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Prince Rupert Journal

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VOL. IV. PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1914. Price 5 Cents. NO. 239.

GRAHAM ISLAND COAL OF HIGH QUALITY

Mr. Roberts, Professor In Washington State University Speaks Of the Excellence Of Fuel Found At Camp Wilson---Examined For Trust Co.

The quality of coal on Graham Island is of the best, says Mr. Roberts, who is professor of mineralogy in the University of Washington at Seattle. Mr. Roberts has been at Camp Wilson, making an expert examination of the coal fields there held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. There are thirty men at work exploiting the field with drills and proving the extent of the holdings.

The Metropolitan Trust Company came into possession of the coal fields through relations with J. A. Moore, of Seattle, who was at the head of the Western Steel Corporation. With the falling into their hands of these coal holdings steps have been taken to exploit them and see just what there is. That work is going on.

Prof. Roberts, who was in the city yesterday when interviewed with regard to the situation said the coal was of excellent quality. It is bituminous in quality and cokes perfectly, which makes it of special value for smelters. The extent has not been fully proved up and the company is not endeavoring to open the property up in a commercial way. The Trust Company, says Mr. Roberts, is not a mining company. It is a financial institution and will probably take steps to turn over the coal fields to some other company later on.

For the running of the diamond drills now used there several hundred tons of the coal has been taken out. This proves in actual use to be of excellent quality. While drilling the gangs have met with gas and also oil in small quantities. This is of usual occurrence, but it has not been found in quantity anywhere.

RICH ORE FOUND NEAR SKEENA

GEO. T. FRYER, AN OLD-TIME PROSPECTOR, HAS MADE DISCOVERY.

It Is Supposed That the Prospect May Develop Into Rich Mine.

Geo. T. Fryer, an old-time prospector and mining man, recently of Los Angeles, California, but now of Skeena Crossing, has certainly made good during the month he has spent in this district, says the Skeena Crossing Chalcopyrite. Two weeks ago he went into the near-by hills with a couple of Indian packers, and after being out four or five days returned to the Crossing with twenty-five or thirty pounds of as fine-look-copper ore as we have seen in this district.

This ore came from a vein which Mr. Fryer discovered about ten miles distant from the Crossing, in a hitherto unprospected section which had been previously ignored because it was considered to be outside the established limits of the mineral zone.

The vein, which, like the Rocher de Boule, is a fissure in granite, is from four to six feet wide, and outcrops for a distance of two thousand feet. The ore is identical in character with that of the Rocher de Boule vein, and Mr. Fryer declares that from a surface standpoint it is the best looking thing he has seen in the district. He found other showings, somewhat different in character, in the same locality, and has made several locations.

That he has much confidence in this district is demonsfrated by the fact that he has entered into an agreement with the owners of the well-known Panama group, whereby he is to do a certain amount of development work for an interest therein.

The Panama group is adjoined on the north by the Red Rose group which is now being negotiated for by English capitalists.

Mr. Fryer has already begun operations and has several men on the ground, building a cabin and doing other preliminary work.

DAN DEMPSEY HAS GONE TO P.G.E. WORK

Veteran Railway Constructor Left Yesterday for the South to Join New Service.

Dan Dempsey, well known all along the line of the G. T. P. and far beyond, is, with the final linking up of that line, off to new fields. He has joined the P. G. E. service, and left yesterday for the south in company with J. W. Stewart to enter on his new work.

A completed line is not congenial to Dan Dempsey, the fastest tracklayer on the continent. New roads and construction work are where he excels. After the track was laid on the G. T. P. he for a time filled the post of superintendent from Smithers to Fort George. The call of the wild, however, soon got him and he has now left to lay track again.

It was in the vicinity of Saskatoon that Dan Dempsey made the record of being the fastest track-layer in America. There on the G. T. P. he laid 167 miles of line in 21 days and 8 hours. In that work he did it all from one end. The mileage included some side-tracking, which assisted somewhat in making such a high score possible.

The total amount of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were 64,444,395 tons and 73,400,118 tons, respectively.

LOW PRICED JEWELLERY

To clear out the entire stock of jewellery in our store we offer unprecedented bargains for the next ten days. Everything must go including High-class Cutlery, Silverware and Diamonds. Sold at your own price.

Auction sales commence Monday at 2:30 in the afternoon and 7:30 in the evening.

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How The Germans Fought At Liege

After many futile assaults on the Liege fortifications the German army now digs trenches for the protection of their infantry. This method of fighting has somewhat retarded their advance.

WAS SURPRISED AT THE PROSPECT

MR. BLOW, OF WINNIPEG, NEVER EXPECTED TO FIND SUCH A COUNTRY.

He Was Astonished at the Open Character of Country Along the G. T. P.

Mr. Blow, who represents the Western Associated Press as well as several papers, including the Winnipeg Free Press, and who is now in the city, expressed his surprise yesterday at what he had seen along the line of the G. T. P. He had expected when he came through the gateway to British Columbia at Yellowhead Pass to come into a rocky territory that would be forbidding to everyone but the miner and the sightseer. Instead of that, Mr. Blow found a great plain of farming land stretching miles and miles in extent and capable of supporting a vast population. The future of the coun-

Continued on Page Four.

LOCAL REGIMENT START DRILLING

THOSE WHO HAVE HANDED IN NAMES WILL PARADE ON MONDAY NIGHT.

An Ex-Sergt.-Major of the Famous Inniskillen Fusiliers Will Act as Instructor.

On Monday evening the local regiment which is in course of formation here will start drilling. A parade has been called for that evening at the Government dock, when those who have handed in their names will assemble and a start in drilling will be made.

There have been a good number of enlistments of men who are anxious to serve and who are very desirous of getting started at once in drill. A late member who has joined is Henry Lee, who served for 21 years in the Twenty-seventh Inniskillen Fusiliers, one of the famous regiments of the line. He was sergeant-major in his regiment and will undertake the work of drill instructor.

There are many others who have had long records with regiments of the line and well-known militia battalions who have also joined and will lend every assistance to make the local body a worthy one.

BRITISH FLEET SCORED SUCCESS

CLEVER WORK DONE IN SECURING GERMAN SHIPS UNDER FORTRESS GUNS.

Three Cruisers and Two Destroyers Wiped Out in the Attack.

London, Aug. 29.—A British cruiser arrived today in the Nore with two hundred German prisoners taken from the cruiser Mainz, one of those sunk in the sea fight at Cuxhaven.

The Chronicle says this battle was a glorious victory for the British fleet, with all the courage and fearless enterprise which distinguished our old officers. Vice-Admiral Beatty and Rear-Admirals Christian and Moore conducted the combined operations right under Heligoland, where the enemy has all its strength at its command.

The triumph was complete. The German light cruisers Mainz, another of the Koln class, and a third of unknown name, were destroyed as well as two destroyers. It was complete as o victory. The British suffered little All our ships are afloat and in good order.

We must officially note the high efficiency of our gunnery. Not a German cruiser escaped. Their destroyers scattered wildly to shelter.

The importance of this daring raid is the fact that the British fleet passed behind the German heavily armed outpost of Heligoland Island and engaged the German fleet guarding the mouth of the Elbe at the entrance of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal

Off to the Front.

Neil McKenzie, a brother-in-law of Dan Stewart, formerly of this city, left last evening on his way to Scotland, where he will join his former regiment, and, as he hopes get to the front in the war. Mr. McKenzie is a stalwart specimen of manhood, in the prime of youth. He has been engaged in the contracts held by the Stewart Brothers on the line of the G. T. P.

The Prince Rupert Weekly Journal $2 a year.

LACK OF NEWS.

Owing war ne scanty

GERMAN PLANS FOR THE PRESENT WAR

An Interesting Document Picked Up By French Officer As Far Back As Dec., 1913---Details As Then Outlined Are Being Carried Out

A remarkable document, showing all the German military plans and purporting to outline all the future operations of Germany, fell by accident into the hands of the French government as long ago as December 1913, according to an article in the French military paper, The Journal des Sciences Militaires, published last February. There is a possibility that the document was "planted" by Germans, but practically all the plans materialized in the last few weeks coincided with the statements of the documents. The documents contained a prophecy of practically every movement made by Germany so far, as well as an accurate forecast of every step taken so far by each of the nations against her. The author of this article in The Journal des Sciences Militaires, who transcribed verbatim the contents of the document he found, entitled it: "The German Concentration, According to a Document Found in a Railroad Compartment, faithfully translated by ——."

He tells that on November 15 1913, he was returning from Central Germany, and without having the necessary passports from a German military authority or any permit from the French Minister of War, boarded a night train at Strassburg for Luneville, on the Moselle. Realizing that it was forbidden for anyone connected with the French army to remain even a minute in that part of the German empire, and troubled by the thought of arrest if he should be discovered, he remained quiet in the darkest corner of the compartment.

Just after the train left Strassburg, he said, he suddenly saw in the far corner of the compartment a black Morocco case. There was no other passenger in the compartment Evidently the case had been left by a passenger alighting at Strassburg. The Frenchman picked up the case an imposing receptacle, circled with a band of copper and locked with a copper buckle. He intended at first to hand it over to the employees of military aspect on guard on the train, but a thought of his own plight if he were questioned and found "obliged to decline to tell his surname, Christian name, or other qualities," made him resolve to keep the case until he got safely to France, when he trusted he could discover from the contents who was the owner and send it back.

"I was stupefied," he writes "when on passing the frontier I discovered the documents which I have herewith translated. Its authenticity could not be doubted, for in beauti-

Continued on Page Four

ful gold letters there was inscribed on the inside of the portfolio: 'Inspector of the Seventh Army Headquarters at Strassburg-on-Main.' Besides, it was impossible not to be struck by the military form of the document by chance put into my hand. Its resemblance with the celebrated memoirs compiled before the war of 1870 by Marshal von Moltke is so complete that it attains in certain parts like identity. For all who know the traditional spirit of the great neighbor state of Berlin, this circumstance offered a new guarantee for the official origin of the document herewith translated."

The document itself takes up twenty-two closely printed pages of the Journal. Here is the translation in part:

"War plan of the German Empire—International complications are to be foreseen in the near future They lead up to and recur to our sole decisive argument; once resources of diplomacy are exhausted —war.

"The origin of the differences between nations will be in the Orient, where Russia has primoral interest, Possibly she will proceed to first armaments. As soon as these appear disquieting that will be the moment to declare war on France. It is not necessary to recoil before the appearance of aggression, for we can be sure the preparations of Russia would not be effected if the two powers allied were not decided on a common offensive. France, to whose interests this would be, will simply allow Russia time to prepare herself.

"In making war on Russia we must expect to provoke England. Till now we always counted on Austria against Russia, but this support today is weakened. Roumania, Servia, Greece and Montenegro will be leagued against our ally, and though these may be balanced by Bulgaria and Turkey, whose governments are allied to the Triple Alliance, we must count on possible individual interruption that may at least paralyze the Austrian forces. Prudence orders us to rely in no way on Austria's effective support at the beginning.

"As for Italy, one must not expect, as in every coalition, that which is not to the advantage of the contracting party.

"Reflect on the attachments to England, the dangers of her fleet in the Mediterranean with the combined naval forces of England and France all of which will make it profitable for the House of Savoy to draw back into a benevolent neutrality or

Continued on Page Four

NOTICE!

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Sunday, August 30, 1914.

WANTED—A NAME.

The New York Herald asks: By what name will this war be identified in history?

We are now using the rather loose appellation "The European War" for want of something better, and because to us on this side of the Atlantic all Europe seems in conflict But all Europe is not involved, and each nation of Europe sees it from a different viewpoint.

If the Kaiser has struck the keynote of German thought it will appear in German eyes the War for National Preservation. To Belgium it is clearly the War of German Invasion. To Austria it is the War against Servia and Russia. To Russia it is the War against Germany and Austria. To England it is the War with Germany, Austria being left out of it. To France it is so far only the War with Germany. To Servia it is only the War against Austria.

Had Italy met the demands of Germany and Austria it might have been the War between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, but without Italy there is no Triple Alliance.

THE LOCAL REGIMENT.

A local citizen, W. S. Fisher speaking, we presume from the tone of his letter, for about three other ex-militia officers in the city, has at considerable length undertaken to explain that he feels aggrieved because the militia authorities did not call upon him to form a regiment here. The evident intention of these men, from the tone of the letter, is to insist upon the resignation of C W. Peck to whom has been committed the task of forming a regiment by the Adjutant-General. The penalty which the Empire will have to pay should Mr. Peck not accede is to be that these men will not serve in the battalion.

We feel that the course that this little band may take in the matter will not affect the Department. The regiment will be organized just the same, these men being at perfect liberty under the volunteer system of service in this country to sit on the fence and make faces as the regiment goes by, and even hurl pebbles them in their wrath.

...itary authorities select men ...y hope will best serve. A ...ut previous military train- ...recommended to form a ...o take the position of ... men take steps to ...good officers. In ...ay officers cap- ...ified officers ...ommend ...rain-

Correspondence

A FLAT DENIAL.

To the Editor:

The statement published by W. S. Fisher this afternoon that Mr. McMullin had made efforts to get me to stand aside as commanding officer of the regiment here is an unqualified falsehood.

I certainly offered to stand aside in favor of Mr. McMullin when first appointed, but he absolctely refused to accede to that. He has never suggested it since, but has, on the other hand, been most loyal to me in every way.

Yours truly,
C. W. PECK.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF "MORATORIUM"?

The word "moratorium," appearing repeatedly now in discussing the international credit, has a simpler meaning than its length and verbal structure might imply. If it carried no meaning to the average layman he need not feel chagrined. There are bankers and brokers, we venture to affirm, who have had their first lesson in its meaning of late. And this for a very simple reason. Only on extraordinary occasions do states resort to a "moratorium" that is, to an emergency legislative act on executive decree suspending ordinary provisions of law relative to payment of indebtedness. When a government, acting for the welfare of its subjects and in obedience to the soundest advice it can get, decides to delay or rather to postpone the date when commercial obligations must be met according to customary rules of honor and of law, it does it in conformity with a higher law of conservation arising from the need of the hour, if the structure of the credit is to be upheld.

Once the exigency passes and the courts, national and international, come to review proceedings taken under monetary laws, they usually are deemed valid. Arbitrary they may be, but having a constructive purpose and a general application to all debtors and creditors caring to take advantage of them, they serve their end in the realm of "high finance," using that expression in the best sense of that term.—Ex.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wilfred C. MacDonald, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Naden Harbor, Graham Island, commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of S.T.L. 2551, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

WILFRED C. MACDONALD.

Skeena Land District — District of Coast — Range 5.

TAKE NOTICE that H. Bell-Irving & Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Salmon Canners, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water on easterly side of De Horsey Island and about two miles in a north-easterly direction from Parry Point; thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to shore-line; thence northerly and easterly following the sinuosities of the shoreline to point of commencement and containing 40 acres more or less.

H. BELL-IRVING & CO., LTD.
Arthur Kipp, Agent;
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TIMBER SALE.

Sealed tenders will be received by ... District Forester not later than ... the 5th day of September, ... purchase of the follow- ... logs: ... upset price

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wilfred C. Macdonald, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about six miles east and two miles north of the northeast corner of C.L. 9484, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less.

au6 WILFRED C. MACDONALD.
Date located June 12, 1914.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas as follows: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 4 Moresby Island and marked A.J.G.'s southeast corner thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement. Located June 22nd, 1914.

A. J. GORDON, Locator.
au2 A. Cromp, Agent.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas as follows: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 4 Moresby Island and marked A.J.G.'s northwest corner; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. Located June 22, 1914.

A. J. GORDON, Locator.
au2 A. Cromp, Agent.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas P. O'Farrell, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of the S.W. cor. Lot 2451, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

THOMAS P. O'FARRELL.
Agent, William Porteous Sloan.
Date located 3rd June, 1914. jy31

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wilfred C. Macdonald, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about six miles east of the northeast corner of C.L. 9484, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

au6 WILFRED C. MACDONALD.
Date located June 12, 1914.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wilfred C. Macdonald, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about five miles east of the southeast corner of Lot 2438, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

au6 WILFRED C. MACDONALD.
Date located June 9, 1914.

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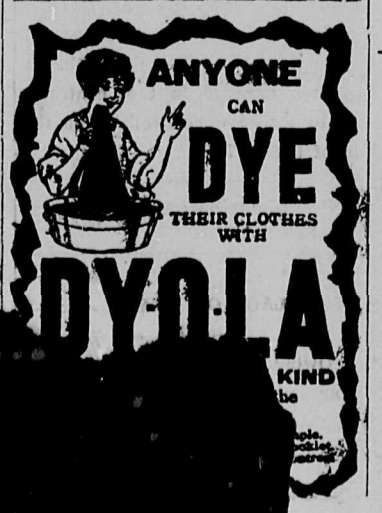

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SHERIDAN ON GERMAN ARMY

HOW CONFEDERATE AMERICAN GENERAL VIEWED THE FORCES YEARS AGO.

He Did Not Hold the Kaiser's Army In Such High Esteem Then.

Among the critical spectators of the last Franco-Prussian war was General Phil Sheridan, who was with the German headquarters staff, and whose memoirs contain some very interesting passages relating to his experiences. Sheridan, of course, was primarily a cavalry leader, but he was also one of the most scientific soldiers of his time, and the comments he made upon the German army on the last occasion it took the field against an enemy are of particular interest at the present time. German organization and superiority of numbers, and French unpreparedness and the blunders of her officers were, in his opinion, the reasons for the defeat of the French armies. The Prussians did not show that they were supermen. Sheridan says that his own American troops would have done just as well as the Germans in the same conditions, but he expressed doubt if the Germans would have done as well as the Americans did had they to contend against the conditions that prevailed throughout the Civil War.

"Of course," he says, "I found a good deal to interest and instruct me, yet nowadays war is pretty much the same everywhere, and this one offered no marked exception to my previous experience. . . . Following the operations of the German armies from the battle of Gravelotte to the siege of Paris, I may, in conclusion, say that I saw no new military principle developed, whether of strategy or grand tactics, the movements of the different armies and corps being dictated and governed by the same general laws that have so long obtained, simplicity of combination and manoeuvre, and the concentration of a numerically superior force at the vital point." In other words, the German generals, able as they were, and fresh from their experience against Austria, failed to develop anything new in the handling of troops that was not known to a general whose whole experience had been gained in the United States. They invented nothing, improved nothing, and their victories were due wholly to the previous organizing genius of Moltke, the incredible blunders of their adversaries, and their overwhelming superiority in numbers.

Of the Prussian infantry, Sheridan says:

"The infantry was as fine as I ever saw, the men young and hardy in appearance, and marching always with an elastic stride. The infantry regiment, however, I thought too large—too many men for a colonel to command, unless he has the staff of a general—but this objection may be counterbalanced by the advantages resulting from associating together thus intimately the men from the same district or county, as we would call it; the celerity of mobilization and, in truth, the very foundation of the German system being based on this local or territorial scheme of recruiting. There was no delay when the call sounded for the march; all turned out promptly, and while on the road there was very little straggling, only the sick falling out. But on such fine, smooth roads and with success animating the men from the day they struck the first blow, it could hardly be expected that the columns would not keep well closed up. Then, too, it must be borne in mind that, as already stated campaigning in France—that is the marching, camping and subsisting of an army, is an easy matter, very unlike anything we had during the rebellion. To repeat, the country is rich, beautiful and densely populated, subsistence abundant, and the roads all macadamized highways; thus the conditions are altogether different from those existing with us. I think that under the same circumstances our troops would have done as well as the Germans, marched as admirably, made combinations as quickly and accurately, and fought with as much success. I can but conjecture how the Germans would have got along on bottomless roads—or none at all—through the swamps and quicksands of northern Virginia, from the wilderness of Petersburg, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the sea."

—o—

Australia has now a sea-borne trade of no less than £160,000,000 and New Zealand of £50,000,000 Australia has a population of 5,000,000; New Zealand of 1,000,000.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA IN THE BALKANS

History of the Aspirations of Two Peoples Which Plunged Europe Into War.

In face of the appalling calamity of war and the danger of a still more appalling European conflagration, the question of right and wrong recedes to the background, wrote a correspondent of the London News and Leader just before the outbreak of war. What matters it who was right and who was wrong in this fatal quarrel when the impartial injustice of the sword is about to level down both those who were right and those who were wrong equally to dust? What the average man, with a feeling of consternation, is apt to ask himself is: How has it all come about? How was it that within forty-eight hours Europe has been hurled into a precipice where all her acquisitions of culture and material wealth may be wiped out?

Of course, everyone remembers that the other day the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne and his consort perished at the capital of Bosnia from the pan-Servian conspirators. He has also been told that the threads of that conspiracy have been traced to Belgrade, the capital of Servia, in consequence of which the Austrian government demanded from the Servian government reparation. What remains, however, obscure to him is: Why should the Servian government have been made responsible for the doing of some miscreants to an extent involving either abject surrender or war, and why has the whole grim affair come to a head within such a brief space of time, as though it had been foreseen, and only expected to happen in order to let loose the dogs of war? For a reply to those questions we must go to the past—to that past which, though it does not excuse, nevertheless explains everything.

New Empire of the East.

Austria was the bulwark of Europe against the Turks. It was against the walls of Vienna that the successive waves of Turkish invasion broke down, and it was under the blows of Prince Eugene of Savoy that the Turkish conquerors began for the first time to recede. This was Austria's great historical role, but it was also her great historical luck. For in that process of repelling the Turk, Austria was obliged to gather up and bring within the folds of her state the fragments of various—mostly Slav—nationalities which were ever driven to her walls by the Turkish onslaughts, and there dropped from sheer exhaustion. It was thus that the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy was reared.

To any contemporary of those long and exciting centuries it must have seemed inevitable that Austria should in the long run spread her might over the whole of the Balkans and establish a new empire of the East. But there came, with the eighteenth century, a powerful rival to Austria in the shape of Russia and Austria's natural—as it then seemed—mission was left unfulfilled. Whether this is to be regretted or not may be left for the historical philosopher to decide. Certainly however, one race and one nationality dearly paid for that failure. That was the Serbs. Two-thirds of them have found a home and a refuge under the Hapsburg sceptre, but one-third remained under the Turkish yoke, and that third was made the "small change"—as Milan Obrenovitch once bitterly observed—with which the two rivals, Russia and Austria, were wont to settle their mutual accounts.

Unfulfilled Expectations.

Both in turns now helped and then impeded the struggle of the Servians for their emancipation, but neither regarded them as having a human value in themselves. Czar Nicholas I. frankly said: "The Servians must always have something to aspire to, which could only be given them by Russia, so that they may remain under her protection," and Prince Metternich, on his part, declared that "Servia must either become Austrian or remain Turkish."

As a matter of fact, however, from the days of the first Karageorgeevitch, who had offered to Austria in 1810 a protectorate over Servia, down to our own, when that protectorate was virtually realized under the famous treaty of 1881, concluded by King Milan, the relations between the two powers were exceedingly amicable, and certain political prophets predicted that the entry of Servia into the Austro-Hungarian state union, there to form, together with the other Serbs, a third state, was merely a question of time. But these expectations were not fulfilled. By the middle of the nineties Servia became a prosperous agricultural country, with a growing export in corn and cattel, and this it was which—strange to say—actually made the two countries implacable enemies. For Austria, but especially Hungary, too, were agricultural countries, and a jealousy of the meanest kind began to prevail on this side of the Sava. The Austro-Hungarian "Junkers" could not tolerate that the Servian "pig," the emblem of Servian agricultural and pastoral produce, should invade their home and foreign markets, and Servia having to use for export purposes the railways of the dual monarchy, that jealousy soon assumed the shape of a tariff and railway rate war. The political prestige, hitherto enjoyed by the dual monarchy in Servia, was gone at one blow, and the "pig" now became the pivot round which the economic and political relations of the two countries turned.

Servia, led by the radicals who represented the small peasant, now became anti-Austrian, and sought and obtained the support of Austria's secular enemy, Russia. It was under the latter's instigation that she now began to seek an extension of her moral and political influence among the Serbs of the dual monarchy—above all, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where Austria blocked her way to the sea. It was because of this "Greater Servian" propaganda that Austria saw herself ultimately constrained to annex the two "occupied" provinces.

Russia ardently supported Servia's protest against that measure, and has ever since encouraged her aspirations for the unification of the entire Serb race at the expense not only of Turkey, but also of Austria-Hungary. In Dalmatia, in Slovenia, in Croatia, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina—everywhere the pan-Servian propaganda found its way through emissaries and clandestine literature, and it cannot be denied that its success—especially among the educated youth—was considerable. The successful wars against Turkey and Bulgaria and the eviction of Servia from the Adriatic, mainly at the insistence of Austria, added new zest to the propaganda of a Greater Servia (carried on largely with Russia's help), and at last the catastrophe at Serajevo, the direct fruit of that propaganda, brought the matters to a head. Austria or Servia (with or without Russia)—that was how the question was put by the terrorist act of the pan-Serb conspirators, and Austria has decided that it should be Austria, cost what it may.

Latest Photograph Of Dead Pontiff

This is the last photograph taken of Pope Pius, just before his last illness. The conclave of cardinals to elect a successor to Pope Pius has been set for September 3, but will possibly be delayed on account of the European war. Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell sailed from New York on August 21. Cardinal Farley, the other American cardinal, was in Switzerland when the news of the Pope's death reached him. He immediately set out for Rome.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that W. J. Sanders, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile west of the S.E. cor. of I.R. No. 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

WILLIAM JOHN SANDERS.
Agent, William P. Sloan.
Date located 6th June, 1914. jy31

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Mark Lauder of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 3 1-2 miles north and one mile west of the S.W. corner of L. 2451, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less.

MARK LAUDER.
Agent, William Porteous Sloan.
Date located 3rd June, 1914. jy31

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that John A. Kirkpatrick, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on Naden Harbor, about two and one-half miles north of the south-west corner of S.T.L. 2551, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK.
Agent, John Munro.

Subscribe for the Prince Rupert Weekly Journal, $2.00 a year.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas as follows: Commencing at a post planted 1-4 of a mile north and one mile east of the northeast corner of Lot 4 Moresby Island and marked A.J.G.'s southeast corner; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement. Located June 22, 1914.

A. J. GORDON, Locator.
au2 A. Cromp, Agent.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wilfred C. Macdonald, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about two miles east and two miles south of the southeast corner of C.L. 9484, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

au6 WILFRED C. MACDONALD.
Date located June 8, 1914.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that W. J. Sanders, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted two miles north of the S.E. cor. of S.T.L. 2532, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to po.... of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

WILLIAM JOHN SANDERS.
Agent, William P. Sloan.
Date located 6th June, 1914. jy31

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The Pioneer Baker, MR. JAS. CURRIE, late of Knott & Clifton Bakeries, will resume business for himself on Wednesday, August 5th, and will be in a position to give the Public of Prince Rupert BETTER satisfaction than any bakery in the city with Bread and Cakes of all descriptions and also the famous CURRIE'S MUTTON PIES will be made three times weekly, and if the public notice they will see that they are not made by a machine but by the hand of a tradesman. ALL ORDERS TO THE PIONEER BAKERY WILL BE STRICTLY ATTENDED TO. P. O. BOX 285 THIRD AVENUE
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Effective Monday, August 10th, Household Coal will be $11.00 per ton delivered in Sections 1, 5, and 6; $12.00 per ton delivered in Sections 2, 7, 8. Coal will be sold for strictly cash. No sacks will be left.

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Furnished by F. W. Dowling,

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. August 29, 1914.

Bar. reduced to sea level....30.149
Highest temperature 58.0
Lowest temperature 51.0

PERSONALS

George W. Morrow of the Hotel Prince Rupert went to Woodcock by the G.T.P. yesterday. He will return today.

J. W. Stewart of Foley, Welch & Stewart, accompanied by his daughter Margaret, left last evening for the south.

Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck and Mrs. Peck left last evening by the Princess May for the south. They will be absent a few days.

Mr. Justice Morrison of the Redistribution Commission left by the Princess May for the south last evening. He was accompanied by W. P. Ogilvie, secretary of the Commission.

G. B. Hull, resident engineer of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, has returned from the north where he inspected work that is to be done. He is accompanied by Mr. Gingras.

J. G. Scott of the Kaien Hardware Company returned to the city yesterday. He made a trip to the north, going as far as Lake Lebarge. Mr. Scott, who is an old Klondiker, is not unfamiliar with the territory visited.

CHIEF ENGINEER IS RETIRING

B. B. KELLIHER, IT IS SAID, HAS RESIGNED FROM THE G. T. P. SERVICE.

He Will, According to Report, Be Succeeded by His Assistant, Mr. Woods.

A report which seems to be founded in fact is that B. B. Kelliher, chief engineer of the G. T. P. is retiring from the service of that company. He has just completed a tour over the line with his assistant Mr. Woods, and yesterday left for the south by the Princess May. Mr. Woods went back over the line of the railway and it is said that the severance of Mr. Kelliher's services has really taken place.

Mr. Kelliher is not a man who has much to say with respect to matters affecting himself or his work, but it seems to be generally understood that he has retired and will take a rest after a strenuous term during construction.

WAS SURPRISED.

(Continued from Page One.)

try, he says, is of the very brightest With that comes immense things for Prince Rupert, which will from now on be a fast developing centre.

In the interior of the province—and Mr. Blow had excellent opportunities for investigating it at leisure—there is a territory that will in a few years be producing great herds of cattle and contributing in other ways to the supply of farm produce to maintain the cities and towns along the line of the road.

Nearer Prince Rupert, in the Lakelse and the Kitsumkalum, Mr. Blow says the province will soon have a territory that will rival the Okanagan as a fruit producer. He contends that there is a veritable surprise for all in that country. Prince Rupert must in consequence of her position develop very quickly. The coming through of the G.T.P. train service, he contends, will have a phenomenal effect here. Few, in his opinion, realize what this will mean. The railway will bend every effort to make Prince Rupert a great city and with the natural advantages it possesses it will astonish even its most sanguine advocates.

GERMAN PLANS.

(Continued from Page One.)

promises which the Triple Entente will surely make when we cannot offer anything comparable. So we must consider Italy only a doubtful ally at best. Everything points to the fact that she will wait till she sees which way the balance inclines to before she takes decisive action.

"If fate favors us and Victor Emmanuel goes to our side, then an invasion of France by the Italian army will be of great help to us at a moment when we shall have to fight Russia, and she will certainly help to vanquish France's aversion to sign terms of peace."

The document added that Spain might possibly be drawn into the conflict on the side of the Triple Entente, but that her small mobilization and the uncertain effectiveness of the troops she could put in the field, owing to her occupation of Morocco, made this a matter of little importance. Moreover, it adds: "Very likely a great success achieved by us will free the military ardor of King Alfonso."

Taking up England, the document says:

"Her chief force is her fleet, under whose cover she can put through an expeditionary force of about two army corps on the Continent, provided with fairly numerous cavalry Haunted by the dread of a German invasion, England will not very likely resolve to risk her active army on the Continent except after long hesitation, and especially after attempting the destruction of our fleet. If so, she will be too late. The decision on the Continent will already have been won, provided that we have not lost time in crushing one or other of the two powers of the entente.

"Where would England disembark her forces? Perhaps on our shores perhaps in Belgium, perhaps in France. The attempt on our shores need not be greatly feared, as she would first have to put our navy out of commission, and that would require much time. If by that time we were victorious on land, England would abandon her attempt.

"A disembarkation of English in Belgium interests us more, since it will influence directly our operations against the French, if we are led, as everything gives us reason to believe, to make use of the road through Luxemburg and of Belgian Luxenburg. In that case we first shall be obliged to violate the neutrality of those two countries, which will draw on us the hostilities of Belgium. We shall then have to guard our right flank and our rear against the Belgian army reinforced by the English."

That sacrifice the writer held was made necessary since the two neutral lands were indispensable to the German march.

"Finally," the document continues "the forces of England can join France directly as an integral part of her army to be counted with.

"In the last analysis the only situation we can consider is that of a battle of Germany, intimated, against France—perhaps directly supported by England—united with Russia. Who is the most formidable of these foes?

"The frontier from Basle to Strassburg via Metz and Ghlondile assures us of a defence against France such as we have not against Russia, since on the east our fortified frontier passes through Breslau Posen, Phors and Danzig and leaves without defences Silesia and all of East Prussia. It is certain that from 200 000 to 300,000 active troops and reserves could in three weeks defend the territory between Switzerland and grand duchy of Luxemburg against an adversary, no matter how superior. On the other hand, if we take the defensive on our west frontier, we may be sure that Italy will not declare war for us, as we shall leave England and Spain all necessary time to prepare and mobilize.

"On the other hand the safety of our resistance between Alsace and Thioneille rests on the hypothesis that France will respect the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. But how carry the manoeuvres if France comes against us through those countries? Clearly Luxemburg cannot offer resistance to an entry to her territory. As for Belgium, if she is tempted to defend access to her country, a thing which our own attitude would scarcely encourage her to try, she would be prevented therefrom by the English."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Patent is now pending for a certain coil I am installing in kitchen ranges and stoves. Imitations of this are now being installed by others This is to warn the public in general that anyone possessing a coil or infringement of this coil when I receive my patent papers will be vigorously prosecuted and sued for damages. While the times are hard, or at least until September 15, 1914, the price will be $15.00. HARRY HANSON, the Reliable Plumber. 1wau29

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Take notice that the partnership existing between Messrs. Collart & Reynolds has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm to be paid to T. H. Collart, who will assume all the obligations of the partnership. Dated August 1, 1914. au2

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