Industrial bonds also made concessions in keeping with stocks. Total sales of bonds, par value, $4,035,000.

Closing Prices.

American Smelting	103
Anaconda	80½
Granby	89½
Butte-Superior	45¼
C. P. R.	165¼
Greene-Cananea	43
Chile	52⅝
Chino	54¾
Colorado Fuel	44½
Crucible Steel	59¾
Inspiration	56¼
Nickel	41¼
Kennecott	44
Miami	39
Lead	58¼
Nevada	23½
Republic Steel	76⅛
U. S. Steel	105
U. S. Steel preferred	119⅞
Utah	99⅞

STOCK QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL DROP

Two Issues Have 65 per Cent of the Day's Transactions in the Whole Market.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Operations in local stock market were again controlled by the tendencies of the New York list today and the easier tone of that market was reflected in price fluctuations here. The net result was to put prices back to about a level from which the rally of Wednesday had started.

The steel stocks continued to furnish the main indications of the day's sentiment here with an even larger proportion of dealings in Dominion Iron and Steel of Canada, as compared with the rest of the list than usual. Iron, on transactions in 4700 shares, opened weak at 65 a loss of 2 points, but fluctuated narrowly through the rest of the session, declining to 64¼ and closing at the opening level of 65. Steel of Canada was depressed 4¼ points to 62¼, but closed 2 points above the lowest, with transactions totalling 4000 shares. The two issues were responsible for close to 65 per cent of the day's turnover in the whole market. Concurrently with the easier feeling in the leaders, Scotia Steel fell 4 points to 112, but closed 114 bid.

Paper stocks continued quiet and variable. Laurentide sold off 3 to 190; Wayagamack 2, to 96; Brompton 2¼, to 54, with a rally to 55½ bid at the close. Riordon, however, closed strong at 120 bid after showing an early loss of 1 point at 115. Spanish River common was 1¼ higher at 17¼.

Bridge was a weak stock among the industrials, declining 7 points to 163, but offering at the close at 170 against 168 yesterday. Cement declined 2¼ to 62½.

Civic, Detroit, Quebec and Toronto Rails were steady to firm among the utilities, but were lightly traded in.

Total business 12,958 shares and $78,900 bonds.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs:

Gold in hand, decreased 711,000.

Silver in hand, decreased 4,223,000.

Notes in circulation, increased 178,158,000.

Treasury deposits, decreased 16,312,000.

General deposits, increased 80,014,000.

Bills discounted, increase 25,323,000.

Advances, decreased 17,040,000.

EUREKA TO SHIP 20 CARS MONTHLY

Eighth Car From Nelson Property to Be Shipped in Three Weeks Leaves Siding Today.

The eighth carload of ore to be shipped in three weeks from the Eureka copper mine near Nelson will be despatched today to Trail smelter.

An upraise to facilitate the taking out of ore has been completed at the mine and from now onward the company expects to ship between 15 and 20 carloads monthly.

COPPER CHIEF MINE IS SHIPPER

Arrow Lakes Property Is Sending Bargeload of Ore to Consolidated Company's Plant.

A bargeload of copper ore has been shipped from the Copper Chief mine at Renata, on the Arrow lakes, to Trail smelter. The property is owned by Thomas Wilson, E. H. McDaniels and S. Taylor.

LUCKY JIM STOCKS STILL QUOTED AT 10

Slocan Star Unchanged at 23½—Fractional Drops for Rambler and Utica.

Quotations for Lucky Jim stocks were at the same figure on the Spokane market yesterday as on the previous day, viz., 10. Slocan Star was also unchanged at 23½. Rambler fell off by ¾, and Utica dropped ¼. Caledonia advanced ½, while success eased off to the extent of ½.

Spokane Closing Quotations.
(Reported by St. Denis & Lawrence)

	Bid	Asked
Caledonia	$ .49	$ .53
Lucky Jim	.10	.10⅛
Rambler	.18½	.20
Standard	...	1.00
Slocan Star	.23½	.24½
Success	.42	.43
Utica	.09	.10

SLOCAN STAR MADE PROFIT OF $16,619

Ore Sold During Year is $128,747—Bond Issue Pays for New Equipment—Installation Complete.

(Special to The Daily News.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 28.—Reports presented at the annual meeting of the Slocan Star Mines, Limited, held here Wednesday, state that ore sold during the year amounted to $128,747. Expenses of mining were $114,084. Profits for the year were stated to be $16,619.

Development for the year consisted of 1609 feet of drifts, raises and crosscuts in various levels. The credit balance in the bank was $16,043 and the amount owing for ore was $13,039, and owing on other accounts $4391.

Much new mining and milling equipment was purchased during the year at a cost of $53,813 and paid for by sales from a $100,000 issue of 7 per cent bonds. Installation work is now completed and will permit operations at full capacity all the year round.

Directorate reelected was: R. S. Lennie, president; A. C. Burdick, Victoria; T. S. McPherson, Victoria; John Elliott, Vancouver; J. P. McGoldrick, Spokane; J. B. White, Spokane; J. M. Harris, Sandon. President Lennie forecasted a highly profitable year.

TRADE IS INACTIVE ON TORONTO MARKET

Buyers Lying Low Pending International Developments—Smelters Show Advance.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Today's stock market was reactionary in tone, following the lead of New York. Practically all stocks were 1½ to 5 points lower. Trade was very inactive in the afternoon with hardly more than 400 shares of listed stocks changing hands. Apathy seemed to have descended on the market. The fact that all exchanges will be closed from Friday to Tuesday was another factor in making values slump, as it was feared that unexpected events may happen over the holidays.

Dominion Iron with a turnover of 880 shares, was the most active stock, finishing with a loss of 1⅞ from yesterday, at 64¼, and the low for the day was 63⅞. Steel of Canada common lost 1½ to 64⅛. Cement common lost 2½ points to 62½, and at no time during the day did the price rise above 64.

Steamships common was also easier, yielding 2¾ points to 35. Barcelona was one of the few issues to show a gain, rising ½ to 13¼. Scotia Steel was off 5 points to 112, but Smelters improved ½ to 33½. Steel Foundry was 15½ points lower at 150½.

BUTTER MARKET QUIET.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Butter and cheese, quiet and unchanged. Eggs fairly active.

Cheese: Finest westerns, 25; finest easterns, 24.

Butter: Choicest creamery, 43 at ½; seconds, 40½ at 41.

Eggs: Fresh, 60; selected, 42 at 44; No. 1 stock, 38 at 40.

Pork: Heavy Canada short mess, 39 at 40; short cut back, 37 at 38.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Hogs: Receipts, 40,000; weak, 10c higher. Bulk, 10.25 at 10.65; light, 9.80 at 10.50; mixed, 10.10 at 10.75; heavy, 10.20 at 10.80; rough, 10.20 at 10.35; hogs, 7.70 at 9.40.

Cattle: Receipts, 12,000; steady. Native beef, 7.20 at 11.80; western steers, 7.25 at 10; stockers and feeders, 5.20 at 8.15; cows and heifers, 4.20 at 10; calves, 8.75 at 12.25.

Sheep: Receipts, 12,000; strong. Wethers, 8.10 at 10.25; ewes, 6.40 at 9.75; lambs, 11.25 at 13.50.

MARKET FOR WHEAT CLOSES UNSETTLED

Depressed at Chicago for Most of the Day—Oats Lose a Shade, But Provisions Unchanged.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Depression which was manifest in the wheat market nearly all the time today seemed to be chiefly due to the heaviness of New York quotations. The close was unsettled ⅛ to 2¾ net lower, with May at $1.73 and July at $1.39. Oats lost a shade to ⅜. Provisions finished unchanged to 35c down.

Sympathy with the break in stocks developed as soon as wheat trading began, and was later offset only to a limited extent by indications that liberal purchases of wheat were being made for the entente allies. In this connection bears showed a disposition of the amount of export business had of he amount of export business had been overdrawn and to interpret the Wall street breaks as largely owing to the increased chances of a peace conference. On the other hand, gossip was current that embargoes on rail shipments to the seaboard would soon be relieved, especially at Baltimore on account of the greater number of vessels there and arriving. Bulls gained some comfort also from word that accumulations of wheat in country elevators in the northwest were only one-quarter of last years' total.

Rallies from the early setbacks in the wheat market were strongest within a half hour of the close, but at no time carried prices as a whole above yesterday's closing level. Realizing sales by holders developed on all hard spots in the market and were notably supplemented by pressure from speculative shorts in the final transactions of the day.

Oats were steadied somewhat by purchases made against sales of corn. There were also signs of an increased demand from the seaboard.

Liquidating sales weakened provisions notwithstanding that hog quotations were higher.

WINNIPEG WHEAT $1.78¾.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, Dec. 28.—Wheat: Dec., $1.75⅝; May, $1.78¾. Oats: Dec., 54⅝; May, 57⅞. Flax: Dec., $2.59¼; May, $2.61⅛.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Sterling exchange, 4.75⅝ for demand.

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY IN NIGERIA

LIVERPOOL, England—The sale of businesses in Nigeria in which there are enemy interests has been much discussed in Liverpool, owing to the fact that the city is vitally concerned in the future of the palm kernal trade of West Africa. The colonial office intention is to admit neutral bidders for the sale, instead of confining it to British firms. The official view is the elimination of competition from the palm kernal since the war began, and the existence of a close understanding among British firms, has been detrimental to the interests of the natives. The attitude of the British merchants on the question is indicated by a recent statement made by G. A. Moore, the chairman of the West African trade section, at a recent meeting of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, when the council of the chamber supported him in the movement "to prevent the sale of enemy properties in Nigeria to other than British-born subjects."

It appeared, said Mr. Moore, that local rather than imperial considerations had led the government to adopt the attitude they had done. The impelling force, in the first instance, was the fact that the government needed money, because there had been a considerable falling off in the ordinary revenue, and they had also been called upon to find the funds for a certain proportion of the Cameroons campaign. The merchants thought the expenses of the campaign ought not to have been thrown upon the ordinary and current expenditure of the colony. They thought that if it was necessary and right that Nigeria should pay for the campaign or any proportion of it, that the money should be raised on the basis of a short loan. In the meantime the government had recently imposed an export duty, which was intended, and which the merchants had agreed in as a war measure purely. This was intended to cover this extraordinary expenditure, and also to make up for the revenue deficiency. They (the traders) were asked what were the best means of doing this, and they at once said that the only means under the circumstances was an export duty, although they were usually against export duties.

Referring to the existence of a "ring," Mr. Moore explained that at Largos, the principal port of Nigeria, the stocks of produce waiting shipment and in the merchants' hands were of such a size that, owing to the shallowness of the bar, it would take at least 12 months before they were cleared. Consequently, every merchant buying produce from the native today—and he was obliged to buy it if he wanted his trade to go on—could not hope to market that produce for something like 12 months. Under those circumstances was it reasonable to expect business men not to consult together in order to arrive at what might be a reasonable price, having regard to the risk and deterioration of the market which would certainly be their lot during the next 12 months.

On the safeguarding of British interests in West Africa the speaker stated that there was no guarantee in the conditions of sale that properties would pass ultimately into German hands. They knew the Germans were making or trying to make provision for trade after the war. In a recent German paper there appeared a request that a large subsidy should be given after the war to a reestablishment of their West African trade. If the government, for reasons, which were not apparent to outsiders, said they could not accede to the request to limit the sale to British purchasers, there was only one other course open to them to adopt, and that was to adjourn the sale of the property and adjourn it sine die.

DOMINIONS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S POLICY

Conference of Representatives of Empire and Mother Country Urged as Step toward Solving Imperial Problems.

BIRMINGHAM, England—An important address was given recently by the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, who was prime minister of the Commonwealth of Australia until he resigned to succeed Sir George Reid as high commissioner in London. The occasion of this address was the first of the three conferences arranged by the imperial studies committee of the Birmingham university. These conferences have been arranged in order that the political relations between the overseas dominions and the mother country may be freely discussed, when proposals for a more intimate development between them may be debated. It will be remembered that the senate of the University of London appointed a committee to advise them of the organization of the imperial studies in London, and that Sydney Low read a paper before the British academy, in which he called attention to the need of organizing in London studies relating to imperial matters of interest.

Mr. Fisher began his address by saying that in his present position, it was obvious that he could say nothing of a party political nature, and then paying a tribute to the foresight and business-like attitude of Joseph Chamberlain, he argued that the reconstruction of the fabric of the empire was a matter of immediate importance. Forty years ago the empire was regarded as a failure. Today there was not only a desire on the part of the imperial government, but a unanimous claim from the self-governing dominions, that there should be a more effective organization of the constituent opinion of the Empire, and he believed that if the people of this country and of the colonies would discuss the difficulties a solution would be found.

The various conferences that had been held in the past had dealt with questions of mutual defense, showing that the colonies and the dominions knew exactly the weak points in the fabric of the Empire. There had been no conference since 1914, notwithstanding the fact that the danger to their very existence had been hanging over them. He could quote again and again from his own utterances when prime minister of Australia to prove that the imperial government had been asked, on account of the war, immediately to convene a conference here so that the representatives of the dominions could be fully informed of their intentions and plans for the winning of the war. His own opinion was that the colonies at least were anxious for some kind of practical arrangement which would give them a say with the representatives of the mother country. He admitted the full force of the argument. But the representatives of the colonies might be outvoted, even that, however, would be better than not being allowed to have a say at all. If they once admitted the representatives of the dominions to their councils he did not fear the result in time, especially if the debates were open and not secret, and he saw no danger, even at the present time, in making the experiment. Centralization here was not seriously complained of, while the dominions had been allowed to study their own particular business.

Speaking against the centralization of force at the centre, Mr. Fisher said he did not believe the British Empire was tottering. It would be wicked for any one to imply that there was any sign of danger, but he did believe there was room for improvement. His view, expressed very fully in 1911 and since, was that the first step should be a conference between representatives of the Empire and the mother country. If he had his way he would have the conference annually—biannually probably, to begin with. The conferences should not always sit at the centre of the Empire, but should be of a peregrinating character and meet alternately in the separate dominions. It was said that public men in this country would not have the time to attend conferences held in the dominions but there was no work more important, even in this time of war, than that of gaining personal knowledge of dominion problems and learning what the aspirations of their peoples were.

He did not think the policy of not consulting the dominions was one that could safely go on. One of the greatest difficulties was that the domestic policy of this country, the importance of which he would not minimize, might frequently intervene and interfere with international policy. If they had representatives from the dominions, accredited, or even unaccredited, acting with their own representatives he believed their advice would be helpful. If there was to be one policy for the Empire, which they could all agree with, then the men controlling that policy must be drawn from the whole Empire.

That was the only safe course, and if the people only took up that attitude, then the danger for the future would disappear. He wished peace negotiations could begin on the morrow, but they could not if they were to subdue the enemy, and so enable them to begin civilized life all over Europe.

That was, he believed, the ambition of the dominions. They could anticipate this by expression of a hope that the dominions would be consulted before the final terms were agreed upon.

He thought all public men were exceedingly anxious to do something, but they should not do it without careful consideration or the advice of the people overseas, because a start on the wrong track was always difficult to retrace in national and international matters. The problem was one which no man or number of men could solve in a practical way unless they took the whole, or at least a majority of the whole, with them and the minority was prepared to agree. His advice was that they should "hasten slowly." If they succeeded in the war, as they intended to, they would find many able statesmen who would say that they succeeded with the present constitution of the Empire, and that their enemies with an iron-cast constitution like that advocated had been defeated. That would be sophistry and must be guarded against, because it would defeat the purpose in view, which was the extension and ultimate safety of the Empire and its dominions.

The war had shown the enemy, as well as doubting friends, that Britishers were best in adversity, but he would warn them against the risk a great empire took in relying upon luck and that unmarketable and unpledged asset, the "genius of the British race," to pull through. The "block" was here in this country. The antagonism was not active. It was stubborn, passive and rooted in tradition. They were not going to be able, finally, to live upon their traditions.

The only military member of parliament who will not be sent home probably is Pte. W. F. Carroll, the Liberal representative of Cape Breton, who enlisted in the ranks to fight with a rifle and bayonet. He has crossed the Atlantic, and will stay there until he returns as a casualty or as a veteran when the war closes. The only other members of parliament who have seen actual active service are Col. Harry Baker, Conservative, who was killed in action; Col. John A. Currie, who fought bravely at Ypres, was gassed, and returned to recuperate; and Hon. Dr. Beland, Liberal, who gave his medical skill to the Belgians and is now a prisoner in German hands.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR CHIEF CANADIAN CITIES

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, Dec. 28.—Following are the bank clearings for the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 28:

Montreal	$73,085,107
Toronto	54,505,860
Winnipeg	38,459,841
Vancouver	6,230,692
Ottawa	5,146,860
Calgary	4,615,512
Quebec	3,623,106
Edmonton	2,463,918
Halifax	2,528,712
Regina	2,848,036
London	1,866,167
St. John	1,736,274
Saskatoon	1,742,257
Moose Jaw	1,094,996
Lethbridge	767,275
Fort William	545,460
Brandon	613,425
Medicine Hat	471,228
New Westminster	265,329

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THE DAILY NEWS

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FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1916.

GERMANY FAILED TO GET WHAT IT WANTED

Foresight of the entente military leaders robbed Germany of the greatest prize she could hope to obtain by her victories in Rumania. A British military mission destroyed the oil well equipment of the great Rumanian fields with a thoroughness which has astonished the German officers and which has involved the wiping out of property worth $1,500,000,000.

Nothing that Germany could secure in Rumania could have benefitted it as greatly as the supply of oil she hoped to secure. Transport in this struggle is almost entirely dependent upon gasoline. Without it airplanes, automobiles, "tanks" and armored cars cannot be operated to the full advantage. Germany has failed to find a satisfactory substitute.

Shortage of gasoline has probably combined with the personal superiority of entente airmen to bring about the reduction in German aerial activity on the main battlefronts which has become marked during the last six months. Efficiency of the German artillery has consequently been impaired.

Failure to obtain much-needed supplies in Rumania may have been a commanding factor in Germany's realization that its military successes had reached their limit and that it could not hope to produce conditions more favorable for making peace than those which exist at this time.

MUST HAVE MORE HANDS TO TURN OUT SHELLS.

News from New York that Canada during 1917 will be asked by Great Britain to turn out $400,000,000 worth of shells is additional evidence of the need for the national service registration which is now being carried out. Canada cannot produce anything like that amount of shells, in addition to hundreds of millions of dollars worth of other munitions of war and supplies, unless the number of persons engaged in the work is tremendously increased.

That Canada would be given an opportunity to assist the Empire by taking the place of the United States as the great extra-Britain producer of shells was intimated some time ago and the New York despatch is corroboration of that statement.

The country-wide voluntary census of manpower will give the government possession of the names of men who are willing, voluntarily, to change from their present occupation to shell-making and other essential patriotic work.

MOVING PICTURES OF ACTUAL RAID AT THE FRONT

In this war of surprises even the taking of moving pictures of a raid by Canadians on German trenches will probably fail to cause more than a flutter of surprise in a world which has been surfeited by descriptions of events that three years ago would have been regarded as incredible. But the successful carrying out of the undertaking, as related in a Canadian eye-witness despatch which is published this morning, is of considerable importance. If the pictures expose no military secrets their exhibition would bring home to the people the actualities of the war in a way that no written or spoken description could possibly do. At a time when the whole strength of the Empire, and of Canada as part of the Empire, is being called upon to bring about the achievement of victory the pictures can be used to good advantage.

SHOULD SICKEN EVEN THE PACIFICISTS.

A German submarine after destroying without warning the British merchant ship Westminster pursued the survivors of the crew who had taken to the boats and endeavored by shell fire to destroy them. Four men were killed by the torpedoes which sank the ship and four more were murdered by the shells fired at their boats.

The atrocity is one of the most cold-blooded exhibitions of wanton destruction of life which Germany has exhibited at sea.

Yet today Germany, supported by President Wilson, is asking "in the sacred name of humanity," that the entente allies enter into negotiations with a view to making peace before its power for evil has been destroyed.

With the blood of the crew of the Westminster still dripping from its hands, Germany talks of entering peace parleys because of its recognition of its "duty to humanity." In its note to Switzerland, published today, it prates of the "true spirit of humanity" and of cooperating in "the sublime task" of preventing future wars.

Germany's hypocrisy should sicken even a professional pacificist.

They are still throwing eggs at platform speakers in New South Wales. Some of those Australians always were prodigal of their wealth.

A London, Ont., alderman who threw a tumbler at another councillor has been fined $70. It is becoming pretty expensive to abuse the glass in Canada's dry provinces.

The Teutons are still advancing in Rumania, but they have yet to destroy Rumania's armies, which are re-forming and will "come back" when the hour strikes.

Because "the position of the neutral has become intolerable" is a mighty poor reason for President Wilson to advance for the conclusion by the entente of a peace which would make all their sacrifices in vain.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have decided that they will preserve a policy of absolute silence regarding peace negotiations. Evidently it is realized that when Mr. Lansing opens his mouth he is likely to put his foot in it.

King Constantine intimates that unless the entente will lift its blockade of Greece he may be compelled to "seek the advice of the nation respecting the course to be followed." The people of Greece have expressed their view in two elections since the war began and on each occasion King Constantine has flouted it.

According to German diplomats at Washington the German proposal is that the proposed peace conference should make a "preliminary tentative treaty" and afterward settle the question of guarantees for future peace. Naturally. That would give Germany what it wants—an armistice during which its military forces could be strengthened. After that had been accomplished it would be more difficult that it is today to bring about the defeat of those forces, which will menace freedom as long as they exist.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING.

Lucky.

Judging by the British cables the kaiser is lucky he didn't start his peace meeting in London.—Montreal Daily Mail.

Unnecessary Scares.

H. Belloc, most eminent of British military writers, strongly denounces civilians who raise bogies or start panics in presence of a war for the national existence and human liberty. Soldiers who do are shot. He is particularly bitter against men who try to start baseless national scares because they have their own political ends to serve. If Mr. Belloc were in this country, he would specify the nickel-plated patriots.—Toronto News.

Mr. Mould's Shop Gone.

A bit of Dickens' London has just passed away unnoticed—the houses on the east side of Little Turnstile, Holborn. The corner house until a few years ago was an undertaker's establishment, the prototype of Mr. Mould's shop in "Martin Chuzzlewit" which Dickens, to avoid unpleasantness to the occupier, located in the city. Mrs. Gamp, it may be remembered, lived close by in Kingsgate street, which was pulled down a few years ago.—Tit-Bits.

Belgian Slavery.

Are there in this country today Americans so narrow-minded, selfish, self-centered, materialistic that they dare assert that the reestablishment of human slavery on the continent of Europe is of no concern to the people of this country?—New York Sun.

COLD STORAGE.

"So Stubkins has a mind of his own?"

"I should say he has. And you ought to see her use it."

Hostess—Doesn't it seem a shame, Mr. Jones, that this poor little lamb should have to die for us?

Mr. Jones—Ah, yes, indeed. It is rather tough.

"Do you think the word 'obey' ought to be dropped from the marriage ceremonial?"

"No. Let it stay. It doesn't make any more difference in the actual result than the electoral college."

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific poser.

"What is it that pervades all space," she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?"

No one had an answer ready but Freddy Sharpe.

"The smell of onions, miss," he said promptly.

THE WEATHER.

	Min.	Max.
Nelson	-1	9
Prince Rupert	26	12
Victoria	30	38
Vancouver	22	30
Kamloops	-4	-2
Edmonton	-32	-4
Battleford	-22	-8
Prince Albert	-20	-12
Moose Jaw	-19	-8
Regina	-18	-6
Winnipeg	-10	-4
Port Nelson	-26	-22
Port Arthur	-2	8
Toronto	20	25
Kingston	20	28
Ottawa	14	26
Montreal	12	28
Quebec	14	26
St. John	28	38
Halifax	24	42

CONSUMMATE COMEDY.

Under the title "Consummate Comedy," E. S. Lang Buckland, in his little volume on Oliver Goldsmith, thus gives the circumstances surrounding the production of "She Stoops to Conquer.";

"In 1771 Goldsmith was full of hope for the capital essay in comedy 'She Stoops to Conquer.' Two years passed before he could obtain its definite acceptance. He found his manager not in Garrick, as one might have anticipated, but again in Colman. The pretty piece appeared at Covent Garden. Tried as Goldsmith had been ere 'The Good-natured Man' was produced, the negotiations and delays about 'She Stoops to Conquer' were not less torturing. Colman kept the manuscript in his hands for months and months without coming to any decision. The playwright's letters to the manager are absolute supplications. Humiliation appears the very discipline of genius. At one time the manuscript was actually recalled by its author and dispatched to Garrick. Before it had come under his observation, which very likely might have been just as obtuse, Johnson intervened. To send it to Garrick, in his opinion, would be tantamount to an acknowledgement of its refusal by Colman. This had not taken place. The manager would neither accept the piece nor produce it. He said he would keep his faith, but whatever that might mean in his mind, he did nothing. Johnson finally and very firmly brought the man to book. When Colman had accepted the piece, through his gloomy forebodings he biased the actors against the play before they had even seen it, but no sooner had the rehearsals begun in earnest than they warmed to their assigned parts, and in due time admired and reveled in the comedy. Colman, niggard, would risk nothing in the production of the piece, neither in new costumes nor theatrical fittings. He actually held forth disparagingly in his own box office to those who sent to purchase tickets for the play.

"In the Republic of Letters rumors of wrong run like riot through the realm. Indignant at Goldsmith's sufferings through Colman's insults and still more from their love of the playwright, his friends determined that if popular support and applause on the first night could make his comedy succeed, then no effort in this direction should be spared upon his behalf. An illustrious and memorable house greeted the rising curtain. This assemblage of celebrities and the men and women who loved and admired and were resolved to stand by and support Oliver Goldsmith was moving in itself and one of the greatest possible evidences of the honor and popularity in which the man was held. The people rallied to the rescue of their favorite—the best beloved of all the authors. This is one of the finest demonstrations of public sympathy and regard the history of literature affords . . . . The whole affair proved an unequivocal success. Those friends bent on conquest, applauded everything and led the streams of welcoming mirth and merriment. The fact that the comedy did not require this protection could not make the personal kindliness less pleasing. Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Stevens, Fitzherbert and a rallying host, dined together before proceeding to the theatre. Johnson led them like a commander in chief. The hearty meal at the Shakespeare tavern was one of the most jovial imaginable. The party mustered on the battlefield. It was Goldsmith's Waterloo. That great victory, like triumph of 'She Stoops to Conquer' was assured ere it was fought. Goldsmith very nervous at the dinner did not go at once to the theatre but strolled away and rambled alone in St. James' Park. He crept back, or rather was persuaded by Stevens to come, and arrived at the opening of the fifth act. Strangely enough, as he entered he caught the only sign of disapproval heard that night."

NOT LONG AGO.

Goodbye! and off he strides, six-foot of straight
Young English manhood! Passing through the gate
Looks back; then, with a smile and a salute,
He's gone—and we stand watching. And we see
A little figure in a sailor suit,
With fat, bare knees and a shy little smile,
The "Little Laddie" of so short a while
Ago, twisting the elastic of his wide straw hat
(The one with the blue ribbons, you remember?)
With a hairy cardboard donkey, now pressed flat
Under his arm, his best beloved toy,
Broken and worn, but never out of sight,
Played with by day and hugged in bed at night—
This is the little fellow who has grown
And gone—not now to school to play
His schoolboy fights—but gone today
To join in the terrific game the nations play—
This little fellow of not long ago.
—V. M. Doudney, in the London Mail.

WINTER BIRD ARRIVALS

Yesterday a large party of visitors arrived at Nelson. They did not put up at the Hume, Stratheona or any of the hotels, but appeared to have business with the courthouse, particularly on its roof, and with the telephone company, for they lined up in close military order along the telephone wires from which at a given signal they sallied forth in companies to explore the town.

These visitors were a large flock of an exceedingly pretty and graceful little bird known as the waxwing. Its plumage is a warm, soft dove color. A pretty little crest surmounts the head. The tips of the wing feathers are crimson, as if dipped in red sealing wax; hence the birds' name. The long tail feathers are tipped with bright yellow. She proper habitat of this graceful little bird is among the high mountain pines and cedars, on the cones and seeds of which it lives. Its arrival in the valley and town at this season is probably due to the late snow storm and according to the weather wise presages more snow.

A. L.

Judge Frank H. Woody, first mayor of Missoula, Mont., is dead.

MERELY MILLIONAIRES

Many a plain American parent who is very far from the exalted rank of millionaire will read with interest and approval of the two Yale freshmen who "beat it" from their alma mater for parts unknown because they became tired of being "merely sons of millionaires" and wished to go to work.

To send a son to college or not send him is a very ticklish problem in these happy days. The book learning may or may not be important. The real question is, does the four years in college make a boy a better all round human being or not? Oftentimes we regret to say, it does not. Millionaires' sons are perhaps not as prone to waste their four years as the boys who think they are millionaires' sons or, at any rate, pretend to be. From whatever causes, there is plenty of wasting.

It is a good sign that two American boys have resolved against college because it didn't give them enough to do. It might have been better for their college if they had stayed on and resolved to make their college life worth while. Their example would have been worth many chapel lectures, but the main point is that they wanted to do something worth doing and proceeded to do it. A little more of this revolutionary spirit and American colleges would cease to be doubtful luxuries and would become almost necessities.—New York Tribune.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

At every meeting Sir Robert Borden has spoken with wisdom and discretion, with the simple sincerity and candor for which he is distinguished. He adopts none of the gestures and postures of the professional orator. He never appeals to prejudices or passions. He speaks always with the sense of responsibility that belongs to the position which he holds and with the desire only to persuade and convince the people. The country begins to understand the magnitude of the burden that is on the prime minister's shoulders and the immense difficulties involved in organizing and asserting the full power of Canada in a war in Europe. It begins to be admitted that what has been done since the war began is a miracle. Moreover, what has been done gives the assurance that more will be done as occasion demands.

According to a private letter from the west Sir Robert Borden has made a far greater impression than he did in 1907 or 1911. The writer says that men speak of the substance of his speeches, the earnestness with which his messages are delivered and "appreciate as they never did before that he is the kind of a man we want at the head of the government." He adds: "There has not been any great change in Sir Robert Borden since his last visit. But there has been a great one in the people themselves." It was observed in the west that the prime minister has grown older and that a great gravity sits upon him. Could it be otherwise? Do we ever reflect that as prime minister he is peculiarly responsible for the participation of Canada in the war, that he must feel every blow struck at every household in the Dominion, and that he bears in a degree perhaps beyond our understanding the common sorrow of many families?

It is no light thing to engage a people even in a war of defense, and from day to day and year to year to urge expenditures and sacrifices necessary to continue the struggle. In Rhodes' History of the United States there is a picture of Lincoln: "The burden of the war told perceptibly on Lincoln. His 'boisterous laughter,' writes John Hay, 'became less frequent year by year; the eye grew veiled by constant meditation on momentous subjects; the air of reserve and detachment from his surroundings increased. He aged with great rapidity.' The change in Lincoln is shown in two life masks, one made in 1860 and the other in the spring of 1865. The face of 1860 belongs to a strong, healthy man, is 'full of life, of energy, of vivid aspiration. The other,' continues Hay, 'is so sad and peaceful in its infinite repose that St. Gaudiens insisted when he first saw it that it was a death mask. The lines are set as if the living face, like the copy, had been in bronze; the nose is thin and lengthened by the emaciation of the cheeks; the mouth is fixed like that of an archaic statue; a look as of one on whom sorrow and care had done their worst without victory is on all the features; the whole expression is of unspeakable sadness and all-sufficing strength.'" In times such as these through which the Empire is passing political leaders in the mother country and in the dominions need all the sympathy and support that can be given and Sir Robert Borden must be grateful for the cooperation which he has received in such satisfactory measure from the people of the west and particularly from the Liberal governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.—Toronto News.

WASTE NEVER BROUGHT PROSPERITY

The pity of it all is that a people should require the pressure of a great war to impress so obvious a truth as that waste never made anybody permanently prosperous. The silly notion that the man who spends his earnings recklessly for useless things is thereby contributing to the welfare of his fellow-men because he "makes more work" for them persists in more quarters than some observers would believe. Improving the standards of living is a different matter. "Coal Oil Johnny," who made himself notorious half a century ago by dissipating for economic principles, is an exception only in degree among a large number of men who "cannot stand prosperity." It is the individual of his type who sows the seeds of hard times in the midst of an era of prosperity. What a wonderfully rich people Americans would be if, in time of peace and war profits, they would put into effect only a small fraction of the fundamental economics now being practised in face of sheer necessity by the people of the nations at war.—Portland Oregonian.

Half a million dollars to insure grand opera to Chicago for the next five years has been pledged by wealthy Chicagoans, it was announced.

PRUSSIANISM AGAIN MAKES HUMILIATING CONFESSION OF FAILURE

"We, the first and only ones, were ready and are ready to end the war by a peace guaranteeing our existence and our future."—Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Again does Prussianism, through the imperial chancellor as its mouthpiece, make open admission that the war it brought upon the German people and upon the world to promote its own selfish and predatory purposes has failed. Prussianism now cries out for peace—for a peace whose only condition is a guarantee of "our existence and our future."

The peace of which Von Bethmann-Hollweg speaks is the peace of a militarism on the defensive, facing impending defeat. Gone is all the proud boasting of dinners to be eaten in Paris and Petrograd. Gone is the threat of invasion of England, "whom Gott Strafe!" Gone is the dream of a world bowing its knee to Pan-Germanism. If the language attributed to the imperial chancellor in appealing to the reichstag for an extension of conscription means anything it is that even into the inner circles of Junkerism there has come realization that the war of conquest has failed hopelessly.

It has failed. The hosts of Prussianism have been able to triumph over little Belgium and little Serbia and are now trampling upon little Rumania. On the seas its warships have made some havoc against merchant vessels and against fishing boats. But with the third winter confronting them the once proud war lords are unable to see hope of substantial victory in any direction—and it was all to have been so easy.—New York Herald.

THE LAST TRAIL

J. Corson Miller, in New York Times. —(Jack London—Nov. 22, 1916, "Your words were silver, your silence now is golden.")

Nay, it shall never be
That sombre requiems are tolled for thee!
But there shall be wild music from the shore
Of flowering Wai-ki-ki; and when the door
Of Morn opens wide upon blue 'Frisco Bay,
Then let a rollocking fo'c'sle song
Be lilted loud and long
To cheer thee, comrade, on thy shadowy way.

See! where, above the pines, snow clouds are drifting
And Nome's white lights grow weary with the dawn.
Hark thou the sledge-dog drivers, calling, calling,
While Winter's chains are falling.
'Tis thee they mark, old comrade, thee they hail
With "Musha! Musha!" down the Sitka Trail.
But, hush!—the wind from off the Yukon's shifting,
And thou must hasten on.

Thou wert indeed adventurous with life—
Yea, life was but adventure keen for thee,
Ev'n as Ulysses on the moonless sea,
Like Jason, too thou sawest much of strife,
Yet camest home at last,
From all thy journeys vast,
To domesticity.

O King of proud adventure, fare thee well,
Master of silver words, with tales to tell,
May thou by day have hunter's winey zest,
And, by the nightly camp fire, happy rest,
Whether through sun or rain or snow-lashed gale,
On this which is for thee the last—
The Unknown Trail.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED AREAS

BERLIN, Germany—In a recent article on the regulation of labor conditions in occupied territories, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung acknowledged that the Hague regulations regarding land warfare provide that, while maintaining public order, the occupiers of any territory shall conform to the laws of the land in so far as there no insurmountable obstacle in their so doing. The semi-official German paper observed, however, that civil law, on the whole, is drawn up to meet peace conditions, and therefore frequently fails to provide for the difficulties produced by a state of war.

Thus, it argues, the cooperation of the population of occupied districts in maintaining the economic life thereof has to be drawn upon more than formerly for the purpose of averting the scarcity produced by the illegal British blockade with its cutting off of the importation of both foodstuffs and raw materials. This, it maintains, is especially so with regard to agricultural work. Had not the German army of occupation helped with its teams in the cultivation of the territory occupied in the west, the welcome assistance of the Spanish-American Relief committee would have been inadequate. It was therefore only due to the position that the population itself should have been enlisted in larger numbers, and compulsory, when necessary, for the work.

Similarly, the chancellor's organ continues, there was so much need for the restoration of roads, bridges, railways and buildings used in the public service, that all the manual labor available had to be pressed into the work. Moreover, it maintains, it must be the task of a conscientious administration to check shirking and thereby the increase of the public burden, in occupied territory. In so far, it writes, that the workers available have claimed public relief instead of making use of the opportunities for work offered them, there should be no hesitation in compelling them to earn their maintenance by work.

Senator Gore introduced a resolution in the United States senate proposing a constitutional amendment to restrict the vote for presidential electors and members of congress to native and naturalized citizens. In 10 states aliens who have signified their intention of becoming citizens vote now under certain circumstances.

OBJECTS OF NEW BELGIAN STEAMSHIP LINE

LONDON, England—It is certainly something more than capacity for doing business which enables a people which has suffered to the extent the Belgians have from the calamities of war, to organize, while still in exile, a steamship line designed to form the nucleus of an extensive Belgian merchant marine. It shows pluck and a grip of the future which speaks well for the rapidity with which the reconstruction of Belgium will be affected. Some information as to the genesis and objects of the Lloyd Royal Belge was given by the company's London secretary.

The temporary offices of the company are at La Panne, on the Belgian coast, the headquarters of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth. The idea of forming a Belgian merchant is apparently not a new one. Both King Albert and his predecessor King Leopold, have wished to see Belgian export trade freed from its dependence on foreign ships for transport. That the idea should have been realized at this juncture is primarily due to the absolute necessity for supplying transport facilities for the commission that is importing food from America to Belgium.

The company started with a fleet of 37 ships and a share capital of f.50,000,000, with right to issue bonds up to an amount not exceeding double the sum of the capital, namely, f.100,000,000 capital and interest of bonds being guaranteed by the Belgian government. The company, while having the support of the government, is run by a number of independent Belgian shipowners, in cooperation with Messrs. Brys & Gyissen of London. The ships at present are both Belgian and British, oiwng to the admiralty's prohibition of the sale of ships during the war, but as soon as practicable the company's fleet will be wholly Belgian.

The transport of raw material into Belgium, as soon as peace is signed, to enable Belgian manufacturers immediately to reopen their factories is also one of the objects of the Belgian Lloyd. But while meeting its countries' immediate needs, it does not lose sight of its ultimate purpose, which is undoubtedly to make the Belgian flag as familiar on the high seas as was the German before August, 1914. It is this purpose which prompted the administration of the Belgian Lloyd to start a service between Rotterdam and India, as well as between Le Havre and New York. In the former undertaking, it has already suffered the loss of two ships sunk by German submarines in the Mediterranean. But this will not deter the Belgian shipowners in their resolve to make of Antwerp a Belgian port served by Belgian ships.

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The third convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor will convene in the city of Edmonton, Alta., on Monday morning, Jan. 15, 1917 and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

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CHRISTMAS CONCERT GIVEN BY CASCADE SCHOLARS

(Special to The Daily News.)

CASCADE, B. C., Dec. 27.—A very successful school concert and Christmas tree was held in the Cascade schoolhouse on Thursday. The children acquitted themselves very creditably. Prizes were given to those who had earned the most stars for good conduct during the past term. The children presented their teacher, Miss A. P. Jones, with a leather writing case. Refreshments were served and everybody had a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. T. H. Paulson of Paulson, B. C., was in town on Thursday to attend the school concert and took her son Clyde, who attends the school, home with her.

Roy and Eileen Ritchie returned home for the Christmas holidays after attending the Grand Forks high school.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Loesch, Mrs. R. G. Ritchie and Mrs. J. Lubitz were visitors to Grand Forks on Friday.

Miss Dewar, the Berrydale school teacher, left on Friday to spend the Christmas holidays at Vancouver.

Pte. Bert Neil arrived on Saturday from New Westminster to spend the Christmas holidays with his family at Billings.

Christmas service was held here on Sunday by Neil McKinnon of Midway.

Lillian and Teddy Bertois were visitors to Grand Forks on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Selleck visited Mrs. J. A. Bertois on Monday.

A. Holmes of Summerland, B. C., is here on a visit to his sister and daughter, Mrs. R. G. Ritchie and Miss L. Holmes, and will leave shortly to accept a position at Bonnington Falls.

Mrs. R. G. Ritchie left Wednesday on a visit to friends in Spokane.

Miss M. Ritchie left on Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ritchie of Phoenix.

Miss A. P. Jones left Friday on a visit to friends at Cranbrook.

SOUTH SLOCAN PUPILS CLEVER ENTERTAINERS

Give Long and Varied Program in Capital Style at Christmas Tree Concert

(Special to The Daily News.)

SOUTH SLOCAN, B. C., Dec. 28.—The annual school concert and Christmas tree was held on Thursday, Dec. 21, when the public hall was filled to capacity with the parents and friends of the children, who thoroughly enjoyed the varied program. The opening piece was a recitation by Peter Meineruk, entitled "Welcome." Willie Shannon and Pat Patey gave an amusing dialogue, entitled "Black Is White." Also recitations by the following: Janet Patey, Olga Meineruk, Myra Humphry, Chisholm Gray and Jerry Lee. Willie and Jack Shannon gave the duet, "Never Let the Old Flag Fall," and Kathleen and Jean Shannon "The Best Old Flag on Earth." Solos were rendered by Miss Ivy Brown and Sergt. Owen, who received encores. "The Christmas Chorus," by the school, "Carol, Sweetly Carol" and "The Land of the Maple" were greatly appreciated.

Fancy dances were a pleasing feature of the entertainment. The "Spring Dance" was given by Olga Meineruk, Paulina Gansner, Myra Humphry and Kathleen Shannon as butterflies and Janet Patey and Marion Shannon as nymphs of spring, received great applause. Pat Patey as a Jolly Jack Tar made a hit with his dancing of the sailor's hornpipe. The Misses Brown were repeatedly encored for their graceful Spanish costume dance. The little children's fairy play, with Julia Potosky as queen, was dainty in the extreme.

The success of the entertainment was greatly due to Miss Brown and Miss Helbecque, who very kindly took up the training of the children, whilst Miss Clyde, the school teacher, was laid up with la grippe.

Basil Meineruk ably acted the part of Santa Claus, each child receiving a gift off the tree.

Supper was served in the schoolroom, the tables being seasonably decorated with holly and birch and Christmas crackers for favors. The chairman, T. A. Wheildon, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all who had assisted in any way with the arrangements.

Corp. R. Greyson of the 225th battalion, New Westminster, is spending a short leave here.

John Anderson of Trail spent Christmas here on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Anderson. Their son Oscar has joined the 107th regiment, stationed at Bonnington.

Miss H. Clease of Nelson spent the weekend here, the guest of Mrs. T. Marsdon. Ernest Marsdon of Rossland spent Christmas visiting his parents.

APPLEDALE PUPILS AID RED CROSS WORK

The pupils of Appledale school have made a donation of $10.30 to the Red Cross society. The money represented the proceeds of a sale of Christmas gifts.

RECENT RENEWAL OF BIG GERMAN COAL SYNDICATE

BERLIN, Germany.—It was recently announced that the great Rhenish-Westphalian coal syndicate had been renewed for another five years. The syndicate represents the greatest private monopoly in Germany, and the most important, for on it the empire depends for a raw material indispensable to the conduct of its whole economic life. It was this consideration which prompted the imperial authorities, when the contracts binding together the different members of the syndicate were about to expire in August of last year, to insist upon their renewal. Compulsion was threatened unless the step were taken voluntarily by those concerned, with the result that the government's requirements were eventually complied with, while it was also arranged that it should appoint representatives to exercise a certain amount of control over the concern.

The democratic press, and particularly the Frankfurter Zeitung, insisted at the time that this step must merely represent a transition stage, and that eventually the whole mining industry would have to be established on communist lines; and the present announcement of the renewal of the syndicate for another five years, together with all that has intervened in the interval, has led the Frankfort paper to state its case again with even greater emphasis.

In nothing, it insists, is reform in the economic realm in Germany more urgently needed than in the relations of the empire and of the Prussian state to capitalistic industrial cartels and private monopolies. The matter, it says, was pressing before the war, but has become still more so since, for the effect of existing conditions has been to accelerate concentration in every direction, so that giant concern threaten more and more to crush smaller enterprises. In the case in question, it points out, the coal monopoly forms the foundation for the great steel monopoly, which is likewise continually extendings its tentacles throughout the land; hence, thanks to the combined control of coal and iron, the syndicate is easily able to dominate small iron works which therefore, have to buy it at whatever price the syndicate may dictate. Meanwhile, not content with its present position, the syndicate has taken a fresh step toward extending its connections and securing to itself further special advantages by establishing intimate relations between its leaders and the great Atlantic shipping concerns. The Frankfurter Zeitung looks for further developments in this and other directions, and admits that the situation is fraught with enormous possibilities, such as the increase of production and exportation, but it maintains that the national interest in so vast an undertaking is so great that it cannot possibly be allowed to remain in private hands.

The Frankfort paper does not look for much assistance in the matter from the Prussian authorities, however. Neither the Prussian state, the government nor the diet, it maintains, have so far recognized the duties devolving upon them, and it considers that the many steps taken for years past to secure for the state more control over the mining industry have only been so many failures. After having allowed the nation's entire wealth of coal to fall into private hands, it points out, the state established a colliery of its own with a view to competing with the synidcate. It proved a very accommodating competitor, however, for its working methods were much too expensive, and therefore it mattered little to the syndicate whether it remained outside, as it did at first, or became one of its members, as it eventually did. Meanwhile, at neither period did it afford any protection to consumers, but rather to the syndicate, for it was interested itself in seeing that prices were high. All the special privileges the state secured to itself have proved utterly worthless, the Frankfurter Zeitung maintains, and it sees no sign that it will be more successful in the future, despite the fact that it is now to acquire the Hibernia collieries after nearly 10 years' resistance from the private owners, who are relinquishing them at a price which, the paper remarks, will have to be examined by the Prussian diet.

If matters continue to remain thus as far as Prussia is concerned, the empire itself must intervene, the Frankfort paper declares. In any case, it wrote, the empire is concerned with the general problems of cartel politics, and it has borne a special and heavy responsibility with regard to coal for quite a year past, for since the summer of 1915 the coal syndicate has existed at the behest of the empire. At that time a federal council decree was issued providing for a compulsory syndicate in case a voluntary renewal should not be affected. The dissolution of the syndicate was thereby made impossible; the empire has guaranteed its existence by legislation. It thereby guarantees to colliery owners and shareholders their dividends, and it must be its obvious duty to guarantee all other interests as well, namely, the maintenance of the rights of workers and consumers, and of the state itself. A reconstruction of the coal syndicate on a communist-economic basis is necessary . . for the question has against become pressing now that the syndicate has been renewed for another five years in its old form, but with increased power, and with the cooperation of the Prussian state and on the responsibility of the empire.

FREDERICTON OFFICIAL FOUND SHOT—NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

FREDERICTON, N. B., Dec. 28.—Fred St. John Bliss, aged 52, secretary-treasurer of the municipality of York and judge of probate, shot himself through the head this afternoon and is not expected to recover.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BIG FIRE.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PETERBORO, Ont., Dec. 28.—The death of William Walsh at St. Joseph's hospital, brings the total of known dead from the Quaker Oats fire to 21.

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Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 14-19

BELGIAN REPLIES TO MISS HOBHOUSE

Resentment of Refugees Expressed in Letter Written by Madame Carton de Wiart.

LONDON, England—The statements which have appeared under Miss Emily Hobhouse's signature in the Union of Democratic Control and the Glasgow Forward with regard to the destruction of Louvain and the treatment of the Belgian population by German armies, have called forth strong protests in parliament and in the British press. The resentment among the Belgian refugees is very strong and has been expressed in a dignified letter written by Mme. Carton de Wiart to Miss Hobhouse. "We have never asked for pity for our unhappy country," says Madame de Wiart, "but we do demand that she shall have justice. The deeds of the Germans were sufficiently horrible; we condemn unreservedly all exaggeration in the description of them. We should be happy to learn that the devastation of our country is not so great as we have hitherto believed, but between the testimony of our own eyes and of persons who we hold in the highest respect on the one hand, and on the other, the testimony of a person who, though of English nationality, was not ashamed to allow herself to be taken round a part of Belgium by German agents, you cannot feel surprised that we should feel no hesitation in our choice."

An interesting letter also appears in L'Independance Belge from a Belgian who, with his family, lived in Louvain. He says: "The article which has appeared in your name in the Glasgow Forward appears to me to be so mistaken that I feel obliged to reply to it. . . . You have either allowed yourself to be made the mouthpiece of some interested persons or you only saw Louvain very superficially. I lived at Louvain before the war and I was a witness to everything that happened up to Aug. 27, that is to say until two days after the fire began, which lasted eight days. I saw the way in which the Germans burnt the library, for I lived next to it with my family. I will now deal with your statement with regard to a 'few small houses' having been destroyed, and if you really have been in Louvain, which I cannot help doubting, you will honorably recognize that I am correct in my statements. Leaving the station, Place de la Station, you no longer saw a single one of the large houses of three or even four stories which surrounded the square, or those facing the station between the Rue de la Station and that of Diest. You entered the town by the former street which is a kilometer in length and which was one of the most flourishing and one of the handsomest of the city's arteries. You saw there a dozen or so good houses occupied by the Germans. These houses were small when compared with those which have been destroyed.

"The American school had a facade 30 metres in width and the smallest house in the street was eight metres wide. When you reached the Place du People you did not find a single house which had not been destroyed, and when you returned to the Grand Place de la rue du Tribunal you must certainly have noticed that the Palais de Justice was no longer standing. When you reached the Grand Place you must certainly have seen that some great building had been destroyed. It was the Table Ronde, a vast hall capable of holding 5000 people. . . . You must have seen fro mthe Rue de la Station the Rue de Tirlemont, the left side of which for a distance of 500 metres, as far as the barracks, has disappeared altogether. The Vieux Marche which you must have seen, since you speak of the library, has only four houses left in the right hand corner, besides the College des Josephitees. Here alone 100 houses or so have disappeared. Did you go to the Rue de Namur behind the library buildings? There are about fifty houses razed to the ground in that quarter alone. The Rue de Paris, near the Rue de Bruxelles, has also disappeared and did you not remark the spectacle of the ruins, which extend for a length of about six hundred meters? . . . I come now to what you evidently refer to as 'small houses.' You mean the Rue aux Tripes. You must know that in that street, before the invasion, there were firms which can only be described as gold mines, and that not a vestige of them is left today. If you had gone along the Diest and the Tervueren roads, and the old Brussels road, which runs in the direction of Cortenberghe, I am quite convinced that you would not be trying today to minimize the barbarity of the Germans."

SEEK TO GET WORK FOR MEN IN SERVICE

Arrangements to provide employment to soldiers and marines in the army and navy service and the enlisted men in the coast guard and marine corps upon their release from service, and return to their respective homes are being made by the United States employment service, as an additional feature of the free employment service operated by the department of labor.

Blanks are supplied to the men retiring from service upon which the enlisted man indicates what class of labor is wanted and the town or city in which he desires to work. The employment bureau's officer then mails this blank to the employment office nearest to the place the individual has selected and the officers of that employment office use their best endeavors to secure employment for him.

Statistics show the growth of the bureau to be large. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, employment was secured for 11,871 wage-earners; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 the number was 75,196, and the returns to date for the fiscal year indicate that the total will reach nearly 200,000, according to officials of the service at Washington. These figures include the work of the entire service throughout this country.

The primary object of the system is to secure work for the unemployed without regard to what public agency does the actual placement. The main desire has been to aid and supplement the work of the states and municipalities in this regard. The system provides for cooperation with state and city agencies wherever possible and also with private organizations that are sympathetic with the plans of the department.

The department of labor is cooperating, when occasion therefore arises, with four other executive departments of the government, namely, the post office department, departments of agriculture, interior and commerce. Each postmaster in the United States, except in cities where there exists an office of the employment service, is authorized by the post office department to fix a period of time in each working day to devote to employment matters, this practically adding to the active operation of the United States employment offices nearly 60,000 offices without any additional cost of administration.

WILL IRRIGATE WASTE LAND IN PHILLIPINES

MANILA, P. I.—The extensive waste lands now found in most parts of the Mountain Province, especially in the districts of Apayao and Kalinga, will soon be transformed into valuable land if the irrigation projects now in contemplation by the bureau of public works authorities materialize, says the Times. According to R. S. Shoemaker, district engineer of the bureau, stationed at Lepanto Bontoc, irrigation facilities are now planned, the work beginning next year in the province of Lepanto Bontoc, and later to extend over the Mountain province.

The district engineer, who is now in Manila for a conference with the director of public works, waxed eloquent in his explanation of the necessity and importance of irrigation projects that should be started at once in the Mountain province.

"The Igorots are in general busy, thrifty and industrious people and they are now taking extensively to the farm," he said. "The difficulty there now is in providing good lands for cultivation by the Igorots. Extensive waste lands are to be found every where in the province, but at present they are good for nothing, due to the lack of irrigation. With the projects we expect to execute very soon, we hope to open up these lands and foster the farming industry of the mountain people."

Mr. Shoemaker went on to state that the irrigation projects will first be installed on a small scale, but that provisions will be made so that there will be no difficulty in their being greatly extended later as the demand for them grows and funds are made available for their extension.

In addition to irrigation projects, according to the district engineer, the public works program for the Mountain province for the coming year will also include the construction of the extension of the main road to Cabugao. This highway, he added, will open up large portions of the Apayao district.

EDITOR OF CORNHILL DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reginald John Smith, head of a London publishing house and editor of the Cornhill Magazine, is dead in London. He was 59 years old.

COL. M'LEOD ILL.

(By Canadian Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Col. H. F. McLeod, commanding at Shorncliffe, is ill with pneumonia.

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SEVERAL QUALITIES IN FLANNELETTE AND ALL-WOOL BLANKETS AND COTTON AND DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS—SEE OUR STOCK

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News of Sport

TAYLOR IS KEEN ON PLAYING THIS YEAR

Famous Player of Pacific Coast Hockey League Has Recovered from Critical Illness

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 28.—Fred "Cyclone" Taylor, the famous all-round player of the Pacific Coast hockey league, who was operated on for appendicitis recently and who has now recovered, stated tonight that he may play again with the Vancouver Millionaires before this season closes.

Taylor was under the knife on Dec. 11, and owing to the fact that he was in excellent physical condition, he made a speedy recovery, being discharged from the hospital Dec. 27. He is now recuperating at his home and this evening said that he was anxious to get back in the game.

"When will you play hockey again, or have you retired for good," he was asked.

"Yes, I will play again," replied the "Cyclone." "I certainly don't think I'm going to retire yet."

"Will you play again this season?"

"I'd like to," answered Taylor, who intimated that the two weeks' confinement had bored him and he was anxious to get back on the ice and into the fray again.

VICTORIAS DEFEATED 214TH BATTALION AT REGINA

REGINA, Sask., Dec. 28.—The Victorias defeated the 214th battalion hockey team here tonight in a fine game of hockey, the score being 4 to 1.

Hockey

Opening Game of the Kootenay-Boundary Hockey League

MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1917, 2:30 P. M.
PHOENIX VS. NELSON

Admission .....50c and 25c

FREE SKATING AFTER THE GAME.

Curlers--Attention

General meeting of the Nelson club will be held at 7:30 o'clock tonight at rink to choose skips.

$25,000 OFFERED FOR GIBBONS-D'ARCY FIGHT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—Harry Sherman, local boxing promoter, today offered a purse of $25,000 for a 10-round boxing contest between Mike Gibbons of St. Paul and Les D'Arcy of Australia, the fight to be staged in either Minneapolis or St. Paul. The winner would receive 75 per cent and the loser 25 per cent of the purse. Four of the leading boxing experts of the country would act as judges, and the fighters would abide by their decision in case neither man had a marked advantage.

TWO REFEREES MAY BE GOT FOR MATCH

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—It is officially announced that in view of the supposed ill-feeling existing between the Torontos and the 228th battalion hockey teams, the appointment of two referees may be made by President Robinson for the first match of those teams in Toronto.

PILGRIMS SNATCH VICTORY FROM 229TH BATTALION

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SASKATOON, Dec. 28.—The Pilgrims, by stepping out in the first two periods came away with the big end of a 2 to 1 score against the 229th battalion hockey team of Moose Jaw tonight. The game was clean and fast.

217th BATTALION BEATS 210th IN FAST HOCKEY GAME

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MOOSE JAW, Dec. 28.—The 217th battalion hockey team defeated the 210th battalion team of this city in a fast game of hockey tonight by a score of 6 to 5. The game was very even throughout and the winning goal was not scored until near the end of the last period.

AT THE THEATRES.

The Gem.

In order that the children may have something to particularly interest them on Saturday, the Gem theatre management has secured the first circus serial, "Peg o' the Ring." The first instalment of this interesting story will be shown on Saturday afternoon and evening and each succeeding Saturday until finished. While this serial will appeal more strongly to younger people, it is yet of sufficient weight to interest the grown up boys and girls.

LIBERALS CHOOSE MITCHELL

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WEYBURN, Sask., Dec. 28.—Dr. R. M. Mitchell, sitting member for Weyburn in the Saskatchewan legislature, was the unanimous choice of a Liberal convention in this constituency held here this evening.

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FOR INSTANCE:

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Regular $225.00. Reduced to $180.00

PERSIAN LAMB, RED FOX, MARTEN, BEAVER, ERMINE, BLACK WOLF—REDUCED ACCORDINGLY

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WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF
TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS AND FOWL
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ORDER NOW

FULL STOCK OF FRESH FISH, SHELL FISH, OYSTERS AND CRANBERRIES

Phone 32

P. Burns & Co., Ltd.

AT THE GEM TO DAY AND SATURDAY

DISCUSSES OPERATIONS ON RUMANIAN FRONT

LONDON, England—The hills and valleys of Transylvania now have been cleared of Rumanian troops, and von Falkenhayn in conjunction with von Mackensen in the Dobruja is endeavoring to carry out that strategic stroke in the east which has been described as the most remarkable since the Marne. Recalling the position at the time of von Hindenberg's appointment as chief-of-staff and commander in chief, it is surprising that so many well-informed people should have had any doubts at all as to what would follow. The entry of Rumania threatened the elimination of Bulgaria, the overthrow of Turkey and the whole Berlin-Bagdad scheme. Following upon that it threatened the existence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the position of Germany's forces in the east and with them all the hopes of Germany which settle on Poland. The western powers had shown themselves capable at first of resisting Germany's maximum effort in the west—at Verdun—and secondly of initiating a very great and menacing counter-offensive themselves.

Moreover—and this at least was not generally recognized among the entente allies—while the entry of Rumania offered bright prospects to the entente, assuming Generals Brussiloff and Sarrail were in a position to take advantage of it, it opened almost equally bright prospects to Germany if she could scrape together a new and adequate force—as she has now done from those parts of the front where "General Autumn" has made campaigning difficult, from her reserves in the interior, and by extending the expedient of taking regiments from existing divisions and forming fresh divisions with their full quota of artillery—a process which has provided von Hindenberg with entirely new if more unwieldly armies. The prospects opened up to Germany were the securing, by the overrunning of Rumania, of stocks of arms and petrol which would immensely relieve the shortage within the central empires and of a fresh harvest field for the future, the maintenance of the open road to Constantinople, the turning of the Russian left, and the termination of the war of positions. As the menace of Rumania threatened all of Germany's allies simultaneously and as things had not been going well with the central powers an effort to meet the new danger and restore confidence was absolutely imposed upon Germany. When, in face of all this, a general was appointed to supreme command whose military interests and experience were associated with the east and who was known to be in general agreement with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's eastern policy, it was obvious what would follow.

Possibly the only surprise to those critics who correctly forecasted both the direction and force of von Hindenburg's blow was the fact that the victor of Tannenberg did not endeavor to shorten his lines in the west. Now von Hindenburg has declared that he has not, and never had any such intention and that the allies cannot break through in the west in 30 years. Whatever may be said as to the prophecy, the declaration may be accepted, for von Hindenburg has a way of meaning some of the things that he says. Did he not say that the position would remain difficult for him in September but in October things would go much better? They have certainly done so. One can assume then, that von Hindenburg feels that he can maintain himself in the west meantime, despite the continuance of the Somme offensive and such strokes as that of General Nivelle and Mangin at Verdun. Even in these closing weeks of October the heavy rains have greatly handicapped Generals Haig and Foc and as the year draws to a close the allies' offensive will proceed under increasing difficulties. And it must be remembered that a retirement in the west by the Germans would only be induced by the imminent possibility of an actual breaking of their lines.

These lines, as is well known, are everywhere enormously strong and they represent the work of Germany's most skilled engineers, they are the product of two years' incessant labor. Behind them is an elaborate system of cross-communications making it possible to draw strength from other parts of the front to the threatened sector. These positions, it is true, great as they are, have been proved wholly inadequate to withstand against the blow of the women in the munition factories of France and England, and if the allies were in a position to undertake an offensive on every part of the front at once they would melt away under the fire of their guns. But the allies are still confined to the frontal attack at a selected point, or at one or two points at the most, the German positions can not be turned and are heavily manned and the Germans will only evacuate those position from which they are driven by the guns. Thanks to the excellence of their communications, the Germans are still able to improvise fresh positions just a little quicker than the allies can bring up the guns for a fresh blasting of their lines. The German lines in France, in fact, are a very stiff problem, but it should never be forgotten that the French-British staffs are well aware of the difficulties and that they deliberately choose to follow the Napoleonic maxim to crush the enemy in the area of his greatest strength.

Rumania's difficulties and the momentary slowing down of the Somme offensive have brought out in the sections of the entente press which have always been preoccupied with the east, the old arguments in favor of the Balkans as the decisive theatre. Whether the "easterners" or the "westerners" are right may be determined by the course of events. Whether or not Rumania has been adequately supported, his story will, perhaps, also reveal, but the tendency to assume that von Hindenburg's strategy must inevitably succeed against Rumania is unwise. When Austria had apparently placed Italy in extremis, Russia swept forward into Galicia and the Bukowina. When Verdun was seemingly reeling came the great advance on the Somme. Since von Hindenburg began his Rumanian adventure his attention has twice been distracted, once to the armies of the restless Brussiloff and once again at Verdun. There is no escaping from the conclusion that von Hindenburg cannot now concentrate at any one point without weakening himself elsewhere, and the entente may be depended upon to search out these weak places. Moreover the Germans cannot draw without limit from the man-power of their Turkish allies.

The Turks—and in this they can count on German approval—dare not weaken themselves too much in Mesopotamia or for a moment risk Bagdad. Neither can they, even in winter as last year's events proved, leave the Russians in Armenia to their own devices. They may not entirely "combout" Asia Minor. If they draw on their forces menacing Egypt they set free the British army there. They are already lending their aid in Galicia in the interior. As for the Germans, if they draw troops from the Russian front to Translyvania they leave it open to the Russians to do the same, and already the Czar's forces are extending themselves from Dorna Watra to the Vulkan pass. These considerations do not determine the balance of forces in the new war theatre, but they check the tendency to jump to extreme conclusions, and as to the actual German concentration one may note the conclusion of some military experts that, allowing for every sort of "combing out", the forces of the central powers—Turks, Germans and Bulgarians—over against Rumania, do not greatly, if at all, exceed those of King Ferdinand himself. Especially in this theatre the Germans will place much reliance on guns.

HOW THE DOGS FIGHT FOR THE FRENCH ARMY

In ancient times warriors trained their dogs to fight for them and the dogs of the English, progenitors of the modern mastiff and bulldog, won fame for the savageness with which they would attack enemies. In the present war the old phrase of letting slip the dogs of war has a meaning that has been dormant for many centuries. The dogs are fighting in this war as they have not fought in modern or mediaeval times. The French particularly place great reliance upon them. Dogs have won what millions of brave soldiers have failed to win, namely, official mention in despatches. Time and time again the trained dogs of the French armies have given warning of attacks which might well have proved successful but for their vigilance; they have rescued the wounded; they have carried messages that could be transmitted by no other means. They are reckoned an invaluable adjunct of the French army. Societies have been formed to breed and train dogs for war service. Already one of them has sent forward 3000 dogs for the army. The number is increasing as their importance is becoming more generally recognized.

Spies and Scouts

The dog as an assistant of the Red Cross work was recognized long ago. The St. Bernards were trained to seek through the snow for perishing travelers, and this instinct was easily diverted for searching for wounded men in time of war. All armies have taken advantage of this tracking instinct, which is possessed in a greater or less degree by all dogs; but never before have dogs been used as spies and scouts to give timely warning of the approach of an enemy. In the past few years the training of police dogs, mostly brought from Belgium, France and Germany, hinted at unsuspected uses to which dogs might be put. Since the war began the police dogs of France have had another storey built upon their intelligence. They have been taught to scent from afar the approach of strangers, for while to a French soldier a German is an enemy, to a dog, we may suppose, he is merely a stranger. This watch-dog instinct is common. Any ordinary dog will bark at night if he notes anything unusual. The French war dogs do not bark—they merely bristle. They are silent registers of the proximity of the foe, and since trench raiding and surprise forays at night have become such an important factor in the struggle, the dogs that frustrate them have become equally important.

Mentioned in Despatches

From excerpts compiled by Sterling Heilig, French correspondent of the Washington Star, the following official records are submitted:

So perished faithful Follette, No. 11 B., of the same 10th army kennels and to rolling drums, behind the front, they read her record to the poilus:

"Follette, No. 11 B. —— on Sept. 27 accomplished a distance of one mile under curtain fire; wounded, she continued her mission successfully, and died five days later."

So the dog roll of honor goes on.

Happily, it is not usual at all for the valuable animals to be killed, and, after the names of the martyrs follows the list of living canine heroes. Like this:

"Hector, No. 23, B. ——. At the farm of Bois-Brules, where it was believed the enemy lay hidden, no patrol dared venture. A dog and a man started for it by night. Hector No. 23, B., went twenty yards in front of the poilu. Approaching the farm, he gave no sign of worry and continued. The place was uninhabited. Our telegraphists hastily took charge and at dawn were able to examine the positions. Two telephone calls and an important enemy redoubt was reduced to splinters by our artillery without having been able to reply."

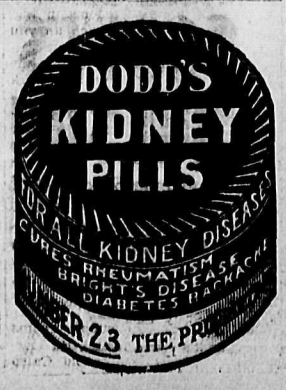
Another dog sentinel.

"Titine, No. 17, B. ——. In the Vosges, a battalion of foot chasseurs of the 7th army had been loaned, as sentinel, one of our particularly intelligent dogs, Titine, No. 17, B. In her first week she saved two sentinels, and in a month, eleven, by count, each case having received timely warning from her, of an actual attack which was escaped. She lost no sentinel. This in a particularly dangerous region, where the battalion, previously without dogs, had lost up to as high as seven sentinels in three days."

Training the Dogs

To train a dog to give warning of the approach of a stranger is not a difficult task and there are no lack of these dogs in the French army. They recognize every person in a French uniform as a friend, everyone not thus clothed as an enemy. Greater intelligence and devotion are required of the liason dogs, thus called because they constitute the link between various units. It is their business to carry messages from one battalion or one army to another when all other means of communication fail. They have to pass curtains of fire, to brave machine guns and every other danger to carry vital messages. Just how these dogs are trained is a secret, but the principle upon which the training is founded is the love of a dog for his master, the determination of a dog to find his master at whatever risk. The master, we may assume, is in one battalion and the dog is taken to another. When he is released with his message his sole desire is to find his master, and shells do not daunt him in his search. Thus the news gets through, and thus has been communicated some of the most vital messages despatched along the French front in the past year.

The dogs used for sentinel and liaison duty are of a breed not familiar to bench shows. They are a native French shepherd dog, something like a short-haired coilie, but naturally savage and quarrelsome. In parts of France they have been bred for hundreds of years, scientifically selected for their intelligence and their hardihood, and naturally they have reverted in many characteristics to the original wild dog or "husky," with pointed snouts and prick ears. There are hundreds of thousands of such dogs in France. Societies have been formed to collect them and to single out the most intelligent and most fearless for the work required. Never eminent as dog breeders, the French have always been good trainers of animals, and behind the lines they have established veritable training schools where dogs are "broke to the business of war" and prepared for service along the front trenches and the listening posts. They have saved thousands of lives with comparatively few casualties, although they have displayed a disregard for pain and danger only surpassed by that of the French soldiers.



KENTUCKY OIL WELLS YIELDING FAIR RETURNS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Barbourville says: In the late petroleum operation the Tennessee side has figured with some completions of importance. Two strikes in Scott county, located in the Glen Mary district, several miles south of the old Oneida pool, are producing around 40 barrels each This southern extension of the Oneida pool, following the failure to extend the productive limits of the older districts, is creating quite a flurry to the trade and many operators are going to the new field. Half a dozen new wells have been started. A large acreage in Scott and Morgan counties is under lease, with preparations under way for a large amount of additional testings. The old companies in this field were bought out during the week by a Chicago syndicate, which holds 40,000 acres in the two counties south of the Cumberland river. Half a dozen other concerns are arranging to take in drilling apparatus. Operators hope to develop a sufficiently profitable pool to justify a southern extension of the Kentucky pipe lines.

A number of Kentucky border counties, contigious to the Tennessee line, are coming to the front in production at a rapid rate. The centre of activity is Allan county which is remote from Kentucky pipe-line connection, a field distinct from other developed regions of the state. Returns from new work are somewhat meagre, but reports came in of two recent completions making in excess of 100 barrels each, with half a dozen additional strikes producing from five to twenty barrels. Difficulty of marketing production is the most serious obstacle to development in that field at the present. Tank car transportation to a Nashville refinery has been the only outlet for the field's production, which now amounts to 10,000 or 12,000 barrels monthly, being unable to ship out all their yield. Storage is now exhausted. Companies are hopeful of an early pipe-line extension to the field, either north from Nashville or south from the Kentucky trunk lines. New contracts in Allen county call for the drilling of 75 wells in the aggregate.

Knox and Whitely counties, close to the Tennessee line are rapidly developing a production. Other counties of lower Kentucky figuring in activity include Wayne, McCreary, Metcalf, Barren, Russell and Simpson.

Interest is created by the announcement that the Standard Oil company of Kentucky, a marketing company, will establish a refinery at Louisville.

George H. Pownall, president of the institute of bankers, died suddenly in London at the age of 67 years. He was formerly manager of William Deacon's Bank, Limited, and was a prominent writer on financial subjects since the opening of the war.

Town Solicitor Gross of Welland, has given notice of application to the legislature for a special act annexing to the town of Welland the large factory section in Crownland township.

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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 provision of the postal laws to have letters addressed to initials only; therefore any advertiser desirous of concealing his or her identity 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 reject any copy submitted for publication.

SITUATIONS VACANT—MALE.

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—W. Parker, 309 Baker St., Phone 283.

WANTED—Stopers, $4.50; coal miners, shingle sawyer; waiters and waitresses; woman for housework, $30.

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—At the Home private hospital, a clean, willing girl for kitchen work; no washing. (4568)

WANTED—Waitresses or waiters for dinner January 1, 1917, 5:30 to 9:30. Wages $3.00. Apply Hume hotel. (4574)

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SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

WOMAN COOK wishes position in camp. Husband as helper, or other work. Box 4580, Daily News. (4580)

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TEACHERS WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY required in private school for elementary teaching and supervision. Certificate not essential. Experience in boarding school desirable. Salary $20 a month resident. Box 4548, Daily News (4548)

TEACHER WANTED—For Kingsgate public school. Salary $75.00 Apply Secretary, Kingsgate public school. (4549)

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mentges newspaper folder; folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages; in first class condition. Snap for cash The Daily News, Nelson. (678)

FOR SALE—Dry cedar, $5.00 per cord. Splendid green wood, $6.00 per cord. Apply S. P. Pond, 208 Mines Road. (4573)

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—The library of the late Sheriff Tuck, which is one of the most select in the province, containing more than fifteen hundred volumes of the world's best literature. An unusual opportunity for a city, community or individual. Apply to box 4117, Daily News. (4117)

FOR SALE—Short wood and cordwood. Apply J. Reid, Fairview, phone 475-L. (4583)

FOR SALE—Edison Dictograph, complete; electric power. Apply to Daily News business office. (654)

FOR SALE—Automobile, five passenger, model 42 Oakland in first class running order. A snap for some one if sold before new model cars arrive. Nelson Transfer. (4515)

FOR SALE—Shaving machine for Edison records. Box 685, Daily News.

FOR SALE—First class microscope; almost new; one of the best makes. $90. Box 511, Daily News. (511)

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

LIVESTOCK.

BELGIAN HARES; breeding stock a specialty. Rose, Balfour. (4563)

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

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

FOR RENT—Suites of furnished housekeeping rooms in Annable block. Enquire room 32. (4433)

FOR RENT—To lady, warm furnished room. Apply Mrs. Dancy, 411 Cedar street. (4577)

K.W.C. BLOCK—Housekeeping suites and rooms for rent. Terms moderate. A. Macdonald & Co. (4434)

FURNISHED SUITES for rent. Apply Herr apartments. (4435)

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

WANTED.

WANTED—Pears and apples. Nelson Jam factory. (4436)

WANTED—Will pay cash for good No. 1 potatoes. J. A. McDonald, Nelson. (4437)

WANTED—We will contract our lumber hauling this winter at $1.25 per thousand from mill to Taghum. A splendid, easy four-mile road. Mill will cut upward of twenty thousand per day. A. G. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C. (4518)

WANTED—At once, light rowboat. One with a light back engine preferred. Give price and full particulars in first letter. W. Jacobs, New Denver, B.C. (4579)

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

THE NEAL INSTITUTE.

The Neal treatment in just 3 days relieves them entirely of the necessity of drinking for any cause; the desire and craving gone. Write Cranbrook Neal Institute.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—For immediate delivery, complete shingle mill for logs or bolts. Address the Lindsley Bros Company, Spokane, Wash., or Nelson, B. C. (4474)

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

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

D. J. ROBERTSON, F. D. D. & E., 303 Victoria St., phone 292; night phone, 157-L.

VACUUM & CHIMNEY CLEANING

CARPETS, windows and chimneys cleaned. Nelson Vacuum & Window Cleaning Co., phone 18, City Cab Co. Vacuum machines for hire.

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 23.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

ASSAYERS.

E. W. WIDDOWSON, box A-1108, Nelson, B.C. Standard western charges.

SECOND HAND DEALERS.

THE ARK pays cash for second hand furniture, stoves; 606 Vernon.

LODGE NOTICES.

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

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.

A. L. McCULLOCH,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Baker St., Nelson, B.C.

TAYLOR & DUBAR.
Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Accountants, Auditors, Assignees, Estates managed; 602 Baker St. Phone 254.

MUSIC.

MISS HELEN MOHR,
Teacher of Music, Pianoforte and Theory.
Phone 373R Oak St., Fairview.

DANCING.

MISS GLADYS ATTREE will be in the city until the 1st January, after which she will be at Lethbridge and Calgary. Anyone in Nelson wishing to learn this winter should immediately arrange private lessons. For terms write P. O. Box 304.

PATENTS.

BABCOCK & SONS, Registered Attorneys. Estab. 1877. Formerly patent office examiner. Master of Patent Laws. Book, "Patent Protection," free; 99 St. James St., Montreal. Branches: Ottawa and Washington.

ACCOUNTANTS.

W. H. FALDING,
Public Accountant, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Rossland, B.C.

MATERNITY NURSES.

MRS. BLACKWELL, Certificated Maternity Nurse, 524 Latimer street.

MESSENGERS.

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

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

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Between Mason & Risch store and postoffice on Ward street, bunch of keys on chain key ring. Finder please return to Singer Sewing Machine shop, 513 Ward street and receive reward. (4586)

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY—Old false teeth, sound or broken, on vulcanite; also crown and bridge work, or metal plates in any condition; best possible prices paid in Canada. Send any you have to J. Dunstone, 1459 Georgia street, city Vancouver, B.C. Cash sent by return mail. (4419)

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

Get your skates hollow ground at J. Will's, 510 Josephine, St. (4551)

Skating every afternoon and evening at the rink. (4547)

Mrs. Sherlock, teacher of pianoforte and theory. Patenaude Block, Phone 478. (4575)

See Francis Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "The Wall Between," at the Starland tomorrow. (4585)

Club hotel for best draught beer and porter, always fresh; big schooner 10c. Bottled beer and ported, 25c. Rates, $1 and $1.25 per day. (4438)

CARD OF THANKS.

The Athletic association of the Nelson high school takes this opportunity of thanking the management of the Gem theatre, all those taking part in the entertainment and the public who contributed so generously toward the gymnasium fund. (4584)

HINDOOS AIR TROUBLES IN CITY POLICE COURT

Ram Kakha, a Hindoo, charged two fellow countrymen in the police court yesterday with stealing $40 from him Christmas night during a fight, which occurred in the alley below Baker street between Hall and Hendryx streets. Upon being questioned by James O'Shea, who appeared for the defense, Ram Kakha admitted that he might possibly have lost the money and the case was therefore dismissed.

Then plaintiff became defendant, and faced a charge of being drunk and disorderly the night of the fight. The evidence was clear and the conviction swift. A fine of $12.25 was imposed and paid.

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER IN CONFERENCE

Facts About Shortage of Paper Presented by Trade Commission—Distribution Plan for Consideration

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Paper manufacturers here for the resumption tomorrow of the federal trade commission's hearings in its news print paper investigation were called in conference today by the commission to discuss certain phases of the situation. It is understood the commission presented facts it has gathered regarding the question of a shortage and of prices.

Tomorrow at the open hearing the commission will present information uncovered by its investigators concerning production possibilities and profits in paper making. A distribution plan that is being considered by the commission also, it is expected, will be taken up again with the manufacturers and publishers.

Speaking at East Nipissing Liberal convention, Charles Bowman, M.P.P., severely criticized the Ontario government's responsibility for last summer's forest fires in northern Ontario.

F. E. Elliott, Listowel, has received word of his appointment as license inspector for the county of Perth, in succession to R. T. Kemp, who resigned.

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 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for 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 subdivisions 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.

HALL CAINE DESCRIBES BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK

LONDON, England—We can never be sufficiently grateful for what the great towns of the country have done toward the output of munitions. But it is only as it should be that London, which is the soul of the Empire, is its right arm also. Let us try to form an idea what the women of the metropolis are doing for the war by making (with the approval of Mr. Montague, the minister of munitions) a rapid tour of some of the factories which feed the great arsenal of Woolwich. Only an imperfect survey is possible, for a tour like this is sufficient to show that in point of size London is the greatest city of the modern or perhaps of the ancient world, compared with which Carthage was probably a village, and Athens a suburb, and even old Rome not much bigger than Battersea.

We will begin at 7 in the evening at the gates of Woolwich where the workers are changing shift. Seventy thousand of them of both sexes are passing in and out in two great streams, like the Rhone and the Soane at Lyons, one quiet and of equal speed, the other (the outgoing one) loud and urgent. The female workers, now in their outdoor costumes, are recognizable as the women we see in the streets, many of them apparently recruited from domestic service, but not a few of them out of offices and shops. In crossing the river we find the streets crowded with women. The electric cars, like long trains, are full of them. Some are returning to their homes, others are going to their work.

The factories working in cooperation with Woolwich have many forms of industry, and the first we call at is largely, though not exclusively, occupied in the making of cartridges. It is an immense place, covering an area of 20 acres and employing more than 5000 girls. You are perhaps surprised to see that paper plays an important part in the making of a shell. Large numbers of the girls are working a machine that rolls paper into hard oblong tubes, some for use as cartridges, others as shell linings to receive the explosive.

Here is a young girl examining caps. Out of a boxful on the bench before her she scoops up as many as will drop into the holes of a small tray which is perforated like a colander. Then with a needle she flicks off, faster than the eye can follow her, the caps that have a scratch, a dot, a dint or such other defect that might prevent percussion. She works by the piece, receiving fivepence for each boxful. So small is the cap, and so buried it will presently be in the brass top of the cartridge, that if she scamps her work nobody may ever know—nobody except the soldier at the front, when he is, perhaps, face to face with the enemy and finds his rifle fail him after he has pulled the trigger. But the girl knows that, and she knows too, that the soldier who may fall at the next instant under the enemy's more certain weapon may be her own brother or sweetheart.

The next factory we call at is engaged in the making of shot. It is practically an open air industry for the doors of the tent is thrown wide, the heat being great within. In long rows of vats that are like huge kitchen coppers, women are boiling lead and pouring it into the shell molds.

Our next call is at a filing factory which has points of difference from the danger zone already described. It occupies a broad expanse of waste ground that used to be employed long ago, I think, as a pleasure resort. Over the darkened ground—darker than ever on this somewhat dank and misty night—the wraithlike figures of the girls in their overalls are moving too and fro. Inside one of the open-mouthed sheds a dozen girls are filling the paper like containers with explosives. At the end of the shed there is a caldron about five feet square, full of reddish brown liquid, which is kept hot and seething by steam pipes beneath. One of the girls is stirring the sinister mess, while others come to her from time to time for supplies in a kind of two-handled kettle, from which they pour the liquid into the containers that stand upright in aluminum molds on a long low table. All the girls wear overalls and asbestos gloves, and some wear respirators, but most of them disregard the latter precaution, so indifferent are they to thoughts of danger.

We have a long drive to our next place of call, but the scene at the end is worth the journey. It is a factory for the making of the wooden boxes that carry the shells to the front. All the joiners are girls. They are working the hand saw, the circular saw, the handplane, and are mortising and hammering the boxes into shape and splincing up their thick rope handles. Never was there a brighter scene. The girls seem to have the sense of doing big things with a blow and a swing—not thinking with feminine trifles. They love their work.

Our way to the next factory lies along a road that borders one of the sinuous reaches of the Thames, past the docks for the ships that bring foreign cattle. It is growing late and the night air is misty and damp. We can scarcely see the waters of the river, though we can hear their wash as they run past the wharf-head to the sea. But we can plainly descry the dark outlines of a line of barges which are being tugged at a long range upstream. These spectre-like shapes are ammunition boats carrying the filled charges that are to be put into the shells at Woolwich. They bear a signal, often changed, but always known to the initiated, warning other craft to keep clear.

It is a factory of a new kind we come to next. Not one vast chamber but a number of small rooms in big, naked, unhomely houses, such as you may have seen in some of the meaner towns of Galicia where, before the war, people seemed to live and work in herds. The girls here are seamstresses and many of them are plainly of Polish-Jewish origin. Their work is to make batiste bags (like elongated fingerstalls of rubberized cotton) that are put into the shells and also the gas masks which the men now carry at the front.

Our way is now westward, past one of the great London hospitals, and through the dark zone of the city which, thronged with millions by day, is nearly deserted during the night. It is 11 o'clock by this time, the theatres are emptying, the supper rooms are filling, and London, with its lowered lights, is looking like old Cairo under its dark mantle of night, with the difference that taxis are hooting through the principal thoroughfares, and in the silence of some of the narrower streets which flank the great railway stations, lines of ambulance wagons are waiting for their nightly toll of our wounded from the front.

The first factory we visit in the western area was formerly a motor factory. Its long garage is now half full of taxis which are now lying up, but its workshops are busy. They are chiefly occupied with the manufacture of the larger sized shells, and are especially interesting as showing men and women working together. In a huge shop, which is pulsing and throbbing with machinery, 750 of them are face to face or side by side. It is a stirring sight. The women are generally of larger build than we have seen before. The men are of a big type too, for the work here wants strength. Constant intercourse at work appears to have given the men a high opinion of women, of their steadiness and power to endure. In like manner the women seem to have come to a good understanding with the men, their helpfulness and unselfishness when at work. It looks like a brave fellowship, and one hopes that long after the war it may continue to be a living reality.

But here allow me to strike a note of warring. As in the march of humanity (or is it inhumanity) the swords of modern warfare are generally shells, and shells are heavy bodies, it is impossible that women should make them without the help of men. Look for example, at these two lathes standing back to back. A man and woman work them in partnership, the man receiving five-eights of the piece-work pay and the woman three-eights. They are roughing or drilling six-inch shells. First the man lifts the shell into its place in one of the two machines, leaves the woman to watch it, and then crosses to the other machine, lifts another shell into its place and stands by it himself. When the woman's shell has been roughed out or drilled she calls to the man, and he returns to it, lifts it off and substitutes another, while she, perhaps, takes her partner's place at his lathe. Each of these six-inch shells weighs something like a hundred weight. Attending to two machines, the woman's and his own, the man fixes and removes about 100 of them twice in the course of his 12-hour shift. Thus he has lifted ten tons a day. And if he works on Sunday also, 70 tons a week.

There are thousands of such men in the munition factories. I am not concerned about who they are, whether they are of military age, or what brought them to the workshops. That is their business, not mine, and not even, I think, the state's.

The last of our visits to the munition factories of the London area is in a colossal place, whereof a portion was previously engaged in the manufacture of a musical instrument. We find vast numbers of women in the workshops here, chiefly occupied in the making of fuses. It is a delicate job in which an error of a thousandth of an inch is enough to scrap the work. The lathes are carefully set so that errors may not occur, but the machine has never yet been made that is fool proof. There is an inspection bench with lines of examiners from Woolwich, but the worker is well aware that in the last resort much must necessarily be left to her own conscience. She knows too, that a faulty fuse may mean the blowing out of a breech-block and the wounding or the killing, not of the enemy's men, but our own.

ELECTRIC TRACTION PLAN FOR EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH Scotland—A report on the possible adoption of a system of electric traction in Edinburgh has been prepared by Messrs. J. A. Brodie Liverpool; J. B. Hamilton, Leeds, and A. Hasburg Campbell, the burgh engineer. Electric traction by overhead conduit, surface system, self-propelled cars by petrol and petrol electric and electric battery car and motor car and motor busses are shown to be possible in the report.

It is pointed out that overhead wires are no innovation, and that cities like York and Chester and pleasure resorts such as Bournemouth and Southport, have adopted the system with good results, and that, it is thought, would be the experience of Edinburgh. As applied to the city, it is estimated that the cost of installation of the overhead system, restricted to the existing tramway routes, would be £400,000, in respect of street work only, that is for permanent way and electrical equipment of the tramway. The cost of installation would be somewhat reduced by the value of the existing cable system. The cost of installation of the conduit system, restricted to the existing cable routes, would be £850,000 in respect of street work only.

In regard to the self-propelled car, it is thought that it would not prove a satisfactory or an economic service for the entire city. Again, in regard to the motor bus, it might become a serviceable and suitable auxiliary to the tramway system. The compilers of the report do not think it advisable or necessary to retain the cable for any route in the city. The electric overhead system of traction, concludes the report, offers the best, most reliable, convenient, and economical solution of the transit requirements of the city and suburbs.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

The floor covering surprise of the year—

CONGOLEUM RUGS

Beautiful Patterns for Every Room in Your Home

Have You Seen These Wonderful, Washable Rugs?

Just step into our store and see the wonderful line of Congoleum Art-Rugs now being displayed. We have brought the greatest floor covering values in the country to town—to you.

Congoleum Art-Rugs are everything you want in a floor covering. They are beautiful in coloring and design. They are durable. They are waterproof and sanitary.

You can wash all Congoleum Rugs with soap and water and a mop. You don't have to beat them. And dust cannot get under them because they do not curl or "kick up" at the edges. Do you wonder that these rugs are taking the women of America by storm?

And don't worry about the prices. They are so low you would hardly believe us if we told you. Any size you need is here and every one a bargain. Don't miss this chance.

Get it at The Bay

GIVE HER ONE OF THESE RUGS FOR HER NEW YEAR'S GIFT AND IT WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

SUCH A GIFT IS LABOR SAVING AND REMEMBERED ALWAYS MADE IN MANY CONVENIENT SIZES

SIZE 3 x 3— Each	$1.00	SIZE 6 x 9— Each	$5.75
SIZE 3 x 4½— Each	$1.50	SIZE 6 x 9— Each	$7.75
SIZE 3 x 6— Each	$2.00	SIZE 9 x 10— Each	$12.75
SIZE 4½ x 4½— Each	$2.25	SIZE 9 x 12— Each	$15.00
SIZE 4½ x 6— Each	$3.00	24-INCH OAK PLANK— For Surrounds, Per Yard	65c

YOU CANNOT MAKE A MISTAKE IN BUYING CONGOLEUM RUGS—LABOR SAVING—EASILY WASHED

Now Is the Time

To order your New Year's Cake. We will have a large selection to choose from.

If you are thinking of purchasing Chocolates be sure to see our selections.

Choquette Bros.
Bakers and Confectioners.
NELSON, B. C.

Condensed "Want" Ads Order Form

Use this blank on which to write out your condensed ad., one word in each space. Enclose money order or check and mail direct to The Daily News, Nelson, B. C.

Rate: One cent a word each insertion, six consecutive insertions charged as four. Each initial, figure, dollar sign, etc., count as one word. No charge less than 25 cents.

Please publish the above advertisement..... .....times, for which I enclose $.....

Name ....

Address ....

If desired, replies may be addressed to Box Numbers at The Daily News Office. If replies are to be mailed enclose 10c extra to cover cost of postage.

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

For goods at the old price before the war. Men's Shoes, Mackinaws and Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Rugs, stoves, Iron Beds, Springs, Lace Curtains.

New and Second-hand Furniture, Cheapest in the City.

SIGN RED ROCKER, 606 Vernon St

Hot Water Bottles

OF QUALITY

A Hot Water Bottle is an indispensable article in every household. These goods are guaranteed for two years. All sizes.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly.

Eastman Kodaks and Supplies, Willard Chocolates.

Odd Tea and Coffee Pots

—in—

FINEST QUALITY SHEFFIELD PLATE

$17.50, $20.00, $22.50, $23.50, $25.00

THESE PRICES LESS 20 PER CENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

J. O. Patenaude

DEALER IN FINE SILVERWARE, EXPERT OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER

USE DAILY NEWS WANT ADS

AMERICANS HAVE EYES ON CANADA

Expect Entente Trade Agreements Will Add to Prosperity of Country, Says Carl Mohr.

Prospects of trade agreements which will keep the business of the entente countries to a large extent within those countries and the advantage expected from such arrangements are causing farmers and capitalists in the United States to prepare to immigrate or make investments in Canada directly the war ends, stated Carl Mohr of St. Paul, who is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mohr of Fairview.

Americans are convinced that better prices for agricultural produce will prevail in Canada than in the United States as a result of the expected trade agreements which have already been decided upon in principle by the entente allies at the Paris conference, said Mr. Mohr. They believe also that the other basic and the secondary industries of Canada will benefit from these trade compacts. For that reason he anticipates that when the entente has won the war and peace has been signed it will release the flodgates of American capital and that this money will flow into this country.

ASK J. E. ANNABLE TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Will Give Decision Today to Committee of 25—Was Chief Magistrate in 1912.

J. E. Annable has been asked by a committee of 25 citizens to run as candidate for mayor at the civic elections on Jan. 11. He stated last night that he would give his decision today.

The committee of 25 is composed of men selected on a mail ballot in response to a circular issued by Dr. N. Wolverton. Those to whom the circular was sent were asked to name the men they desired to see on the council. The 25 who received the most votes form the committee which has asked Mr. Annable to run.

Mr. Annable was mayor of Nelson in 1912. Prior to that time he sat for three years on the city council as alderman and was for three years a member of the school board. For two years he was president of the fair board and in 1914 he was president of the Nelson board of trade.

NAVIGATION CLOSES ON THE WEST ARM

Train Service Inaugurated to Connect at Proctor with Kaslo and Kootenay Landing Boats

Ice on the west arm prevented the Kaslo boat from reaching the city yesterday morning, the passengers being brought in by train from Proctor arriving in the city shortly before noon.

The Crow boat made its last trip from the city yesterday morning, and the train service to connect with both boats at Proctor has been established. Trains will leave the city daily to connect with the Crow boat for Kootenay Landing at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will reach the city with incoming passengers from the east at 7 o'clock in the evening. Trains to connect with the Kaslo boat, north bound, will leave the city daily, except Sunday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching the city with passengers from Kaslo and intervening points on the main lake at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Navigation closed 17 days earlier this winter than last, the date of closing last winter being Jan. 14. Indications, it is said, point to the closing of navigation on the lower Arrow lakes at almost any time when passengers for the coast, via Revelstoke, will be taken by way of Slocan.

J. G. Wing, a well known and successful real estate agent of Kitchener, mysteriously disappeared.

TODAY GEM TODAY

A PHOTO DRAMA THAT WILL STIR THE MOST JADED MIND

A Play Which Moves With the Same Rythm and Power as Robert Service's Great Poem, From Which It Is Taken

"The Shooting of Dan McGrew"

A STORY SETTING FORTH IN ALL ITS CRUDE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS FRONTIER LIFE IN THE FROZEN NORTH

SATURDAY

First Installment of the Rapid-Fire Serial "PEG O' THE RING"

A Fascinating Story of Circus Life

This Will Specially Please the Young Folks

Miners' Carbide Lamps

We Are Agents for the Celebrated JUSTRITE LAMP

The Safest and Best Miners' Lamp on the Market.

We Can Also Supply IMPERIAL CARBIDE

In Small Quantities, 100-lb. Drums or Ton Lots

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

Social and Personal

Mayor J. J. Malone is visting Spokane.

J. McDonald of Rossland is registered at the Strathcona.

J. F. A. Williamson of Trail is registered at the Strathcona.

Alex McInnis will leave this morning on the Great Northern for Vancouver.

M. McLean of New Denver is visiting the city and is a guest at the Hume.

Miss Grace Laughton is visiting Rossland and is a guest of Mrs. Daniel Thomas.

Mrs. Winter and Miss Thelma Winter of Winlaw are visiting the city and are at the Queens.

C. F. Olson of Ainsworth, who was at the Hume yesterday, will leave for the coast this morning.

C. Mankin of the Mankin Lumber company, Hall, reached the city yesterday and is at the Hume.

The entertainment in aid of the high school athletic club was repeated at the Gem theatre last night.

G. L. Mackinnon of Crawfordvale, Ind., reached the city last night accompanied by his 13 year old son, on his way to Greenwood, where the boy will visit an uncle. They are at the Strathcona and will continue their journey today.

Capt. H. G. Lockhart and Lieutenants C. Claridge and B. Wilson of the 225th battalion reached the city last night from New Westminster on leave of absence and are at the Hume.

About 150 members of St. Saviour's Sunday school yesterday afternoon attended a special matinee at the Starland theatre, where they witnessed a program of motion pictures, after which they returned to the parish hall where supper was served followed by games. The entertainment was in the nature of a Christmas treat.

At the meeting of the Pythian Sisters last night the following officers were elected: Most excellent chief, Mrs. Emma Strachan; excellent senior, Mrs. J. Hardy; excellent junior, Miss Edith Ross; manager, Mrs. M. Mickleson; mistress of finance, Mrs. W. M. Lacey; mistress of records, Miss E. Svoboda; protector, Mrs. F. Goucher; outer guard, Miss Rose Strachan; pianist, Mrs. David Laughton; trustees, Mrs. W. O. Rose, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. E. C. Traves and Mrs. S. Thorpe.

CURLING SEASON OPENS IN NELSON

Competitions to Be Divided Into Two Divisions—Skips and Teams Decided Upon at Meeting

"Stane and Besom" season opened in Nelson last night, when a large number of the members of the Nelson Curling club met at the rink to appoint skips and decide on plans for the winter competitions. At the close of the meeting, two sheets of ice being available, scratch teams were organized and once more the rink hummed as the stones sailed down the ice.

It was decided to divide the various teams into two divisions, under the titles of "A" and "B," the winners in each division to play off for first and second place at the close of the season. Three 12-end games will be played each night, with the exception of Saturday, beginning Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. This will leave one rink clear for scratch teams and all rinks free on Saturday nights. It is expected that by adopting this method the series will be cleared up before Feb. 15, allowance being made for no games during bonspeil week at Trail, beginning Jan. 15.

The following is the list of teams in both divisions, the names being given in the following order: Skips, thirds, seconds and leads:

Division A—Walley, Benson, Leith and Abbott; Richardson, Laughton, Bean and Keith; Hodgson, Bush, Bishop and Prowd; St. Denis, Wasson, Benwell and Borden; Stark, Forin, Barnes and Middleton; Proudfoot, Perrier, Irwin and Kenney; Guthrie, Sharp, Richardson and Hall; Smyth, Meagher, Bell and Eddy; Douglas, Blackwood, Murphy and Boles.

Division B—Bunyan, Carpenter, Clark and Wilson; Jeffs, Horstead, Dubar and Kirkpatrick; Dill, Andrew Sterling and Wright; McMorris, D. J. Robertson, Biker and Romano; Jones, H. W. Robertson, Winlaw and Otterburn; Thomson, Jarvis, Phillips and Smith; Holmes, Winter, McHardy and Davidson; Fraser, Stevenson, Ledingham and Annable; Gibson, Sutherland, Ferguson and Hanna.

DUTCH HARRIS WRITES FROM FRONT; UNINJURED

Roy ("Dutch") Harris, formerly of the British Columbia Telephone company's staff, writes from the front to his mother, Mrs. C. F. James, that he has been in a number of engagements, but that he has escaped injury.

MAJOR WRIGHT'S DEATH IS CONFIRMED

Comrade Writes from Front—It Was Thought Officer Might Be Wounded and Prisoner.

Confirmation of the death in action of Major J. S. Wright, husband of Mrs. J. S. Wright daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mohr of Fairview has been received. It came in a personal letter from a comrade who told of the discovery of the body.

Major Wright's death was officially announced but later an official report indicated that he might be wounded and a prisoner.

The major's brother was killed by a sniper earlier in the war.

SOLDIERS ON LEAVE GUESTS AT DANCE

Entertainment in Eagle Hall Tonight Promises to Be Popular Affair—Decorations Effective

Busy hands completed the decoration of Eagle hall yesterday for the dance in honor of soldiers on leave of absence in the city, to be given tonight under the auspices of the Nelson Returned Soldiers' Aid committee.

Flags of the allied nations, including large Canadian flags and the national banners of Scotland and Ireland, have been used to drape the walls and galleries, soft shades have been attached to the lights and festoons of colored electrics have been woven across the ceiling, transforming the hall into a place glowing with color.

The proceeds from the dance will be devoted to the general 225th battalion company fund. The dance has been planned as an entertainment to the soldiers in uniform in the city on leave of absence from mobilization bases, who will be admitted free while a general charge will be made for civilian men and women.

It is believed by the committee that the entertainment will prove a popular attraction to the citizens and that there will be a large turnout to entertain the soldiers.

MRS. BOOMER DIES AT HOME OF SISTER

Was formerly Miss Minnie Etter—Death Follows Long Illness—Funeral Tomorrow.

Mrs. Minnie M. Boomer died at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. A. Perrier 811 Josephine street at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a prolonged illness.

Mrs. Boomer, who was 26 years of age, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Etter and made her home in the city with her parents for a number of years. Her husband died shortly after their marriage, since when she had been teaching school at Slocan Junction. She is survived by one daughter, Shirley Boomer, aged five years, her mother, three sisters, Mrs. A. A. Perrier, Mrs. Percy Grizzelle, Crescent valley; and Miss Enid Etter of Nelson, and one brother, Lorne Etter of Nakusp.

The funeral will be conducted privately from the home of A. A. Perrier, 811 Josephine street, tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NEW NAMES PLACED ON PATRIOTIC FUND

Dependents Will Now Receive Allowance for Full Month Following That of Soldier's Death.

Four names were added to the Nelson and district patriotic fund lists at the committee meeting held yesterday afternoon in the city hall. Seven were transferred to Vancouver and one was removed, owing to the beneficiary having left for England. There are now 114 families on the local lists.

It was announced that a recent order from headquarters at Ottawa provided that, in the event of a soldier being killed, his dependents would receive the regular allowance for the month during which he died, as formerly, and also for the month following, after which they would receive the regular allowance on the loan basis, pending the payment of the government pension, out of which the fund would receive repayment of all monies paid out after the month following that in which the soldier died. This, it was pointed out, gave the dependents an extra month's allowance after the death of the soldier, which would not have to be paid back from the pension, which begins with the date of death.

Stratford presbytery is against the proposal that the general assembly representation be cut from one in six members to one in eight, but approves placing ordained assistant pastors on the Presbytery roll.

Insurance Is a Serious Matter

During the past week, Mr. Man, you have worked hard and done your best to provide "good cheer" and presents for the wife and kiddies—that is all well and good and only what we all should do—but what about the future? Have you protected the wife and kiddies against want at future Christmas times by taking out sufficient insurance? If not, start the New Year right. Statistics show that the great majority of men lose what they have made and are dependent on others at sixty. Don't be in the majority. Protect yourself! Protect those entrusted to you! INSURE NOW! If you live, you get your money back with interest. If you die your wife and family are not dependent on others.

Charles F. McHardy

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE—FUEL

DR. FRANK ADAMS HEADS U. S. GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Dr. Frank D. Adams of the McGill university, was elected president of the Geological Society of America at the organization's annual meeting.

Other officers elected are: Vice-president, Dr. W. D. Mathews, American museum of natural history, New York; treasurer, Dr. William B. Clark, Johns Hopkins university; librarian, Dr. F. Van Horn, Case School of Applied Science, and secretary, Dr. E. O. Hovey, American museum of natural history.

Women's skirts will be higher, Paris announces.

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PHOENIX AND NELSON TO MEET ON MONDAY

Match at Rink Will Open Kootenay-Boundary Hockey League—Fine Display Assured.

The opening game of the new Kootenay-Boundary Hockey league will take place at the rink on Monday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 p. m. between Phoenix and Nelson, and a large crowd will no doubt turn out to support the home team against last year's winners of the Boundary league. The entry of Phoenix into the league, which has hitherto been comprised of Trail, Rossland and Nelson, will no doubt create new interest, and as each club is striving to line up as strong a team as possible the outcome of the series is far from being on ice, and the fans will no doubt be treated to some of the finest hockey seen in this district for some time. The citizens have generously supported the local team so far, and every effort will be made to bring back the McBride and Daily News cups, which have not been held here for some years.

The schedule of the league will shortly be published and each team will play six home games, the league closing about the second week in February.

The local club is fortunate in securing the services of "Paddy" McDonough, who headed the Trail team last year, as captain, and with two exceptions the balance of the team performed on local ice last year. The defense is composed of: Goal, Boyce; McDonough and Muirhead, and forwards, Bishop, Dea, Cook, Grant, Richardson, O'Leary and Gordon. O'Leary and Gordon are strangers on the line-up, and will strengthen it considerably. O'Leary was with Rossland last year, and Gordon with Edmonton.

Local fans who have seen the bunch work out are more than satisfied that they will deliver the goods and are preparing to turn out in force Monday to start the boys right.

MORE CONTROL OF FOOD IS URGED IN FRANCE

PARIS, France—In a recent article in l'Humanite, M. Marcel Cachin discusses the question of the control of food by the government, which in his opinion should be greatly extended and developed. He expresses full approval of the action of M. Clementel in taking over the whole of the grain supply of the country, thus doing away with middlemen, commissions and the profits of retail dealers, and enabling the government to keep its operations secret. Large grain elevators of the newest designs have been erected, and other arrangements for the distribution of grain throughout the country by means of rail and canal have been carried out in such a way as to win the commendation of specialists. Twenty-two million quintals of grain have been dealt with in this way, amounting to a quarter of the total consumption of the country. With the help of its inquiry and statistics departments, the government has been able to make favorable purchases, so that in spite of the war, with the help of the treasury, it is true, the price of bread has not risen above 45 centimes a kilo. Even better financial results might have been obtained, continues M. Cachin, if government intervention had been more complete, particularly if French agriculture had been controlled and assisted, if men and things had been better utilized, if the interests of the nation had been considered rather than personal advantage. The mobilization of the land which had been proposed a number of times by M. Compere-Morel, the organization of agricultural production by means of enormous resources of the nation, would have been in the highest degree desirable, and M. Cachin regrets that parliament refused to make the proposed experiment.

Sugar had also been dealt with successfully by the government, which had taken over the whole of the production in the country, had closed the sugar exchange, and had become the only supplier of sugar in France. It had entered into contracts with foreign and colonial markets, and had regulated the profits of refineries and distilleries, with the result that sugar was then costing only 28 sous, which was cheaper than anywhere else in Europe.

From these two examples, says M. Cachin, the necessity for the intervention of the government may be seen. Practical results were needed, and the fact was that the price of commodities under government control were reasonable, others were not, and when the different countries were compared, it was seen that those whose system of organization was the most complete and highly developed were those who were suffering least in the present crisis, In Russia, where there was very little organization, the cost of living was the highest in Europe. It might have been supposed that being the chief grain producer in Europe, and unable to export cereals for two years, Russia would have enjoyed a low rate of living during the war. Since however, neither the production nor the distribution of food had been organized, this was not the case.

As for Germany, which in normal times was dependent on other countries for a large part of its food supply, highly developed organization had enabled the Germans to overcome the great difficulties which threatened them. Personal considerations were not allowed to count with them, and in spite of the protests of interested parties, the government had controlled the food production and consumption throughout the whole country with an energy, a tenacity, and a wonderful atention to detail. The value of such results cannot be too highly appreciated, continues M. Cachin. The imperial food control department has many branches as well as a strong central organization. It draws up statistics, controls every department of trade and determines the amount of food allotted to each citizen. The people it has to deal with have been trained to accept everything. At Strassburg, for example, the municipality has taken over the control of the distribution of meat, of milk, and even of the fishing in the lakes of Lorraine, so that the fish can be sold at reasonable prices. When it was realized that the potato crop in Germany was not good. Herr Backocki took the matter in hand, and precautions are to be taken to insure that each person receives his proper share and no more.

M. Cachin concludes by saying that France is not reduced to such extremities, but necessary commodities have become so dear that there should be no further delay in controlling them, and he calls for the general application of the methods which have already proved so successful in the case of wheat and sugar.

William Mackintosh, inspector of public schools in Hastings county from 1873 to 1915, died of cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Madoc, aged 72.

There is a probability that the Hayes Wheel works, Chatham, will be converted into a munition factory.

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