

THE DAILY NEWS



GET THE LATEST WAR
NEWS FIRST
IN THE DAILY NEWS

V. No. 190.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CRUISER NEWCASTLE ARRIVES TO PROTECT COAST

CAR PROMISES POLAND OLD TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FULL AUTONOMY — GERMANS LOST FLAG

GERMAN SOCIALISTS REVOLT BECAUSE LEADER EXECUTED

USED OF TREASON, FAMOUS LEADER WAS PUT TO DEATH
BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

Special to THE NEWS
London, August 17.—A Central
News despatch says that the
Socialists are reported to
be in revolt all through
Germany.

The action is caused by the
action of their leader, Dr.
Seehnecht, the German So-
cialist leader who has been shot
by the military ser-

The Citizen says the story was
brought to London by a German
refugee, who reported that Ber-
lin, owing to the shortage of food,
was in a virtual state of revolution.

It is also reported that Rosa
Luxemburg, the noted Socialist
writer, who declared that soldiers
were maltreated in the army,
has been shot.

OPS ARRIVED LAST NIGHT— MORE COMING NEXT BOAT

INDRED AND SEVENTY OFFICERS AND MEN ARRIVED ON
PRINCE ALBERT—QUARTERED AT OLD PREMIER

Hundred and seventy sold-
iers arrived here last evening on
the Prince Albert. They were in
charge of Lt. Col. McSpadden.
Albert docked at eight
and some 1,200 citizens
on the wharf to welcome the
They disembarked quickly
spent an hour in light drill
sharpening.

As another detachment of
men expected on the next
probably the Princess So-
ny.

Men who arrived last even-
ing were all quartered at the old

GERMANY FIGHT— 1,000 GERMANS DEAD AND INJURED

Special to THE NEWS
London, August 17.—A des-
patch from Belgian out-
posts that the Belgians
achieved another victory in a
district between Diest and
Diest. It resulted in three
Germans being killed
and wounded. He reported
to be retreating from

GERMANS CLAIM A VICTORY AT MUELHAUSEN

London, August 17.—The Gen-
eral correspondent places
German loss in battles
in thousand.

German despatch to New-
york states that the Germans de-
stroyed the Seventh French army
and an army division from
Muelhausen on Satur-

BRITISH ARMY SPREAD OUT IN FRONT BRUSSELS

Special to THE NEWS

Paris, August 17.—Field Mar-

shall Sir John French, spent

Saturday here and conferred with

the chiefs of the general staff. He

is also paying his respects to the

weather.

temperature 30.251

temperature 64.0

temperature 52.0

Received from A. L. A.

formerly of the Bank of

British staff here, states that

he enlisted for the war with

revenue contingent.

GERMANS FEAR TO FACE THOSE FRENCH BAYONETS

Special to THE NEWS

London, August 17.—A cor-

respondent in the battle zone re-

ports that the French and Belgian ar-

tillery is much superior to that

of the German and has done

much more effective work.

The German troops in close contact

fear to face the French bayonets.

Don't Forget to Visit

FRESH FRUIT MARKET

Great variety of FRESH

FRUIT just received

your mouth water.

FRESH FRUIT MARKET

Ave. Near Postoffice

FRENCH AVIATORS DROP BOMBS IN GERMAN FORTRESS

(Special to THE NEWS)

Paris, August 17.—Details of a
daring exploit at Metz, carried
out by French aviators, is given
in an official communication from
the War Office. Lieut Cassari and
Corporal Prudhomme, in separate
airplanes, left the fortress at
Verdun in order to reconnoiter
the dirigibles in the German fort-
ress. A terrific fire was directed at
the aviators. During the fusilade
the Lieutenant's motor stopped.
He was unable to get his engine
started and then threw a bomb with
marvellous accuracy. The corporal
also hurled a similar projectile into
the German fort and escaped amid
a rain of bullets and shells.

GOLD WAS STOLEN DE FOSSETT ARRESTED

\$4,000 in Amalgam Disappeared
But Was Found Buried Near
Camping Place

A man named De Fossett,
charged with stealing \$4,000 in
gold amalgam, was brought in on
the Princess Alice last evening
and will await trial here.

De Fossett was one of a party
sent out with the box containing
the gold from the Thibet Creek
mine at Dease Lake up the Skeine
River. The gold was stolen be-
tween the mine and Telegraph
Creek and was reported a couple
of weeks ago.

The theft was made while the
party were camping. De Fossett
is supposed to have taken the
gold out of the box and filled the
latter with clay. The gold was
buried and the spot marked.

The following day, G. H. French,
of the Hudson Bay Company, who
was one of the party, noticed the
box had been tampered with and
found the fraud. After reporting
the theft a search was made and
the gold discovered where it had
been buried.

De Fossett was suspected and
Harry Dodds, the Government
Agent arrested him. Some gold
nuggets which had been in the
box were discovered on him. The
prisoner and witnesses were
brought down on the Alice.

The Thibet Creek mine is owned
by Warburton Pike of Victoria,
and has been operated for
a number of years.

GREECE DEMANDS THAT TURKEY EXPLAIN

(Special to THE NEWS)

Rome, August 17.—A despatch
states that Greece has desisted to
demand an explanation from Tur-
key about the concentration of
her troops on the frontier at

POPE'S CONDITION DECLARED WORSE

(Special to THE NEWS)

Rome, August 17.—The con-
dition of the Pope, who is suffer-
ing from gouty catarrh is declar-
ed to be much worse.

AUSTRALIANS WIN CUP

(Special to THE NEWS)

New York, August 17.—The
Australian tennis team won the
Davis challenge cup Saturday. On
Friday they had won one single
and the doubles. Saturday with
only two singles to play the visitors
won and captured the cup.

GERMANS TRYING TO ENVELOPE LEFT WING

(Special to THE NEWS)

London, August 17.—A cor-
respondent in the battle zone re-
ports that the French and Belgian ar-
tillery is much superior to that
of the German and has done

much more effective work.

The German troops in close contact

fear to face the French bayonets.

Abuse someone and we always
find an appreciative audience.

CRUISER NEWCASTLE TO AID RAINBOW CLEAN OUT LEIPZIG

(Special to THE NEWS)

Victoria, August 17.—Steaming
across the Pacific at full speed to
intercept the German cruisers
Leipzig and Nurnberg, the British
cruiser Newcastle reached
Victoria today from the British
China station.

The Newcastle is a fast boat,
capable of steaming over twenty-
six knots, and is therefore three
knots better than the Leipzig. In
addition she is more heavily
armed, having two six-inch guns.
The Leipzig has none. The New-
castle has also ten four-inch guns
and four three pounders. She
was built in 1910 and has a dis-
placement tonnage of 4,800. She
will stay on this coast to help the
Rainbow in protecting British
shipping and coast ports.

OFFICIAL REPORT FRENCH ADVANCING THROUGH ALSACE

(Special to THE NEWS)

London, August 17.—An official
press bulletin from the Bureau of
the War Office and Admiralty says
the French troops in their course
of advance along the Valley of Scherneck, in Alsace, took
a thousand prisoners.

The Allies' artillery showed
great destructive effect in the
fighting in upper Alsace. The
trenches abandoned by the enemy
were found filled with dead and
wounded. The French have captured
Scherneck town, and much
artillery.

NO CONFIRMATION FRENCH VICTORY OVER AUSTRIA

(Special to THE NEWS)

London, August 17.—Japan's ultimatum to Germany was al-
legedly instigated by the British
Government.

Official circles here have not
yet received any official confirmation
of the report of the big
French naval victory over Aus-
tria.

SAW GERMAN DREADNOUGHT WITH BATTERED HULL

(Special to THE NEWS)

Amsterdam, August 17.—The
Dutch steamer Epsilon on its ar-
rival from Ymuiden today reported
seeing a German dreadnaught in
Trondhjem harbour with
smashed funnels and her sides
full of shell holes.

SERVIA AGAIN DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

(Special to THE NEWS)

London, August 17.—A Nish
Reuter despatch claims the Ser-
bian troops defeated the Aus-
trians at Kumachitzia.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF DINANT BY MACHINE GUNS

(Special to THE NEWS)

London, August 17.—A Brus-
sels despatch to the Exchange Co-
mpany says that a general engagement
occurred today near and south of
Namur, for a distance of over
fifteen miles.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report-
ed to have repulsed the Germans.

The German cavalry occupied a
part of Dinant but were later
driven out by the infantry with
machine guns.

The French troops are report

THE DAILY NEWS

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Published Daily and Weekly by
THE PRINCE RUPERT PUBLISHING CO. LTD., PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

H. F. McRAE, EDITOR AND GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE

Daily News Building, Third Ave., Prince Rupert, B.C. Telephone 98.

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES

New York—National Newspaper Bureau, 219 East 23rd St., New York City.

Seattle—Puget Sound News Co.

London, England—The Clougher Syndicate, Grand Trunk Building, Trafalgar Square.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—To Canada, United States and Mexico: Daily, 50c per month, or \$6.00 per year (\$5.00 if paid in advance). Weekly, \$2.00 per year. All Other Countries: Daily, \$8.00 per year. Weekly, \$2.50 per year, strictly in advance.

TRANSIENT DISPLAY ADVERTISING—50 cents per inch. Contract rates on application.

DAILY EDITION



Monday, August 17, 1914

Apart from the subscriptions collected by the ladies of Prince Rupert, this city has done nothing yet to show her patriotism to the British cause. This is not because there is less loyalty here, but because it is not properly organized. Steps should be taken at once to start a war fund. The City Council might well appoint some reliable party to handle the funds. The local papers no doubt would give it all the publicity necessary. The columns of The Daily News are open at all times for movements of this kind. Let the word therefore be given at once and let everybody contribute according to his resources.

It would appear that Germany has begun to realize that she cannot ultimately hope to win against the whole world. First she threatened to use force to compel Italy to stay with the Triple Alliance. This failing she interceded with Spain to join her in the fight. What Germany is up against is the lack of communication

with the sea. With either Spain or Italy on her side she would not only have considerably added to her forces but would have an added area to draw food from and might hope to get additional supplies smuggled through the coast blockade. At present she is practically bottled up and should she win a few land battles she would be still cut off from outside supplies.

When the Irish question had reached the crisis in Britain and the army had taken an antagonistic stand General Sir John French was dismissed by the War Office from command. Today when a common enemy is to be conquered we find him again at the head of the army. That, of course, is what we would expect from British statesmen, who have buried all conflicting questions. Why doesn't Prince Rupert bury the hatchet and follow the lead of the British War Office? There are a lot of able bodied young men about town aching for service. The time is fitting to heal the discords of the past.

WARSHIPS IN U. S. HARBORS
AND CONTRABAND OF WAR

The United States declaration of neutrality, issued by President Wilson, said concerning ships and contraband:

"If the ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair, shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limit for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

Limit Set on Supplies

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to take in any supplies, except those necessary for its own subsistence and those required for the protection of its crew. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limit for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

Limit Set on Supplies

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to take in any supplies, except those necessary for its own subsistence and those required for the protection of its crew. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limit for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

May Not Be Detained

"No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so

FF AND BURNS FOUGHT A DRAW

Crowd Saw Good 20-round Contest in National Sport-
ing Club

ough House Charlie Burns Chet Neff met in another 20-round bout Saturday night and fought a draw. The contest was in a crowded house in the National Sporting Club arena. It was a faster fight than the previous exhibition between these two and the decision proved a popular one, although it was arrived at in an irregular way. Owing to promoters being unable to get referee satisfactory to all parties, two members of the press were asked to turn in a ballot in their judgment of the winner. The referee did the same, three were different, one before Burns, one for Neff and one a draw. These undoubtedly reflected the general opinion which seemed about equally divided and the award was made a draw.

Jeff, as in the first contest, showed cleverness in boxing and much faster on his feet but never had a dangerous punch. While effort seemed to be concentrated on getting Burns up and damaging his face, his tactics were different. He plenty of punishment on the body but protected his body well went after Neff with swings to the kidneys. They were effective, too, but Burns could not knock down sufficiently to land man on the mat.

In the fifth round Burns had dazed with a smash in the left but the latter covered up and was able to come up the round in good shape. In the ninth round both opened up and after some vicious blows, Burns had the decided advantage over his opponent but followed up and lost the best opportunity of the bout to get a knockout.

He came up well in the ninth, and eleventh rounds. He after Burns' face and won him considerably. In the ninth he got in a whirlwind of punches and Burns took them like open man.

In the twelfth and thirteenth rounds forced the fighting and got good swipe on Neff's face and won him on the stomach. In the last few rounds both were tired but had moments of rest, and it was evident that they would go the limit. At length Neff showed the effect of punishment much more than his opponent who was unscratched. Judge referred.

The purchasers have not yet decided what they will do with it.

AVERAGE YIELD 12 BUSHELS

Regina, August 15.—According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, ten per cent of the wheat, five per cent of barley, and fifteen per cent of oats are now cut. Harvesting will be general by the first of next week. From present indications the average yield of wheat will be 12 bushels to the acre, oats 20 bushels and barley 20 bushels.

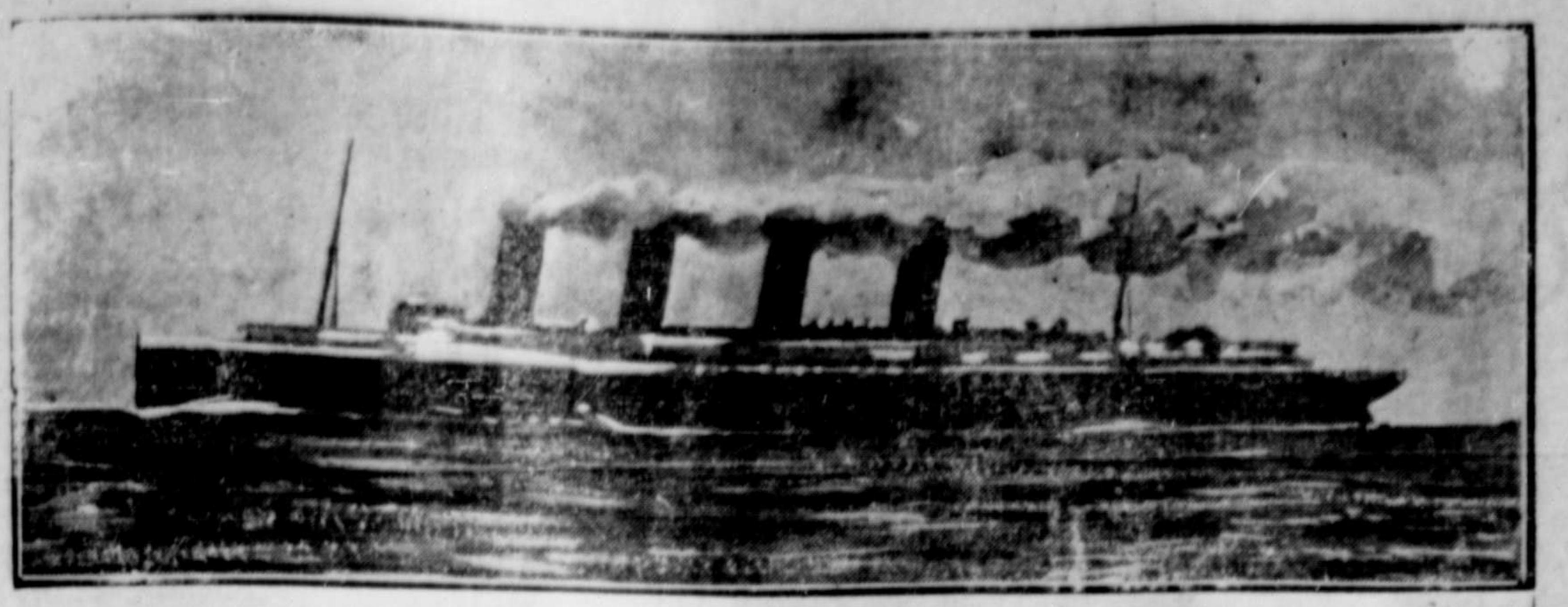
We buy and serve only the best in the market affords. London Cafe.

A big feature at the Majestic theatre for tonight and tomorrow night is a Rex two-reel drama based on July 30, entitled "Giraffe." This play draws a vivid picture of a famous secret organization and tells a gripping interest story of love and adventure and intrigue. A program of music incurs the enmity of the organization, and with his life he flees to America. He follows by the agents of the organization and then follows a series of incidents strange, enthralling and interest-sustaining. The play finishes in a very pleasing manner. In addition to this feature, the management have a striking good comedy. Special mention is being paid to the play which is now one of the most pleasing parts of the entertainment. Manager De Lasalle is giving neither time nor expense to his patrons the best possible, and that his efforts are recognized is evidenced by the many houses he is receiving daily.

ERS BEWARE IN PASSING THE BULL

Way of a timely warning to the jokers, the newspapers reporting a case in St. John, which shows it is not safe to be with the soldiers. When the artillery were enlisting at that port a man named H. H. Hilditch, was remarked to the soldiers: "Look out; there are a couple of German cruisers outside." The Colonel in command immediately reported the incident to Ottawa and the man is under arrest charged with disseminating false information regarding the enemy in time of war.

The Prince Rupert Towing Co., general towing; the new crude oil "P.R.T. No. 4," Phone Red 322. Address: P.O. 466. Agency for the "Avance" Oil Motor.



S.S. LUSITANIA

GERMANY WILL FINANCE WITH PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

Berlin, August 15.—The Nord Deutsche Zeitung declares that Germany has successfully conquered the financial difficulty which followed her mobilization. The Reichsbank, the newspaper adds, came up to expectations and all the great banking institutions in Berlin and the provinces followed suit. In the public interest no moratorium is desirable or necessary. The people's savings of thirty billion marks (about \$75,000,000,000) will be taken first. All fears are unfounded that the mobilization will interfere with the harvest.

BRITISH SHIPPING SAFE IN THE SOUTH

New York, August 15.—The Western Atlantic Ocean is clear for shipping in the area as far south as Trinidad, according to announcement made by Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British cruiser Suffolk, through the British consulate here. The Suffolk is now not far from New York City. The consul said that there were five British warships in the Western Atlantic and that their patrol was so effective that all British shipping interests had been assured that there was little danger from German craft.

OLAY SOLD FOR \$760

Hinkson Siddall, marshal of the Admiralty Court of Victoria, was in the city Saturday and held an auction sale of the fishing schooner Olav which was seized some months ago fishing inside the three mile limit and was confiscated. The boat and its equipment sold for \$760 to Collart and Bainter. The boat is said to be worth about \$3,500 new and is in good shape.

The purchasers have not yet decided what they will do with it.

AVERAGE YIELD 12 BUSHELS

Regina, August 15.—According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, ten per cent of the wheat, five per cent of barley, and fifteen per cent of oats are now cut. Harvesting will be general by the first of next week. From present indications the average yield of wheat will be 12 bushels to the acre, oats 20 bushels and barley 20 bushels.

We buy and serve only the best in the market affords. London Cafe.

OBsolete Fighting of Germans Criticized

London, August 15.—One of the most important developments in the eye of experts is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against weapons of today, and means an enormous slaughter if retained.

France and Austria are finally officially at war, the ambassadors having left the respective capitals. The French Government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the ground that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

AMERICAN CITIZENS WANT TO AID CANADA

Ottawa, August 17.—Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, said that he had received enough offers from American citizens in various parts of the United States to compose four companies to go to the front.

ALMOST COLLIDED WITH THE RAINBOW

San Francisco, August 15.—The American schooner Salvatore Captain Flynn, which arrived here today from Oahu (T.H.), reported that she was nearly in collision last Sunday night off Point Reyes with a foreign warship. The stranger was burning no lights and the schooner came so close to her before she was sighted that a crash was narrowly averted. Captain Flynn could not read the cruiser's name, but thought from her build that she was the British cruiser Rainbow.

EASTERN ARTILLERY IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver, August 17.—The Coburg (Ontario) Heavy Battery, 118 strong, has arrived from the East and brought with them four heavy guns which have been placed in certain places for the defence of Vancouver.



BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRATEGY

This map gives a good idea of the Admiralty's probable move against the German fleet. The German fleet unless it skulks behind fortresses, will probably fail to elude the British cordon and be compelled to give battle between the north coast of Scotland and the rocky shores of Norway.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID TAXES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PRINCE RUPERT, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on Wednesday, the 9th Day of September, A.D., 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the City Hall, Prince Rupert, B.C., I shall sell at public auction the lands in the list hereinafter set out, for delinquent taxes and subsequent taxes in arrears, and for interest, costs and expenses, including the cost of advertising the said sale, if the total amount due is not sooner paid:

Roll No.	ASSESSED OWNER	Section	Block	Lot	Delinquent and Subsequent Taxes with Interest	Cost and Expenses	TOTAL
95	Mary Dodge	1	5	37	\$85.50	\$ 2.77	\$90.27
96	Mary Dodge	1	5	38	35.50	3.77	39.27
107	Gilbert Brown	1	6	38	32	42.24	50.58
109	John Brown	1	*	7	36.76	3.84	40.60
142	Mrs. Grace C. Hall	1	7	25	116.59	7.83	124.42
192	D. M. McCallum	1	8	88	9	4.77	10.50
212	A. H. Hewitt	1	9	29	55.49	4.77	59.26
224	Ben Blackwood	1	9	30	13.03	2.32	15.35
481	S. Commissie, S. Cavaliera and Peter Plambo	1	17	339.19	20.10	389.21	6.61
553	J. H. Hilditch	1	20	100.32	7.02	107.34	4.33
656	H. H. Neale	1	24	74.36	5.73	80.14	5.50
694	Sam Lovell	1	25	52.42	4.32	57.54	4.32
749	P. R. Town Properties Ltd.	1	26	269.23	15.46	284.69	6.91
710	P. R. Town Properties Ltd.	1	26	247.26	14.36	261.62	8.87
742	Mrs. E. M. McDermie	1	27	50	51.14	4.56	55.70
743	Mrs. E. M. McDermie	1	27	21	51.14	4.56	55.70
767	P. R. Town Properties Ltd.	1	27	45	124.39	8.22	132.61
830	Mrs. R. M. Kendall	1	28	38.96	5.11	43.07	4.32
831	Mrs. E. M. McDermie	1	29	48.99	4.20	52.19	4.32
841	Fred Lanza	1	29	42.83	4.14	46.97	4.33
844	Fred Lanza	1	29	59.04	4.95	63.99	9.15
845	Fred Lanza	1	29	42	81.15	6.06	87.21
846	A. Nicollson, A. Quinn and B. Quinn	1	29	43	57.19	4.86	61.95
914	R. S. Hyde	1	32	1	196.85	11.44	208.29
915	R. S. Hyde	1	32	2	127.34	8.37	135.71
947	R. C. Hyde	1	33	9	104.72	7.23	111.95
977	R. C. Hyde	1	33	10	109.72	11.54	202.26
978	R. C. Hyde	1	34	63.52	5.18	68.70	2.95
979	R. C. Hyde	1	34	62.95	5.15	68.08	2.95
1039	S. Commissie, B. Bregolossi and P. Krikopovich	1	35	47	4.77	4.77	9.54
1040	S. Commissie, B. Bregolossi and P. Krikopovich	1	35	20	44.25	4.21	48.46
1070	Dan Dimberg	1	36	20	32.45	3.62	36.08
1266	H. F. McRae	2	1	83	107.43	7.37	114.80
1320	Louis Caron	2	3	24	124.16	8.21	132.37
1340	Patrick McCloskey	2	3	44	39.13	4.09	43.22
1478	B. Smith	2	8	60	58.08	5.03	63.11
1551	H. B. Hanlon	2	11	22	120.43	8.02	128.45
1729	M. Couture and C. Letourneau	2	17	81	91.83	6.59	98.42
1730	M. Couture and C. Letourneau	2	17	19	91.83	6.59	98.42
1731	M. Couture and C. Letourneau	2	20	91	91.83	6.59	98.42
1816	M. Couture	2	20	1	254.33	14.72	269.05
1817	M. Couture	2	20	2	130.99	8.55	139.54

ASSESSED OWNER

Roll No.	Section	Block	Lot	ASSESSED OWNER	Delinquent and Subsequent Taxes with Interest	Cost and Expenses	TOTAL
1818	M. Gouire	20	3	121.82	\$ 0.09	128.91	
4218	John Arthur Wood	20	3	80.48	6.32	92.80	
4219	John Arthur Wood	20	5	80.48	6.32	92.80	
4283	Edmund G. Stevens	20	40	44.32	4.41	49.44	
4505	H. H. Clark	14	16	81.13	6.06	87.19	
4506	H. C. Clark	14	17	81.13	6.06	87.19	
4538	F. B. Deacon and G. P. Palmer						

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

HOW TO STRETCH DOLLARS IN
WAR TIME

BARGAINS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

LADIES' WATERPROOF
COATS

The best makes of ladies imported rainproof coats in Paramatta, Tweed and Poplins, leading colors, size 34 to 44. Buy now. Discount twenty-five per cent off.

FLANNELETTES

Fancy Stripe Flannelettes of pink, fawn, and blue mixtures, wide width of exceptional good quality and hard to equal at 15c. for three days only. **12½c**

RIBBONS

Pure silk ribbon in floral and dresden effects, 3½ inches wide, a combination of very soft and pretty designs. They are the leading shades. Reg. 25c. Special **15c**

TOWELLING

Warranted all pure linen crimp towelling, heavy Scotch make, 1½ inch alternative linen and white stripe, is 16½ inches wide. For three days only at **12½c**

CHILDREN'S COATS

\$4.00 Child's Coats **\$2.00**
\$4.50 Child's Coats **\$2.25**
\$5.00 Child's Coats **\$2.50**
\$6.00 Child's Coats **\$3.00**
\$7.00 Child's Coats **\$3.50**
\$8.00 Child's Coats **\$4.00**
All This Season's

MEN'S RAINCOATS

High Grade Waterproof Coats for men in up-to-date styles of smart dressy designs; brown and dark greens; sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44. **One-quarter off Regular Prices**

LITTLE NELL HOSE

Children's all-wood 1½ ribbed cashmere hose, elastic knit, seamless feet, very soft and fine in colors. Black, tan, cream, pink, red, sky, cardinal; sizes 4½ to 6½. at **25c**

EMBROIDERY LINEN

Just arrived, pure Irish Embroidery Linen, extra even weave for drawing and fancy work; this linen is 54 inches wide and very hard to get. per yd **90c**

PRINTS

Best standard cloth English Prints, 21 gage, all absolutely fast dye. They come in light and dark colors of fancy, plain and at 10c stripe designs. A SNAP

REMNANTS

FOR EARLY SHOPPERS
Ribbons, Gingham, Embroideries, Laces, Lawns, Curtain Net, Dress Goods, Flannels, Nainsooks, Coatings, Serges, Crepes, Prints and Towellings

THESE ITEMS ARE ALL MONEY SAVERS

PRIDE, NASH & CO.

Store Opens Every Morning at 7 a.m.; Closes at 6:30 p.m.

FRED STORK'S HARDWARE

710 SECOND AVE

Carpenters' Tools	Builders' Hardware	Ship Chandlery
Wire Cable	Steel Blocks	Fishing Tackle
Iron Pipe	Pipe Fittings	Rifles and Shotguns
Rope	Valves	Ammunition
Pumps	Hose	Paint
Stoves and Ranges	Rubberoid Roofing	Corrugated Iron

"WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST"

FRED STORK'S HARDWARE

Local News Notes

Tasty 35c lunch at the Royal Cafe. **163tf**Angus Stewart left this morning for New Hazelton. **15tf**See our \$3.00 Boys' Suits. They are excellent bargains. Jabour Bros. **it**E. E. Confectionery sells high class ice cream in bricks; also pure candies. **155tf**Clearing out men's boot at \$2. we want the space. Worth \$4 and \$5. Jabour Bros. **it**Norfolk Rooms. Steam heated, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable. 6th Ave. and Fulton. **it**The Prince John left for Granby at 8 a.m. this morning. She goes south Tuesday at 9 p.m. **it**Boy's cloth blouse suits at \$1.25 to clear. Cheapest ever sold. Jabour Bros. **it**Rough House Charlie Burns, and Chet Neff with his manager, Dan Salt, left on the Beatrice for Vancouver. **it**

It is a matter of general regret that the water lily crop on Lake St. Joe will not be ripe in time for the flower show this week.

The Horticultural Society will hold their flower show on Wednesday in the Board of Trade rooms. List of prizes and conditions will be published tomorrow.

* * *

The steamer Venture will this week arrive on Thursday from the south and sail for Vancouver on Friday instead of Saturday. This new schedule will continue for the balance of the season.

* * *

W. S. Simpson, Indian Agent at Telegraph Creek, N. McNaull and two Indians, Martin and Denis, are in the city as witnesses on the De Fossett stealing case.

* * *

Miller, the second hand man, pays the highest prices for gents' cast-off clothing, tools, etc. Will call any time. Phone 565. 826 Third Avenue. **163-189**

* * *

Lost.—A lady's hand bag with sum of money, between Majestic Theatre and Seventh Street, August 14th (evening). Finder will be rewarded by returning care of Daily News. **186-7**

* * *

Passengers on the Princess Alice Saturday reported the drowning of three Indians on the Stikine. They were crossing the river in a canoe when it upset and all three occupants were drowned.

* * *

The Mystic Shriners held a ceremonial in St. Andrew's Hall on Saturday evening and put through a class of ten local candidates. A number of the Nobles who had been in Dawson on a similar errand, were here for the ceremony and assisted the local Shriners. After the ceremony was completed, a splendid banquet was held in the Canada Railway News Cafe.

* * *

WOMAN PASSENGER SUING GRAND TRUNK

Mrs. M. Patterson Claims \$10,000 From G. T. P. for Injuries Received in Washout

District Said to be Sportsman's Paradise—All Kinds of Game

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mobley and Harry Mobley leave today for Atlin, B.C., where they will spend three months, most of which time they will spend in the wilds shooting game. Mr. Mobley says that district is the greatest sportsman's paradise he has ever seen. It is an easy matter to shoot wild fowl by the hundred and there are an abundance of mountain goat, bear and moose.

Mr. and Mrs. Bainter are also making the trip. Judge Young is expected there about the first of September.

WHEN BUYING YEAST
INSIST ON HAVING
THIS PACKAGE

DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

SUNDAY'S BASEBALL

Northwestern

Vancouver, 8; Victoria, 0.
Ballard, 6; Seattle, 2.
Spokane, 6; Tacoma, 3.
Spokane, 5; Tacoma, 2.

Coast

San Francisco, 5; Oakland, 2.
San Francisco, 7; Oakland, 3.
Portland, 3; Sacramento, 11.
Portland, 2; Sacramento, 0.
Los Angeles, 2; Venice, 1.
Los Angeles, 16; Venice, 3.

LEAVE FOR ATLIN
ON HUNTING TRIP

District Said to be Sportsman's Paradise—All Kinds of Game

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mobley and Harry Mobley leave today for Atlin, B.C., where they will spend three months, most of which time they will spend in the wilds shooting game. Mr. Mobley says that district is the greatest sportsman's paradise he has ever seen. It is an easy matter to shoot wild fowl by the hundred and there are an abundance of mountain goat, bear and moose.

Mr. and Mrs. Bainter are also making the trip. Judge Young is expected there about the first of September.

RIOTS IN BERLIN

Mrs. Marion Patterson, a newspaper woman who is on the staff of the publicity department of the Panama Exposition, has entered suit against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for \$10,000 damages for injuries and shock she received on May 5th this year, when a train in which she was travelling ran off the track near Rose Lake in the Bulkley Valley. The accident was caused by a washout on the track, and Mrs. Patterson alleges that she was painfully cut and bruised on the face and limbs, in addition to receiving a sprained wrist and considerable nervous shock.

It is alleged in the statement of claim prepared by the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Taylor, Harvey, Grant, Stockton & Smith, that at the time of the accident the stretch of line on which the accident occurred had not been sanctioned by the railway board for public service, and that at the time the train was proceeding at an unreasonable speed.

The suit is the first suit brought in the local courts by a passenger against the Pacific branch of the new road since it was opened for service.

CALLIES DEFEAT THE
DRYDOCK BOYS SATURDAY

Under the Football League auspices the Callies met the Drydock Club on Market Place on Saturday evening before a good gathering of spectators. Whas was, however, expected to be one of the hardest games of the league was undoubtedly spoiled by the unfortunate injuries received by two of the Drydock forwards, which necessitated their return from the game just fifteen minutes from the commencement, and at a time when the Drydock's were leading by 1 goal to nil. The Drydock Club are due all sympathy at the loss of two such valuable players and it is hard to conjecture what the result might have been had they been able to continue the game at full strength. As was to be expected, under such circumstances the Callies soon gained the lead crossing over at half time with a lead of 2 goals to 1.

In the second half the Drydock defence adopted the one back game, much to the discomfiture of the Callies forwards. This style of play is never at any time beneficial to the game, but in these methods alone lay the Drydock's only chance of victory. However, the Callies still held the game and another goal by Adam settled the issue, the Callies running out winners by 3 goals to 1. Mr. A. Clapperton acted as referee.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Goods and Chattels belonging to PAULIS & SAVERINO, Fulton Street have been seized under Chattel Mortgage, registered at Prince Rupert, B.C., July 27, 1914, and that same will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, August 20, 1914, at the hour of 2 p.m. Sale to be held at the warehouse of Stewart & Mobley, Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C. STEWART & MOBLEY LTD. Grantees.

PASSENGERS SOUTHBOUND

Passengers southbound on the Princess Alice Saturday were:—H. Carpenter, A. G. Bromley, W. G. Ternan, Frank S. Fey, J. W. Hunter, F. G. Noyes, Mrs. F. G. Noyes, J. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, H. Neckerson, F. W. Padere-Jos Rickman, A. Garss, W. A. Ferguson and wife, M. C. Kent, M. W. Shaw, M. Mitchell, W. J. Smithers and wife, G. H. Lea, W. D. Hardinge, A. R. Thorpe, John Kingston, H. J. Wilson, W. M. Lewis, G. C. Ketchum, F. W. Hart, D. Bellring, S. A. Le Mesurier, J. V. Rittenhouse.

Passengers southbound on the Princess Beatrice Sunday evening: Harry McCarthy, John Turnbull, J. H. Diehl, J. E. Pringle, J. E. Griffin, E. D. Cox, G. V. Willys, T. Gilligan, P. J. McLaren, D. A. McLeod, A. E. O'Meara, Dan Salt-Chef Neff, G. J. Hurst, M. Richdale, Mr. Handley, Mrs. Layton, G. St. Denis, S. M. Griffin, A. Sims, G. H. French, Wm. Dingwall, A. Boyd, F. J. Hall and wife, Mrs. E. W. Nelson, R. E. Kingway, R. Reid, Rev. J. A. Levin, L. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howett, Mr. DeLond, Mr. Height, Mrs. English, Mrs. Bridges, R. A. Browne, W. P. Read, R. J. McDonell.

Passengers southbound on the Princess Beatrice Sunday evening: Harry McCarthy, John Turnbull, J. H. Diehl, J. E. Pringle, J. E. Griffin, E. D. Cox, G. V. Willys, T. Gilligan, P. J. McLaren, D. A. McLeod, A. E. O'Meara, Dan Salt-Chef Neff, G. J. Hurst, M. Richdale, Mr. Handley, Mrs. Layton, G. St. Denis, S. M. Griffin, A. Sims, G. H. French, Wm. Dingwall, A. Boyd, F. J. Hall and wife, Mrs. E. W. Nelson, R. E. Kingway, R. Reid, Rev. J. A. Levin, L. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howett, Mr. DeLond, Mr. Height, Mrs. English, Mrs. Bridges, R. A. Browne, W. P. Read, R. J. McDonell.

Better an ounce of did than a pound of going to do.

ISSUED FALSE CHECK—
NOW AWAITING TRIAL

H. Mainprize got a meal Saturday in T. J. Clemence's restaurant on Third Avenue. He tendered a \$20 check on the Union Bank in payment and got the change. When presented it was found there were no funds or even an account in that name.

Constable Bailey arrested Mainprize yesterday and his case was given an adjournment this morning. Mainprize is said to be an old offender who has previously been in trouble on similar charges elsewhere.

Better an ounce of did than a pound of going to do.

A Real Lover Simulation
GOLD WATCH FREE.

GEORGE MCKAY Esq.

KIPPEN, ONT., June 17th, 1914.

"I have been using 'Fruit-a-lives' as a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever tried. 'Fruit-a-lives' do me no harm— they never gripe and their action is pleasant."

"I have used them for Indigestion and Constipation with the best results and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly affected."

These troubles have left me completely and I give 'Fruit-a-lives' full credit for all this. A nice pill a man cannot afford."

GEORGE MCKAY

The enormous demand for "Fruit-a-lives" is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Severe Headaches, and Neuralgia, and Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

50¢ a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 5¢ sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

FOR SALE

Second-hand Gasoline Engine

One 30 H.P. 3 cyl. Fairbanks Morse & Co. equipment. One 18 H.P. 2 cyl. Buda with equipment.

AKERBERG, THOMSON & CO.

Agents for Union, Kelvin, Fishman, Beldner & Neiss, Credit Oil Co. Also Food Stationary Engine.

FRESH

VEGETABLES

FROM SKEENA RIVER

Parsley, Onions, Mint, bunch

Caulliflower .12 ½ c and 6

Green Peas, per lb.....

Spinach, per lb.....

Cabbage, per lb.....

Turnips, per lb.....

Special prices on large

orders for hotels, etc.

Try Them. They come

fresh from the gardens