

RUSSIA PUTS FULL STRENGTH AGAINST CRACOW

REPORTS THAT GERMANS TOOK LODZ BUT RUSSIA SAYS THEY ARE HOLDING ENEMY BACK

HAVE GERMANS TAKEN LODZ? SITUATION IS DESPERATE

RUSSIANS ON DEFENSIVE IN THAT DISTRICT AND DEVOTING MAIN ENERGIES TO TAKING CRACOW AND INVASION OF HUNGARY

(Special to The Daily News)
London, Dec. 7.—The Germans claim to have again occupied Lodz, from which they had been driven on the first retreat from Warsaw. Petrograd admits that the situation there is desperate. Petrograd also declares that the Russians are sufficiently strong to hold the invaders in Northern

Poland and will content themselves with doing this while devoting their main energies to the reduction of Cracow and the invasion of Hungary. Russian forces to the southeast of Cracow are said to have already begun the bombardment of the city and suburbs.

BRILLIANT CHARGE TO SHOW THE KING HOW HIS SOLDIERS FIGHT

(Special to The Daily News)

Paris, Dec. 7.—The British press made doubly memorable the official visit of the King to the trenches by a brilliant and dashy offensive by which the Germans were driven back along the British front from Dixmude to the North of Lys. The British charged from their trenches at night and fell pell-mell upon the German's first line of earthworks, swarming up and into it on the face of a terrible fire. They fought among the Germans with steel and thrust and slashed and jaded occupants until they threw them down or dug them out. The German losses were half those engaged.

MUTINY AT BRUGES.

German Marine Corps Objects to Fighting on Land.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—It has been learned that the mutiny at Bruges was more serious than at Ghent. It occurred among a corps of 700 marines, who resisted the order to start for the front at Ypres. It is even reported that some of the officers of the corps took the side of the mutiny, saying that they were willing to fight at sea, but that it was not for them to fight on land.

A number of them were sent to the front, but on arriving at the St. Pierre railway station in that district, fifty succeeded in escaping. Some of these, however, were re-captured at Ghent. Two hundred men, including many officers, are reported to have been shot.

NEW ENGLAND DINNER

BAPTIST CHURCH
TUESDAY EVENING, 7 to 9

Boston Beans, Brown Bread
Meats and Baked Potatoes
Pickles and Jellies
Pumpkin Pie Doughnuts
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ADMISSION 50 c

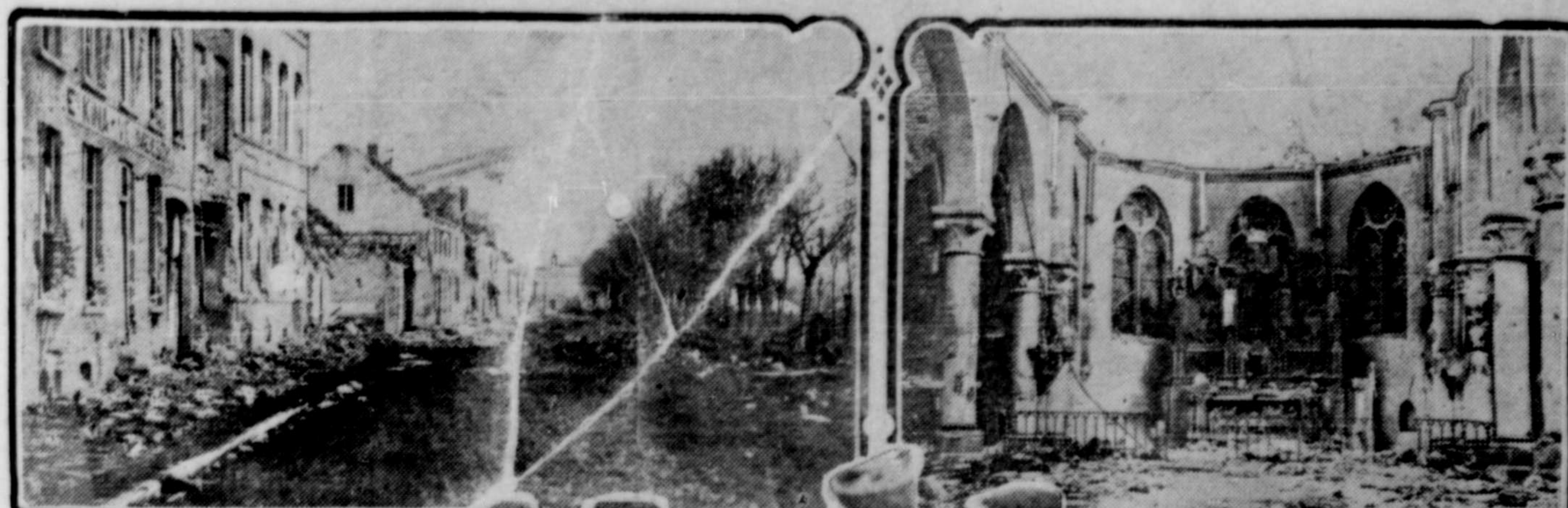
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Given Away Free on New Year's Day

PIPES TO FIT ANY FACE



RUINS OF DIXMUDE
ON ROAD FROM NIEUPORT

BALKAN STATES MAY AGAIN UNITE

(Special to The Daily News.)

Athens, Dec. 7.—Progress has been made towards an understanding between the Balkan states which will be satisfactory to the Allies. The basis for re-approachment between Serbia and Bulgaria was the desire of the Allies to secure aid for Serbia.

SWEDISH STEAMERS SUNK BY MINES

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, Dec. 7.—The Swedish steamers Luna and Everilda were sunk by mines off the Finnish coast. The crew of the Luna and one man on the Everilda were saved.

PRIME YOUNG FIGHTERS.

Three Hundred in France to Begin to Drill Soon.

Bordeaux, Dec. 7.—The three hundred thousand youths of 18 years of age in France, who normally would begin service in the army in October of 1916, are by government decree to be called to present themselves for examination, beginning on December 20. Their military training probably will begin next March.

Should the necessity arise these young men probably could be sent to the fighting line next July.

FAMILIES MAY JOIN THEM.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Private advice reaching Winnipeg today from those in authority indicate that the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plains do not expect to leave for the front until spring. Some of the officers, in consequence, are making preparations to have their families in England with them during the winter months.

Wm. Angle was compelled to return to the hospital today for further treatment. He worked too strenuously a few days ago and strained the incision made in the recent operation. His case is not serious, but require careful attention.

Try Stalker & Well's Famous Butter, 40c.

Flannelette nightgowns for \$1.00 at Jabour Bros.' Sale.

Just arrived, handsome new designs of Carpet Squares. Special prices at Geo. D. Tite's. 2821f

Ladies' woolen combinations for \$1.75 at Jabour Bros.' Sale.



NEAR PERVYVE
COMMANDANT FICHEL FRENCH MARINES WRITING DISPATCH TO HEADQUARTERS.

AS SEEN BY A PHOTOGRAPHER GREAT BATTLE OF FLANDERS

JOHN REDMOND DECLARES THAT IRISH ARE DOING THEIR SHARE

EIGHTY-NINE THOUSAND ARE ALREADY INCLUDED IN BRITAIN'S ARMY AND OTHER LARGE NUMBER ARE WITH THE COLONIAL FORCES.

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, Dec. 7.—Speaking at a great demonstration today at Tuam, Ireland, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, replied to the statement that Ireland was not doing its duty in the

present crisis. He said that 89,000 Irishmen were serving with the military forces. Including colonial troops, he said it was safe to say that 130,000 to 140,000 Irishmen were with the colors.

F. B. CARVIL MAY ENTER PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The result of the graft trial which fastened the blame on Premier Flemming, of New Brunswick, may make the way clear for the next Liberal premier of that province which is assured at the next election. It is stated on good authority that Mr. F. B. Carvil, the lawyer who secured the conviction of Mr. Flemming, will enter provincial politics as Liberal leader in the New Brunswick House. Mr. Carvil is one of the brilliant young men of the East who is making a great name for himself.

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If you wait until the last moment you will be unable to get the little special things you are looking for. Come in today.

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G. T. P. Watch Inspector

DATE FIXED FOR NEXT LEGISLATURE

Victoria, Dec. 3.—Following an important meeting of the executive of the provincial government yesterday, which was attended by every member of the cabinet, the Premier announced that a date had been chosen for the next meeting of the Legislature. The House will convene on January 21, the third Thursday in the month, and ministers are now engaged in formulating the legislative program.

In view of the fact that only one week-day this year intervenes between Christmas Day and the following Sunday, an order-in-council was passed, declaring Saturday, December 26, a public holiday. This also applies to Saturday, January 2, 1915.

THE WEATHER.

Compiled by F. W. Dowling, Observer.

(5 a. m. December 7, 1914.)

Barometer 29.992

Max. temp. 30.0

Min. temp. 20.0

See Miss Barbeau for dainty little tea aprons and handkerchiefs. They make inexpensive Xmas gifts and are easily mailed.

RUSSIAN ARMY PUSHES TURKEY BACK

(Special to The Daily News.)

Paris, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Petrograd says it is officially announced that the troops of the Russian army occupied the towns Sarai, Koi and Baschkal in the eastern part of Turkey as result of the battles occurring on the Dilman and Kohi routes.

SERBIANS STILL ON THE OFFENSIVE

(Special to The Daily News.)

Nish, Dec. 7.—Since Thursday the Servians have pursued a vigorous offensive. On Friday they pursued the enemy's right wing from Kulugbars river, forcing the Austrians to abandon a few batteries.

POPLAR CHAUFFEUR LEAVES TO JOIN B. C. HORSE AT VICTORIA

For half an hour of more last evening it would have been an impossibility to have hired a taxi in this town at any price, occasion by all the chauffeurs and cars being at the wharf, he drivers bidding good-bye and wishing luck to Jack Potts, one of their fellow chauffeurs, who left on the Prince Sophia for Victoria, where he has a place on the B. C. Horse. He was given a rousing sendoff. Mr. Potts is well known and very popular, having been with the P. R. Auto Co. for the past year and a half. Though the chances of the B. C. Horse are excellent for getting to the front, Jack assured his friends that he was coming back to Prince Rupert, which looks good to him.

TANKS FOR PONTOON WORK.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Russian government has purchased here 50,000 55-gallon airtight steel tanks at a cost of approximately \$250,000, to be used in constructing pontoon bridges in their military operations, according to the manufacturer. The entire lot must be shipped not later than January 15.

Skates and Hockey Sticks at Fred Stork's Hardware. 1f.

Knit woolen undershirts in gray, black and red at \$1.35 at Jabour Bros.' Sale.

Leather cushions with Indian heads. Special Xmas prices at Geo. D. Tite's. 2821f

MURDER CHARGE IS UP FOR TRIAL TODAY

John May, an Indian, is Accused Murdering A. L. Taylor Near Hazelton Last Fall.

The most important case to come up at the present Assizes was called this morning, when an Indian named John May was brought up for trial charged with having murdered Albert L. Taylor near Hazelton last fall.

The following jury was empanelled: Hal Peck, foreman; George Delasala, Arthur Spurr, Oscar J. Kirkpatrick, H. H. D. Hemmel, Walter Clayton, R. M. McIntosh, A. H. Silversides, Wm. Blane, Guy Cameron and H. W. Tooker.

Mr. Fisher prosecuted for the crown and Messrs. Peters and Adair Carss conducted the defence.

In a short address to the jury Mr. Fisher dwelt upon the serious nature of the charge. This prisoner was on trial for his life and the evidence would require all the attention of the jury. The defence would point out that the evidence for the crown was purely circumstantial but he would show them that circumstances had woven a net around the prisoner that was far stronger than the evidence of many eye-witnesses.

The first witness called was Mr. Simon D. Murray, one of the guards of Sealey Gulch bridge. Mr. Murray was on day shift at the time but as Taylor did not relieve him continued through the night, and found the body of the deceased when he left the bridge on the morning of September 29. Immediately on seeing the dead body he hurried to South Hazelton station, about half a mile away and notified the station (Continued on Page 4)

RICH INTERIOR ORE.

The returns from a shipment of ore from the Empire group of claims on Hudson Bay Mountain have been received and are very satisfactory. The Trail smelter, to which the shipment was sent, gives the following result: Silver, 235.5 ozs.; lead, 28.8 per cent; zinc, 15.1 per cent, and gold, \$4 per ton. With silver at 50 cents this will net the owners \$100 per ton after all transportation and smelting charges are paid. This is only one of a great many groups in that district which are showing up excellently, although the most of them are low-grade ores but in immense quantities. There is a great future in store for the Hudson Bay Mountain district in the mining line. *****

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DAILY EDITION

Monday, Dec. 7, 1914.

EDITORIALS

A letter from Professor Natrop, of Marburg University, to an American correspondent, takes a view somewhat different from that of Dernburg and other defenders of Germany. Professor Natrop says that German statesmen are somewhat to blame. Bismarck would never have allowed it to come to pass that the three greatest powers in the world, outside of the United States, should be allied against Germany.

"In this sense I do not hesitate to declare, although a German, that Germany is not altogether innocent of the outbreak of the war; not that there can be even the slightest doubt of her sincerest love of peace; but her diplomats did not recognize the road upon which peace could have been maintained, or did not know how to conquer the towering difficulties which confronted them on the road.

"Of the three opposing powers, however, England intended nearest, perhaps, for a time, to the intention of maintaining peace; in any case, her attitude was the decisive factor."

According to this writer, Russia was the real instigator of the war, and England went into it because she was pledged deeply to France and to Russia. He does not believe that the violation of the neutrality of Belgium was the real cause of British interference, but he admits that Germany's moral position would have been much stronger if she had not invaded Belgium.

What, then, was the German mistake which the professor admits, and which brought Great Britain into the war? The fact is that the invasion of Belgium was part of a large case. Germany was distrustful. Her immense armies and her growing navy aroused uneasiness in Great Britain. It is true that many British people refused to believe in the German peril. But the British people were divided in opinion, and the action of Germany last summer turned the scale, converted the doubtful element and alarmed many who had heretofore refused to believe in it.

The invasion of Belgium gave to Great Britain and to the world the impression of a reckless, unscrupulous power, setting forth upon a career of world-conquest. After Bel-

gium, France was to be overwhelmed, then the victorious German legions were to advance upon Russia. "Our turn will come next," that is unquestionably what the masses of British people believed. And this was the case for war; not one thing but several things. The invasion of Belgium was bad in itself, but it was also regarded as evidence of an unscrupulous ambition which would stop at nothing, and which shook the foundations of security all over Europe.

Surely, then, the question for thoughtful Germans to ask themselves is: "How did Germany allow this impression to be created?" If she was embarking upon a career of unscrupulous conquest she deserved the enmity of Europe. If she was innocent, she was almost ingenious in making herself look like a criminal. Whichever point of view you take, it is clear that German diplomacy was woefully bad.

Professor Dernburg says we take Bernhardt too seriously—that his work has had a small circulation in Germany, and has not influenced German thought. A good many of us were inclined to pay very little regard to Bernhardt, and to regard him as only a foolish talker. But the trouble came when Germany acted as Bernhardt talked. Nietzsche and Treitschke were mere names to most of us until the war broke out. Then we were astonished to find how their theories agreed with the German conduct of war. We are forced to conclude either that they created the German idea or that they expressed it.

SILENT MORTAR IS LATEST GUN REPORTED

London, Dec. 5.—Light but interesting touches from the battle front are contained in an account from the pen of the British official observer, Colonel E. D. Swinton, under recent date, given out by the London Press Bureau. Of chief interest was the statement that the Germans are using a silent gun, probably of pneumatic equipment. Concerning this weapon the account says: "In our center the enemy employed a silent gun, which may be pneumatic or worked by some mechanical contrivance. There is no report of the discharge the projectile travels through the air without any of the warning made by an ordinary shell and the first notice to be received of its arrival is the bursting of the shell. So far the weapon has done no damage."

BIG EASTERN INDUSTRY IS BUSY

Montreal, Dec. 5.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, the biggest plant in Canada of the kind, has 2,000 men at work out of a total of 3,500.

"We have one blast furnace going and will start up another in two weeks," said Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the company, who has recently returned from Sydney. "The rail mill was started within the last week to make rails for an order received from New South Wales before the war. Confidence and communication having been restored, the steel company has been instructed to go ahead with the order. Three of our mills are very busy. We are shipping wire, wire nails and wire rods to England. We are not largely equipped for making barbed wire, but we are selling all we can make to English merchants—presumably for the use of the British army on the Continent. Machine bolts, rivets and billets are in considerable demand, too. England, for some reason, has not been making her own nails for years. Germany has been making them. As one result of the war we are making, among other lines, those special oval wire nails that are used in England and nowhere else."

In connection with the Dominion Steel Company, the Dominion Coal Company is a very important sister industry.

"The coal mines are running pretty well," said Mr. Plummer. "About ten thousand men are employed when times are normal, and most of these are at work now, though not on full time. Most of our coal comes up the St. Lawrence, though we ship a considerable quantity of it to New Zealand. Trade in the Maritimes is fairly good."

The Lake Superior Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie is running steadily on rails at half time, and has been since the war.

The United States Steel Products Company's branch office here reports that warehouse orders are coming in quite freely of late, though mill orders are still comparatively few and far between. That means that the steel merchants have been selling from their reserve kept in stock instead of ordering directly from the mill to supply their customers. They are now obliged, owing to stock depletion, to fill up their warehouses again.

MME. CURIE'S AUTOS SAVE MANY LIVES

Equipment Locates Bullets as Cars Take Wounded to Hospitals.

Paris, Dec. 7.—A fleet of radioscopic and radiographic automobiles, organized and fitted out by Mme. Curie has been added to France's war equipment.

The automobiles ply between base hospitals, locating bullets lodged in wounded soldiers, thus saving hundreds of lives by expediting and facilitating the extraction of missiles.

Some people are not satisfied with believing all they see and make old imagination work overtime.

BRITISH PUBLIC RESENTING RED TAPE OF PRESS CENSOR

BRITAIN'S NEW FORCES ARE RAPIDLY ASSUMING FIRST CLASS SHAPE AND WILL SOON BE A FORMIDABLE ARMY FOR THE FIELD.

Glasgow, Dec. 5.—Nothing has been more conspicuous in the parliamentary sitting just over than the discontent expressed among private members at government methods of controlling news services. Parliament reflects general opinion. The whole policy of news suppression is felt to be damaging to national confidence. The British Weekly, which ranks among the government's most influential supporters, makes emphatic protests, declaring: "General Red Tape has won all along the line. As a shroud of darkness falls upon the dying year, so it descends upon the war by land and sea."

The War Office and Admiralty, it declares, insist upon being allowed to do their part without co-operation, without devolution of labor, and practically without criticism. "If General Red Tape and his staff give us victory they will be vindicated. If they fail it will be seen they have been laying up wrath for themselves against the day of wrath."

Iron Law to Silence Criticism.

Unquestionably the government policy of concealment is carried further every day. War correspondents were never hunted so remorselessly, even Scotland Yard being employed to extirpate them as though they were criminals. Detailed recruiting figures are now unavailable. The government, despite urging, refuses to publish advance instructions for civilians. Should a raid take place new provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act place such power in the hands of officials that in effect any person indulging in criticism can be effectively silenced until the end of the war.

Resentment at this has deepened, because, while the authorities have been directing their full strength against leading London newspapers, whose main aim is to assist the authorities, they have ignored wholesale publication of the abominable seditious prints in Ireland.

The Glasgow Evening Times states: "This week German wireless news was heavily censored before publication was permitted, and for some inexplicable reason all references to the work of the British army were excised from the official French review of four months of the war, issued the other. French war correspondents and those of neutral countries are allowed to go into firing line, but representatives of the British nation are still debarred. Yet this is our war, and we are paying for it."

Splendid State of British Forces.

The present policy would be intelligible if it aided the government and assisted in recruiting, or if the authorities had an unfavorable situation to conceal. The very reverse is the case. The military campaign is going splendidly. The doings of our troops, which the authorities will not have published, would fill the country with still greater enthusiasm.

siasm were they known. The campaign in Northern France promises exceedingly well. Our new forces are developing in a way which amazes all who see them, and promise to worthily maintain our best traditions. The official policy of excessive silence has damaged confidence without cause, engendered needless suspicions. All classes resent it, but can do nothing but accept.

Many imaginative accounts of German superdreadnoughts continue to be published here, evidently with the intention of alarming London. In this they do not succeed, although some West End Mansions, following the example of the general postoffice, are being protected against bombs by false roofs and stout wire netting rising on thick scaffold poles some two feet above the ordinary roof. Some other houses are said now to be protected with sandbags.—Toronto Star.

BRITISH LAY DISASTER OFF CHILE TO WIRELESS

Plant on Wealthy New Yorker's Estate Under Investigation.

New York, Dec. 5.—Great Britain protested to the United States that the destruction of her fleet off the Chilean coast by a German squadron was due to information supplied by a wireless plant near Bar Harbor on the estate of Ernesto G. and Alessandro Fabbri, of New York. The wireless plant is large and fully equipped. The Fabbri are prominent in New York society and are said to be pro-German in their sympathies.

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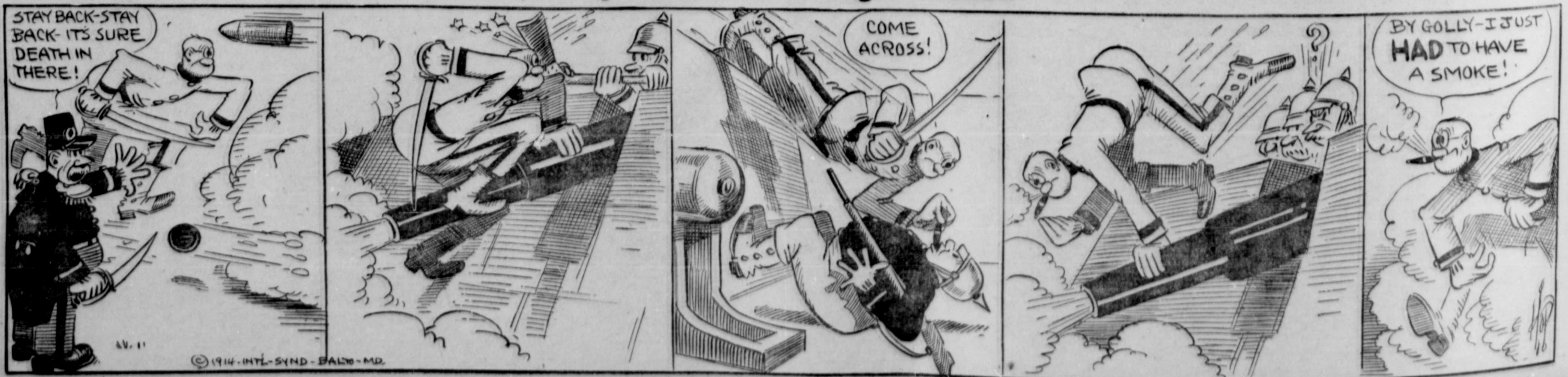
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FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with hot and cold water. Clean and comfortable. Only \$2.50 per week. Klondyke Hotel, Fulton and Seventh Avenue. 11.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six coal leases at a very reasonable price. Write, Leigh & Talman Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—New house, Section 7, \$100 cash and \$20 a month; total \$1,150. P. O. Box 190.

FOR SALE—50-H.P. capacity steam boiler and 8-H.P. stationary engine. Can be had cheap. In excellent order. Apply Box 15, Daily News. 2211.

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WANTED—Large Mail Order house wants men everywhere willing to work a few hours for \$20 weekly, contract given, position permanent. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ontario.

WANTED—Four-room house in Section Five or Six for \$125 down and \$25 a month until paid. Box 102, Daily News.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as bookkeeper or office help. Salary reasonable. Apply Box 119, Daily News. 11.

WANTED—View lot and house; close in; about \$2,500 to \$3,000. Will pay \$700 cash and arrange balance. Box 100, Daily News.

MISCELLANEOUS

SACRIFICE SALE—Excavated Lot 7, Block 1, Section 1; worth \$8,000; \$1,000 cash; balance 5 years, 7 per cent, or \$3,000 cash. O. J. Leduc, P. O. Box 1385, Montreal. 11.

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DATED at Ottawa this nineteenth day of October, 1914.
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LOYD GEORGE IS PLEASED WITH BRITISH FINANCE

War Hit Money Markets "Like Kick to an Ant-Heap"—Loan Is Oversubscribed.

London, Dec. 5.—Lloyd George before the closing of the House gave official confirmation to reports that the British war loan of \$1,750,000,000, for which bonds were issued, has been oversubscribed.

The Chancellor gave no figures. He said, however, that a feature of the loan was the enormous number of individuals, totaling nearly 100,000, who had made application for small sums. These the Chancellor declared, would receive the first allotments. He added that the loan is the largest ever raised.

In the course of a statement concerning financial conditions in the country, the Chancellor stated that the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad. "We can neither buy nor sell, although the whole world owes us money."

As an instance, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the United States, which, he said, owed Great Britain about a thousand millions sterling (\$5,000,000,000), "but we could do no business," he added.

Running the World's Trade.

Dealing with the steps taken by the government to assist commerce during the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that the government had undertaken responsibility which no government ever had been called upon to assume before.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves, but for other countries."

Giving instances, he referred to the cotton trade, and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination by paper signed either at London, Manchester, or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton, or silk, or tea in China payment was made through London by means of these documents. That showed, Mr. Lloyd George said, how complicated the system was.

The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine, delicate, paper machinery had crossed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the whole world, and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant-heap, and for a moment

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there were confusion and panic.

The deadlock which existed, the Chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country. It was due to the failure of remittances from abroad.

Bill of Exchange Unimpeachable.

Mr. Lloyd George told his hearers that the action which the British government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor, and British lives. The government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the State in order to restore these exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended, and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country that this type of British paper which had become currency for the whole of the trade of the world should be unimpeachable, and that no one should say hereafter that in a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling (\$600,000,000) of bills, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been discounted by the Bank of England, and that showed, he said, that out of a total of between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds sterling of bills out at the beginning of the war a great part was disposed of in the ordinary course.

The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity and for which the Bank of England had found money, was 60,386,000 pounds. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about 50,000,000 pounds of bills in what he would call "cold store" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the great accepting houses, and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war, and in addition British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

MURDER CHARGE IS UP FOR TRIAL TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

agent to communicate with the authorities at Hazelton and Smithers.

He immediately returned with Mr. Phillips, and was never out of sight of the body again until the provincial constable arrived. The body was lying face downwards about 1,000 feet east of the bridge, clothed in corduroy trousers, a coat which he had never seen on Taylor before, and high boots, all of which were produced in court. The coat showed signs of having been cut with a knife at the back near the neck. A hat, which was subsequently found to be that of the accused, was lying about six or eight feet from the body, and partially concealed were a notebook and pocketbook, both marked "John May."

A broken piece of glass, apparently from the neck of a bottle, was also picked up on the scene of the murder. As the body was lying face downwards the witness' first impression was that Taylor was asleep but before touching him he saw blood marks on the ties and rails. There were a few footmarks close by, but no sign of a struggle. The night of the tragedy was moonlight, with hazy clouds frequently obscuring the light.

Cross-examined, the witness had paid no attention to the cuts

on the coat. Nor did he think it surprising that a notebook and pocketbook should be found close to the coat, which also belonged to May.

So far as he could judge, the time he discovered the body was 5:30 a. m. It was not quite daylight. It was about 9 o'clock when the police arrived; and he did not know whether Dr. Macaulay examined the body or not.

The next witness called was George M. Beirnes, a rancher from Mission Point. He resides in Old Hazelton, and crosses the river every night and morning in a thirteen-foot flat-bottomed skiff. On the evening of the murder he crossed to Old Hazelton as usual but on returning next morning could not find the skiff and had to travel by the ferry.

He found that the house occupied by the Chinaman on his ranch had been ransacked—everything was upside down and a number of articles missing, including an alarm clock and a half-pound package of tea. His boat was drawn up on a bar some four hundred yards above its usual place and one of the oars was missing. In the bow of the boat was an old gray coat which he found later belonged to the deceased's partner, and a whiskey

bottle with a broken neck. He had since fitted the piece of glass picked up at the scene of the murder into this break. In the pockets of the coat he found the alarm clock and half-pound of tea.

The following day Beirnes arranged a meeting with the police and followed the trail from the bridge down to his ranch. About a hundred yards from his chicken coop they found a bloodstained shirt. He had himself bought a similar shirt for the accused some little time before when the latter was working for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters he admitted that the shirt was dry and the stains were dry when he first saw them. He didn't know how long they might have been there. He had traveled the same trail five days before but would not swear the shirt was not there then. Hundreds of working men wore similar shirts. "In fact," said Mr. Peters, throwing down his pencil, "all it comes to is that you found a shirt and thought you saw some bloodstains. There are any amount of shirts like it in the country, and you don't know how or when it got there."

The coat he found in the boat was Taylor's partner's coat. Taylor apparently had the fac-

ulty of changing coats," said Mr. Peters. He also found the bottle containing whiskey. "That, I see has been carefully removed." All the things were found where they couldn't help being found; there was absolutely no attempt at concealment.

Mr. Williams, assistant roadmaster for the G. T. P., went into the box and testified to having seen two men at South Hazelton station on the night of the murder. One of them was an Indian very like the man in the dock and the other wore a hat which he identified as the one produced in court as having been found near the body. The Indian, who had a black bottle in his hand, invited him to "Come here," but he took no notice.

Cross-examined, he admitted that it would be difficult for him to recognize the Indian again as he only saw him for a minute or two, for the first time in his life, at 10 o'clock at night. He was perfectly sure, however, that the Indian was not drunk.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

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