

THE DAILY NEWS

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DAILY EDITION.

Saturday, March 9, 1918.

THE COLLAPSE.

The optimists among us believe that the present year will witness the definite defeat of Germany, and the end of the world war, and that the new year of 1919 will dawn upon a world which has made, or at all events, is engaged in making, peace. There are others, whose eyes are fixed upon the war map and whose minds are obsessed with calculations about the interval which has yet to elapse before our United States allies can send reinforcements sufficient to turn the scale that has been so long in the balance, who cannot resist the feeling that a year is too short a time for the accomplishment of so great a task as the expulsion of the German hordes from the tortured soil of Belgium and France, and that the trial of patience and endurance, which is still before us, is more likely to occupy two years than one.

In a struggle which far exceeded what everybody believed to be not merely the probable, but even the possible and conceivable limits of the duration of a contest of nations, the pessimists have necessarily been almost continuously in the right, and optimism, even sure and healthy optimism, has often had to admit the disappointment of reasonable hopes. Yet it does not follow that the gloomier will always be the truer view, and if the optimist is challenged for expecting too much in the brief compass of a single year, he can, at all events, say that things as wonderful have happened in an equally short space of time.

In the beginning of April 1814, the Emperor Napoleon I, made an unconditional abdication. He would have been a bold man, who in April 1813, would have dared to prophesy that within a year's time the conqueror of Europe could have been brought to such a pass. It is easy now, in the light of what has so long been a part of "every schoolboy's" knowledge to read the handwriting that, in the spring of 1813 was already on the wall, and to speak with confident and pene-

trating prescience about the results that were to follow the splendid failure of the Russian campaign of 1812, the slow-but sure sweep of Wellington's Peninsular army, the revival of the hitherto craven spirit of Prussia, and the determination of the Czar to be revenged upon the faithless French ally, who had fascinated and betrayed him. But in April 1813, these results were far from certain. No man knew that the resurrection of Prussia was a real and determined national movement, or that the new Prussian levies would fight better than the army which had been ignominiously crushed at Jena. No man could be certain about what the idealistic Czar might do, or what new imaginings might deflect his wayward energies from the path of loyalty and victory. None could tell that the long continued hesitation of Austria would finally place the empire ruled by Napoleon's father-in-law in the ranks of his opponents. Above all, no one could be sure that the power and genius of French militarism, which had already triumphed over so many conditions, would not be victorious over this new combination, the loyalty of whose members was not a little dubious.

And at first it seemed as if the pessimists were right. Even after Leipsitz, and when Wellington's army was on French soil, the allies were so uncertain about the future that they offered terms by which Napoleon would have continued to rule a French Empire, which was bounded by the Rhine. From the early summer until February 1814, Napoleon continued to be victorious, and it was not until March that the Allies entered Paris, and Napoleon had only one step left to take, when his army failed him.

History never repeats itself, and the conditions of 1813-4 were widely different from those of 1918, but there are certain points of possible similarity in the position of French militarism then and German militarism now. The drain upon the manhood of France had been



enormous, but it seemed for long as if it made no difference, and as if the emperor had an inexhaustible reservoir upon which to draw. Exhaustion was long delayed, but the results of exhaustion were felt at last, and once they became apparent, disaster followed with no halting steps. In 1813 the recruits of the French Army were the boys who should not have been summoned to the ranks until 1815, and in the following year, Napoleon had to depend upon men who were too old to fight well. Military despotism, at first welcomed because of its efficiency, and then applauded because of its success had come to be tolerated because of the difficulty of escaping from it, and when the fortunes of war afforded a chance of escape, the disciplined army of the greatest of all soldiers availed itself of the opportunity. The French Armies could endure no more fighting in 1814, though a year of bad government was, later on, to give Napoleon another chance. The French people, long deceived, came at length to realize that they were engaged, not in a defensive, but in an offensive war, and that their sacrifice was being made on the altar, not of patriotism, but of ambition. A demand for the substitution of democratic control for military autocracy spread gradually through the nation and found a voice in the Legislative Assembly, the dissolution of which did not stifle the demand. France itself came to understand that in the destruction of her militarism lay the hope of her freedom, and her happiness.

It is possible that some such conditions in Germany will lighten the task of the allies in 1918. We know that in spite of the possible temporary removal of all efficient troops from the Russian front, German manpower today is much like French manpower in 1813, and that even if the Russian separate peace continues, the process of exhaustion will only be retarded, not arrested. We know that the seeds of discontent are being widely sown by the intolerable privations, which are the lot of every German civilian and that the opposition to the military clique is more widespread than it was a year ago, though its manifestations are neither bold nor open. We have every reason to believe that the army which in 1914 fought for victory, is held together today by terror and by the hope that a few more efforts will bring peace. Some day or other these things are bound to tell, for the vast resources which are placed on the side of the allies make it certain that the war will go on until they do tell. Who shall say that it is impossible that the present year will witness their operation?

Advertise in the Daily News.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE 5.

Take notice that the Western Salmon Packing Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Salmon Cannery, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark, Steamer Passage, (on a small light on the said passage about one mile north of Quinass Bay) ten (10) chains due west of said light; thence twenty (20) chains due east, thence twenty (20) chains south, thence back to point of commencement, and containing forty (40) acres more or less.

THE WESTERN SALMON PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED, C. C. Robertson, Agt. DATED December 31st, 1917.

MAIL SCHEDULE

For the East.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday at 9.30 a.m.

From the East.

Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.30 p.m.

For Vancouver:

Tuesdays 5 p.m.
Thursdays 10 p.m.
Saturdays 7 a.m.

From Vancouver

Sundays 10 p.m.
Wednesdays 10.30 a.m.
Saturdays p.m.

For Anyox:

Sundays 10 p.m.
Wednesdays 10 p.m.

From Anyox:

Tuesdays a.m.
Thursdays p.m.

For Port Simpson and Naas River points:

Sundays 10 p.m.

From Port Simpson and Naas River Points:

Tuesdays a.m.

Queen Charlotte Islands:

For Massett, Port Clements and

Upper Island points:

February 27th 2 p.m.

March 13th and 27th 2 p.m.

From Massett, Port Clements and

Upper Island points:

March 1st, 15th and 29th (hour uncertain)

For Skidegate, Queen Charlotte

City and Lower Island points:

March 4th and 18th 2 p.m.

From Skidegate, Queen Charlotte

City and Lower Island points:

March 6th and 20th p.m.

For Stewart, Port Simpson, Maple

Bay and Swamp point:

February 28th 10 p.m.

March 14th and 31st 10 p.m.

From Stewart, Port Simpson,

Maple Bay and Swamp point:

March 4th and 18th p.m.

Alaska and Yukon Territory:

From March 2nd a.m.

COAL NOTICES

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that I, James P. Reid, of Prince Rupert, B. C., Prospector, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1/2 of a mile southeasterly from a post located on the shore of a small Bay opening out of Canoe Pass between Moresby and Chastell Islands, about 3 miles northerly along the Moresby Island side of Canoe Pass from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JAMES P. REID, Applicant.

Located November 9th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Sexton, of Prince Rupert, B. C., Prospector, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1/2 of a mile southeasterly from a post located on the shore of a small Bay opening out of Canoe Pass between Moresby and Chastell Islands, about 3 miles northerly along the Moresby Island side of Canoe Pass from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JOSEPH SEXTON, Applicant.

Located November 9th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles E. Burgess, of Prince Rupert, B. C., miner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1/2 of a mile southeasterly from a post located on the shore of a small Bay opening out of Canoe Pass between Moresby and Chastell Islands, about 3 miles northerly along the Moresby Island side of Canoe Pass from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

CHARLES E. BURGESS, Applicant.

Located November 9th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that I, Hans K. Christensen, of Prince Rupert, B. C., Prospector, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1/2 of a mile southeasterly from a post located on the shore of a small Bay opening out of Canoe Pass between Moresby and Chastell Islands, about 3 miles northerly along the Moresby Island side of Canoe Pass from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

HANS K. CHRISTENSEN, Applicant.

Located November 9th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas Peterson, of Prince Rupert, B. C., Fisherman, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1/2 of a mile southeasterly from a post located on the shore of a small Bay opening out of Canoe Pass between Moresby and Chastell Islands, about 3 miles northerly along the Moresby Island side of Canoe Pass from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

THOMAS PETERSON, Applicant.

Located November 10th, 1917.

WRIGLEYS



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WRIGLEYS

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THE FLAVOUR LASTS!

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SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel L. Sutherland, of Prince Rupert, B. C., Clerk, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile easterly from a post located on the shore of the east side of Canoe Pass at a point about 5 miles northerly along the shore from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

DANIEL L. SUTHERLAND, By Charles E. Burgess, agent.

Located November 10th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that Gertrude Knott, of Prince Rupert, B. C., Clerk, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile easterly from a post located on the shore of the east side of Canoe Pass at a point about 5 miles northerly along the shore from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

GERTRUDE KNOTT, By Hans K. Christensen, agent.

Located November 10th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that Alexander L. Sutherland, of Prince Rupert, B. C., miner, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile easterly from a post located on the shore of the east side of Canoe Pass at a point about 5 miles northerly along the shore from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

ALEXANDER L. SUTHERLAND, By Charles E. Burgess, agent.

Located November 10th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that Betty Knott, of Prince Rupert, B. C., nurse, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Moresby Island.

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile easterly from a post located on the shore of the east side of Canoe Pass at a point about 5 miles northerly along the shore from Buck Point; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

BETTY KNOTT, By Hans K. Christensen, agent.

Located November 10th, 1917.

SKENA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

TAKE NOTICE that The British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Ltd., whose address is 509 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to take and use a cubic foot per second of water out of an unnamed creek, which flows westerly and drains into Masset Inlet, about 40 yards northeasterly from the southeast corner of Lot 1438.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about a quarter of a mile from its mouth and will be used for steam purposes upon the land described as Lot 1438, Graham Island.

This notice was posted on the right of the said creek on January 1918. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1917," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Objections to the application can be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Federal Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The date of the first publication of this notice is January 1918.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CORPORATION, LTD.

J. T. T. Paxton, Receiver and Manager.

By E. A. Cleveland, Agt.

Located November 10th, 1917.



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THURSDAY MIDNIGHT TO VANCOUVER,
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For information and reservations apply to City Ticket Office, 526 Third Avenue. PHONE 260



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FOR VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

54. SOPHIA sails from Prince Rupert March 2nd, 13th, April 2nd, 12th, 23rd

May 3rd, 14th, 24th and June 4th.

55. ROYAL sails from Prince Rupert 9 a.m. March 11th, 23rd, April 8th,

18th and 29th.

56. MAY sails from Prince Rupert March 15th and 28th.

The above sailings are subject to change or cancellation without notice.

W. C. ORCHARD, General Agent.

Corner Fourth Street and Third Avenue, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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CURE IT—Mathies's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil not only promptly arrests coughing, but thanks to its tonic and strengthening properties it helps the system to throw off the cold and thus effects a permanent cure. It is this quality which has won for it the largest sale of any cough and cold remedy in Canada.

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