

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-lives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUEBEC, Feb. 3rd, 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2 1/2 years, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-lives'. While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take 'Fruit-a-lives' and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take 'Fruit-a-lives' for they are the medicine that cures."

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

"Fruit-a-lives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

LATEST WAR NEWS

The latest war bulletins received exclusively by The Daily News are posted immediately after coming off the wires at the following places:

- Cole's Cigar Store, 3rd Ave.
- Wark's Jewelry Store, 3rd Ave.
- Prince Rupert Hotel, 2nd Ave.
- Royal Hotel.
- Central Hotel.
- Windsor Hotel.
- Knox Hotel.
- Daily News windows, 3rd Ave.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

- CIRCUIT NO. 1.**
- Box 12—5th St. and 3rd Ave.
 - Box 13—6th St. and 3rd Ave.
 - Box 14—8th St. and 3rd Ave.
 - Box 15—Junction of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Aves.
 - Box 16—1st Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts. (Knox Hotel).
 - Box 17—1st Ave. and 7th St. (Central Hotel).
- CIRCUIT NO. 2.**
- Box 22—3rd Ave. and 3rd St. (Post Office.)
 - Box 23—3rd Ave. and McBride St.
 - Box 24—1st Ave. and McBride St.
 - Box 25—2nd Ave. and 2nd St.
 - Box 26—2nd Ave. and 6th St.
 - Box 27—G. T. P.
- CIRCUIT NO. 3.**
- Box 31—5th Ave. and Fulton St.
 - Box 32—Borden and Taylor Sts.
 - Box 34—7th Ave. and Fulton St.
 - Box 35—9th Ave. and Cornox Ave.
 - Box 37—8th Ave. and Dodge Pl.
 - Box 38—6th Ave. and Thompson St.
- CIRCUIT NO. 4.**
- Box 41—4th Ave. and Emmerson Pl.
 - Box 42—5th Ave. and McBride St.
 - Box 43—5th Ave. and Green St.
 - Box 44—6th Ave. and Basil St.
 - Box 45—7th Ave. and Elvost.
 - Box 141—7th Ave. and Yung St.

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- PRINCE RUPERT IMPORTING CO., LIMITED**
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CANADA TO BUY 6,000 HORSES.

Will Not Pay Excessive Prices—Needed for Cavalry.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 10.—The special committee on remounts, of which Sir Adam Beck is the head, is in the capital conferring with the Minister of Militia. The committee must now set about the task of providing horses for twenty-seven squadrons of cavalry, each 206 strong, so that it will be necessary to procure 6,000 horses. The same method of purchase will be followed as was adopted when horses were purchased for the artillery brigade and the necessary steps will be taken to prevent dealers holding the department up for excessive prices.

If we could see others as we behold ourselves this would be a most pleasant old world to reside in.

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Certificate of Improvements.
Aldebaran Mineral Claim, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Where located:—About three-quarters (3/4) of a mile, more or less, from the northwest point of the head of Alice Arm and adjoining the Black Bear Mineral claim on the southwest.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Pedro Salinas, agent for William J. Vaughan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 81542B, and for myself, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80313B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 21st day of September, A.D. 1914.

PEDRO SALINAS.

Certificate of Improvements.
"I'll Chance It" Fraction, and Black Bear Mineral Claims, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Where located:—"I'll Chance It" Fraction located between the "Lilly Bertha" and "Aldebaran" Mineral Claims near head of Alice Arm, Observatory Inlet, and "Black Bear" Mineral Claim, located one mile, more or less, from the northwest point of the head of Alice Arm, a branch of Observatory Inlet.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Pedro Salinas, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80313B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 21st day of September, A.D. 1914.

PEDRO SALINAS.

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SMALL ARMY IN UNITED STATES IS BADLY PREPARED FOR WAR

ROOSEVELT SAYS HOSTILE POWER COULD TAKE BOSTON OR NEW YORK AND DEMAND MILLIONS—ARMY WILL BE STRENGTHENED.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Only one of the great nations of the earth is more helpless to defend itself on land than the United States. This is China. The United States has not even such a mobile army as Belgium, while compared with Serbia's military establishment that of the big republic looks pitiable.

These and like eye-opening facts are now being dinned into American ears by scores of well informed men. They are of all political parties, for so far neither Democrat, Republican or Progressives have made a move toward officially espousing this new issue, so suddenly grown of overshadowing importance.

No political party from now on can ignore this issue, however, and it is not a very risky prediction to say that some party will soon be making a national preparedness for trouble.

No amount of argument, of theory, of discourses on the "Yellow Peril" could impress the nation as four months of the great European war have done. Without taking sides in this conflict, observers from this shore of the Atlantic almost unanimously have drawn the conclusion that righteousness and treaties, together or singly, cannot protect a people when war "mounted on an idiot horse" comes riding their way.

The speaker denouncing the military unpreparedness of the United States is embarrassed by the wealth of material. The most extreme statements can be borne out by careful statistics and the greatest anxiety is apparent in the minds of the best informed.

One Army Corps

The navy of course is vastly better off than the army. But even here, ex-Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer declares, the efficiency has fallen alarmingly in the last two years. The general board of the navy, which has fought unsuccessfully for four battleships a year, has just met a further disappointment. It decided 18,000 more officers and men are needed to man the ships now built or building, but Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, refused to make this recommendation.

The navy, even if no longer the second strongest in the world, is formidable compared to the army. According to the recent report of the Chief of Staff, Major General W. W. Wetherspoon, a document which is likely to become historic, the "actual fighting strength of the army with the colors, and without deductions for officers and men sick, on furlough, detached service, etc.," is 2738 officers and 45,968 men.

This is a single army corps, that unit of the European campaigns which sounds so small in the present cable news. But it does not mean an army corps drawn up on shore at the point where an enemy is trying to land. This little mobile force is scattered all through the forty-eight states, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. What a miserable little body of troops to bar the way of a clever enemy evading the United States navy and swooping down on some of the thousands of unprotected points along the coast.

Could Seize New York.

Theodore Roosevelt has recently pointed out how easily a strong power could seize the great cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia and demand billions of dollars from the inhabitants. That would not be conquering the country, of course. The Middle West and the Pacific States might resist for years, slowly arm and even finally drive out the invader, but at what a fearful cost in lives and money this result would be achieved.

Congress in the face of the shape of a resolution introduced by Representative Augustus R. Gardner, of Massachusetts, for the creation of a National Security Commission. This board is to consist of three senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, three representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and three other persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. They are to investigate and report upon the preparedness of the United States for war, defensive or offensive.

Congressman Gardner is the most active exponent of better military preparations in the National Legislature. He declares: "We should have forty-seven battleships, built and building. Instead, we have twenty-eight ironclads, with four scrap-iron relics and eight venerable survivors. We need 187 destroyers, ready or on the way; we have fifty worth the name, with sixteen which are jokes. We need thirty-nine fast scout cruisers, but we have only three. With our limitless coastline our submarine strength is fourth among the world's navies. We have an average of about five torpedoes to each torpedo tube in our fleet, but three-quarters of them are the old, short-range variety and should be scrapped.

"We have not a single dirigible balloon. We have not a single armored aeroplane. What aeroplanes we have are too few to reckon.

"Our navy is now short 18,000 men, according to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, without taking into account the men to man the ships now building.

Need Half Million Men.

"We should have at least 500,000 men, regulars and reserves, ready to take the field the moment war breaks out. We should be able to raise and have available for service a million men within a few weeks. Instead, we must depend on 35,000 regulars, a handful of militiamen and no reserves. Three-fifths of the militiamen do not know how to use a rifle properly.

"We have not a single movable siege gun exceeding six inches in calibre. Nor have we a single motor tractor."

These statements are echoed as interviews with Major General Leonard Wood. A point that appeals especially to General Wood is the lack of officers. It takes much longer to train an officer than to train a private. The officers must be trained first, too, and then train their men.

"The mobile army in the continental United States is about 6 per cent of the force which it would be necessary to call to the colors in the early stages of a war with a first class power," said General Wood recently. "The militia could furnish probably 10 per cent, leaving a balance of practically 75 per cent to be made up of men necessary to fill up the regular army and the militia statutory strength and of volunteers.

"To fill up organization to full statutory strength with unstructured men would be to destroy largely their efficiency; to fail to fill them up would be to leave them so small that they would have relatively little power.

"But the need of more men in the ranks is only one phase of the problem as it confronts us now. There exists equally the necessity for building up, with as little delay as practicable, a reserve of officers qualified to serve as company officers of reserves or volunteers. If we were called upon to mobilize to meet a first class power we should require immediately several thousand officers.

Where are we to get them? This is a matter of vital importance and one which should be attended to at once and not left to the rush, hurry and confusion preceding a war."

BRITISH PAPERS WHAT POLITICS DID FOR THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

London, Dec. 9.—The special correspondent of The Times, who visited Salisbury, says that it is an unfortunate fact that boots do not seem to have been a strong point in the equipment of the Canadian troops. One heard hard things, he says, of the Canadian contractors who furnished the boots to the field force. It is perhaps as well that the troops did not have to go at once to the front with the footwear in which they came over.

Nor it is the only detail an innocent visitor gathers in which politics, the universal scapegoat, prevented the gathering and dispatching of the force from being altogether ideal, but whatever the shortcomings of equipment or organization may be, they are being rapidly remedied, and the fact that it gives them time to remedy these shortcomings makes the officers at least acquiesce more willingly to the period of enforced waiting.

It must be remembered that very few of the officers are professional soldiers. Most of them cheerfully admit that they are at least as much in need of the training which they are now getting as the men. On the other hand, the whole force is on an extremely high level of individual intelligence, so that the men learn quickly and all ranks are conspicuously keen.

Previous knowledge of soldiering, continues the correspondent, is not in every case an unmixed blessing. Some of the very best men in the force are men who have already seen service in the British army. Many of them are splendid, but others, however, only make their superior knowledge an excuse for putting on airs and doing as little work as possible. In the first two or three weeks there was also more than a normal amount of breaking rules and drinking, and to the credit of Canada it should be said that this was chiefly on the part of, if not of old soldiers, at least of men born in the British Isles, who had been in the Dominion only a few years. They found the temptation of being back home, where British beer was cheap again, too much for them. Drafts of undesirables have been promptly returned to Canada, and the force is now well behaved and the soldiers immensely earnest in their work. In this connection too much can hardly be said in praise of the Y. M. C. A. tents.

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The Daily News goes into nearly every home in Prince Rupert. It is the popular newspaper of the city because it is clean and reliable. It has all the news of the city, and keeps in touch with events and topics interesting to Northern British Columbia. It treats these subjects with moderate optimism and reliability.

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