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THE DAILY NEWS

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LATEST NEWS

NO. 284. PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS

NIGHT ATTACK OF THE GERMANS WAS REPULSED

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT TURNED ON TODAY—GERMANS FEAR TIRED FORCES MAY INTERN

NIGHT ATTACK WAS REPULSED— ALLIES USED SEARCHLIGHTS

MADE NEW ATTACK EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING,
COMING OVER THE FLOODED AREA ON
LARGE RAFTS.

The city solicitor's report re-
proposed plebiscite concerning
the restricted district was read
last night. In his opinion it is
within the rights of the Council
to obtain the feeling of the citi-
zens with regard to this matter
by vote at the next election.

RESTRICTED DISTRICT DISCUSSED BY COUNCIL

The city solicitor's report re-
proposed plebiscite concerning
the restricted district was read
last night. In his opinion it is
within the rights of the Council
to obtain the feeling of the citi-
zens with regard to this matter
by vote at the next election.

By a change in the Referendum
Act the rights of the Council to
call for a plebiscite are restricted
to cases in which the municipal-
ity has power to act.

In this case the decision of the
public could be obtained but such
decision would not be binding on
this or future councils. It would
not be necessary to pass a bylaw
in the matter.

Alderman Morrissey moved
that the report be laid on the table
for six months. He consid-
ers that it would be an outrage
to ask the citizens to express an
opinion on this matter. Every
right-minded man could have
only one opinion. Such a plebis-
cite would hold the city up as a
disgrace to the Dominion. There
were laws which gave the police
control over this district. The
whole thing is illegal and should
be cut out. A small city such as
this should be quite "clean."

Alderman Montgomery said the
Police Commissioners were try-
ing to throw the onus on the City
Council. It was up to them to act,
and do their duty. They have full
power.

Alderman Morrissey said it is
well known that big rents are be-
ing obtained from these women.
Even \$60 a month for one room.
Much of this money went direct
to China. One Chinaman last
year obtained a revenue of \$1,200
a month from houses of ill-fame.

Alderman Maitland admitted
that these conditions were un-
doubtedly true some years ago
but that the police had now
brought them to an end.

If the law were amended—as in
the case of "blind pigs"—to make
the punishment imprisonment in-
stead of fines, no doubt a great
improvement could be made.

After considerable discussion,
in which Aldermen McClymont,
Morrison, Montgomery and Mor-
rissey joined, it was decided to let
the matter drop.

The Council unanimously
adopted the resolution and in-
structed the clerk to forward
copies to the proper quarters.

Girls' boots, sizes from 11 to 2,
felt tops, leather soles; regular
price \$1.85, reduced to \$1.25. Ja-
bour Bros.' Sale. 2841f.

Havre, Dec. 7.—The British
steamer Melachite has been sunk
by a German submarine a few
miles northwest of Cape La Heve,
which is about three miles from
Havre.

The Melachite, a steamer of
about 2,000 tons, belonging to the
Cunard Company, was bound
from Liverpool to Havre. She
was stopped by the submarine
and the crew was given ten min-
utes to get into the ship's boats.

After this was done the sub-
marine sank the Melachite and
then closed her own hatches and
dove down beneath the sea, leav-
ing the crew of the steamer to
make their way to Havre.

Overshoes for girls and boys;
sizes from 11 to 2. Regular
prices \$2.00. Reduced to \$1.35.
Jabour Bros.' sale. 2841f.

SERVIA GAINED GREAT VICTORY OVER AUSTRIA

(Special to The Daily News.)
Nish, Dec. 8.—(Official.)—
Statements received here empha-
size the importance of the Ser-
vian victory on the northeastern
front. It says the enemy was
overwhelmed and forced to retire
in disorder. The Servians cap-
tured 1,800 prisoners, eleven
guns and a quantity of war sup-
plies.

300,000 PEOPLE ARE STARVING—30,000 DEAD

(Special to The Daily News.)
Washington, D. C. Dec. 8.—The
American ambassador to Turkey,
reports that 300,000 people are
starving in Albania and Palestine.
Thirty thousand are already dead
of starvation.

ROUMANIAN ARMY NOW IS BEFORE CRACOW

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, Dec. 8.—A Russian
army, numbering 27,000, have ar-
rived before Cracow and have be-
gun the bombardment of the sub-
urbs.

STORM ON ATLANTIC

(Special to The Daily News.)
New York, Dec. 8.—A fierce
northeast gale has played havoc
along the Atlantic seaboard, do-
ing considerable damage to prop-
erty and interrupting communi-
cation.

AUSTRIANS FAILED

(Special to The Daily News.)
Paris, Dec. 8.—The Austrians
delivered a series of violent at-
tacks in the region of Grahevo,
Montenegro, but were repulsed
with heavy losses.

BERLIN TALKS AGAIN

(Special to The Daily News.)
Berlin, Dec. 8.—(Official.)—
News of decisive results in the
Russian campaign may be expect-
ed any time. Unofficial reports
says that 100,000 Russians were
captured at Lodz.

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

Ladies' felt boots, leather top,
felt lined and soled. Regular
price \$2.50. Now \$1.75. Sizes
from 4 to 7. Sale at Jabour Bros.
2841f.

Rockers and Easy Chairs. Big
Xmas reductions at George D.
Tite's. 2821f.

BE SURE AND DO YOUR Xmas Shopping EARLY

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

Our store is full of the
very things you require.
Our Cut Glass, Silver, Jew-
ellery, Leather Goods, Toilet
Articles, Etc., are the best to
be found anywhere and the
prices are moderate.

W. Wark & Son
Third Avenue
G. T. P. Watch Inspector

CROWN CLOSES IN JOHN MAY MURDER TRIAL

The first witness in the box
yesterday afternoon in the mur-
der trial was Gustave Gervais, of
South Hazelton. He spent the
evening of September 28 with the
station agent. He came outside
about 9:50 and saw the gravel
train pull in. While he was
standing there he heard drunken
voices coming up the hill from
the old town, and waited to see
that they got into no trouble
crossing in front of the train.
Two men passed him at about
twenty-five paces and he recog-
nized the deceased, who was
wearing a yellowish sweater
coat. He thought from the voices
the other man was an Indian but
would not swear to it. The night
was too dark to be very sure of
anyone. At first he had thought
one of the men was Tommy Stev-
enson but this was a mistake.

In cross-examination he ad-
mitted to Mr. Peters that the
night was so dark it was difficult
to recognize anybody unless you
were very familiar with him. He
did not know Taylor very well.

B. V. Johnstone, who resides
at the depot at Hazelton, was out-
side getting water between 10 and
11:30 p. m., and he heard men
coming up the hill shouting and
"hollering." "One seemed to be
driving horses but there were no
horses there." Both of them
spoke perfectly good English but
occasionally he heard a few Si-
wash words. The man who made
most noise spoke Siwash. The
men were never closer than sev-
enty-five or eighty feet to him.

Mr. Peters, cross-examining,
put it this way: "You just saw
two men foolishly drunk trying
to drive horses that weren't there
and you wouldn't know them from
Adam?" The witness admitted
this, and left the box to Isaac
Dane, an ancient Indian who lives
close to the river opposite Mis-
sion Point.

Isaac had just retired to rest
on the fateful evening, when he
heard voices outside his cabin.
He went out and found two men
—an Indian (the accused) and a
white man. The white man ap-
peared very drunk. They asked
him to take them across the river.
He said no; he was too old and
the night too dark—dark as hell!
Johnny May said, "Have a drink,
Isaac"; but he wouldn't. John
then asked for paddles, but Isaac
didn't know anything about them.
He thought George Beirnes had
hidden them. However, they
wandered away towards the river
and he thought he heard them
crossing in the little boat. Soon
afterwards he heard Ah Sing
shout across the slough, "Who
takee my boat?" In the morning
the boat was on the other side of
the river.

R. G. Moseley, of the Hazelton
Hotel, say Bert Taylor in the
house between 1 and 2 p. m. on
the day of the murder. He stay-
ed around until about 5 p. m.,
then left after paying his bill and
purchasing a bottle of P. & O.
Scotch.

In cross-examination witness
said that the bottle he had
charged \$2.50 for. "The price is
going up, eh?" said Mr. Peters.
Witness had done lots of similar
business; it was his mission in
life to do so.

(Continued on Page 4)

GERMANS HAVE JUST FEARS THAT TROOPS WOULD INTERN

ARE KEEPING FRESH TROOPS ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER TO
PREVENT THIS—ALLIES WILL MAKE GREAT AS-
SAULT ONE OF THESE DAYS.

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, Dec. 8.—The Express
correspondent on the Belgian
frontier says the Germans are
sending troops who have been
weeks on the Yser front to the
east and replacing them with
fresh troops. They have two
corps of reserves drawn up on
the Dutch frontier, fearing that
when the great assault by the Al-
lies comes the tired German
troops may attempt to cross into
Holland and seek internment.

SHIP WAS WRECKED AND GASOLINE IGNITED

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, Dec. 8.—The British
steamer Medra, coming from
Texas with a cargo of gasoline,
went ashore at Barrow this
morning in a heavy gale. The
cargo ignited and thirty-four lives
were lost.

DEATH OF OLD-TIMER.

The death occurred this morn-
ing at 7 a. m., at the Prince Rup-
ert General Hospital, of Samuel
McCagne. He was taken to the
hospital a few days ago suffer-
ing from an affection of the kid-
neys. Although everything pos-
sible was done for him, he sank
rapidly.

His death will cause much re-
gret around town, for he was well
known and has lived here for sev-
eral years. His brother from
Vancouver arrived in town a cou-
ple of days ago and will have the
remains shipped south for inter-
ment.

GERMANS DREW LOTS TO SINK SUBMARINE

Edinburgh, Dec. 7.—Describing
the sinking of the German sub-
marine S-18, a seaman of the de-
stroyer Garry says:
"One of the patrols, moving
slowly out of the harbor, sudden-
ly signalled, 'Have struck sub-
marine.'
"We could see the submarine
making for the mouth of the an-
chorage, her periscope showing
above the water. We went after
her full pelt, we cruised about,
and suddenly saw the submarine
come to the surface. We made
straight for her at full steam.
"When the crew came up to her
deck her captain, I think, waved
a white pocket handkerchief. We
swerved, just missing her, and
turned alongside to take off the
crew. As we got near, the sub-
marine suddenly went down,
throwing those on top into the
water.
"We reached them, and learn-
ed that one of the sailors had
gone below for the purpose of
opening the valves, so we could
not capture the boat. The offi-
cers and crew of the submarine,
after having decided to surren-
der, drew lots to see who should
stay below and open the valves
when the safety of the others was
assured. The lot fell to one of
the mechanics."

ONE MECHANIC WENT DOWN TO OPEN VALVES AND WAS LOST.

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assured. The lot fell to one of
the mechanics."

ARE RENTS TOO HIGH?

If so, buy this five-room mod-
ern house; four minutes from the
postoffice; fine neighborhood;
rented past three years at \$35.00
per month. \$300.00 cash requir-
ed; balance \$15.00 per month.
Phone 96, H. G. Helgeson, Lim-
ited. 286

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* The new city hydro-elec- *
* tric plant was started up *
* today and switched on to *
* the city wires. The Cow *
* Bay plant will hereafter *
* be used only in case of ac- *
* cidents to the main plant. *
* The temporary governor *
* suggested by the Cana- *
* dian General Electric *
* Company was finally al- *
* lowed by the Council. *

WANTED.

People to come and see our
immense stock of Second
Hand Furniture. We must
dispose of it at once. Prices
to suit everybody. Corner of
Third Avenue and Seventh
Street. Furniture Stores.
Phones No. 86 and 465.

OFFICE HUNGARY TO PACIFY ROUMANIA

Dec. 8.—A dispatch
from Budapest states that the
Premier of Hungary has
sent for the Premier of Roumania
and tried to dissuade
him from all necessary con-
cessions to Rumania in Trans-
ylvania as a means of avoiding
the danger of Rumania being
drawn into the war. The
Premier declared that
concessions would weak-
en Hungarian supremacy.

130,000 GERMANS ARE TAKEN PRISONERS

(Special to The Daily News.)
Petrograd, Dec. 8.—Western
Poland is absolutely ruined.
Where the German army passed
all the villages are wiped out. The
towns have suffered terribly. En-
dless looting has left the popula-
tion destitute. The Germans took
not only money and food, but the
clothing and bedding. In many
places the peasants are exposed
to the danger of being starved and
frozen at the same time.

The losses of the German army
during the past three weeks were
unprecedented. Through Kiev
alone, 130,000 captives have
passed, including 2,500 officers,
six of them generals.

COASTING GOVERNMENT TO DO ITS DUTY

A resolution to endorse a pro-
posed change in the Order-in-
Council regulating the shipment
of fish in bond was brought
before the Council last evening by
Aldermen Morrissey and McCly-
mont.

The proposed change would
make it possible for foreigners
in foreign ships to make their
headquarters here, allowing them
to sell to small shippers for
shipment in bond to their home
markets.

The Council unanimously
adopted the resolution and in-
structed the clerk to forward
copies to the proper quarters.

Girls' boots, sizes from 11 to 2,
felt tops, leather soles; regular
price \$1.85, reduced to \$1.25. Ja-
bour Bros.' Sale. 2841f.

THE WEATHER.

Compiled by F. W. Dowling,
Observer.
(5 a. m. December 8, 1914.)
Barometer 30.199
Max. temp. 38.0
Min. temp. 28.0

Children's boots, all felt, sizes
from 7 to 9. Value \$2.00. Now
\$1.35 at Jabour Bros.' sale. 1f.

Don't Argue!

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EVERY 50c PURCHASE YOU
GET A COUPON
1000 Motor Cycle First prize
500 Victor Victrola Second Prize
in Any Free on New Years Day
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DAILY EDITION  Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914.

NO ALUM **MAGIC** **READ LABEL**
BAKING POWDER

PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENT IN IRELAND IS SMALL

Teutons Who Believed Belgians Wouldn't Resist Will Find Sons of Erin Equally Strong for the Empire.

Dublin, Dec. 7.—Careful calculation indicates that the total number of pro-German Irishmen in this country is about one thousand. The leading Nationalists are amazed that anyone anywhere should attach any importance to the movements or statements of Sir Roger Casement. This man cannot be said to be in Irish politics at all. He is merely a former British official, with a grievance against his old chiefs.

Sir Roger appears to have fooled the German Foreign Office into believing that he represents something in Ireland. This is amusing, but inconsequential. The Germans fancied that the Belgians would not resist an invasion. Possibly they are capable of an error of judgment equally colossal with reference to Ireland. If they came here to invade us they would be resisted with the implacable spirit, if not with the efficiency displayed by the Belgians.

The Tory outcries against the alleged slowness of Irishmen to volunteer in defence of Ireland, whose safety in this crisis is involved in the safety of the British Empire, overlook the fact that already the allied firing line and its supports are more deeply indebted to the Celtic race in proportion to its numbers than to any other element in the Imperial population.

Every man and every woman has two dispositions. One is reserved for use in public and the other is inflicted upon the people at home.

GENERAL BERNHARDI VISITED AMERICA AS A GERMAN SPY

CALLED AT CHIEF CENTRES AND GAVE PRIVATE TALK TO GERMAN CITIZENS—NEWSPAPERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO ADVERTISE HIS CAMPAIGN.

In the early summer of last year General Frederick Von Bernhardt, the famous German cavalry officer and military authority, crossed the United States. He came by way of the Pacific. His coming was unheralded. His speeches were unreported. His going was unchronicled. No American newspaper "played up" the visit of one of the most-talked-of Germans in the world today. His new book, "Germany and the Next War," was published early in 1912, while he was on this world tour. A copy of it reached him by mail at Singapore. In the United States he was the guest of the German consuls. His addresses were in German, to Germans invited individually by the consul. His mission was to advise Germans in the various centres of the purpose, the plans, and the rightness of the then impending war that now "staggered the world." He told its story, the essence of its program, the year before it began.

These things The Globe learned since the war broke out, and on two occasions they were referred to editorially. But no details were given. No names or places or dates were mentioned. Of the fact there could be no doubt. San Francisco was believed to be the place of Bernhardt's arrival, and New York the port of departure. It is now possible to fill in important details.

On Monday of this week the editor of The Globe met with Mr. David Starr Jordan, and as he is a distinguished Californian, the chancellor of Leland Stanford University, and a great student of international problems, the fact of Bernhardt's mission to America was mentioned. Dr. Jordan's answer was in substance as follows:

"I met Von Bernhardt in San Francisco and heard him give an address on May 26, 1913, just as I was leaving for Europe, Germany, the Balkans and Australia. The invitation was from the German consul in San Francisco. It was on the official paper of the consul's office. The gathering was composed of about three hundred persons, all Germans except one other American and myself. The consul presided, and the meeting was semi-official but private. So far as I know there was no reporter present and no report was published. I would not have known that the German cavalry general was in America except for that meeting. He went to Los Angeles for a similar meeting, then to St. Louis and Eastern centres of German population. I understood he came over from Japan."

Dr. Jordan described Bernhardt as tall, spare, very erect, his beard streaked with gray, his head straight in the back, a typical heel-clicking Prussian officer of 65 or 70, very aggressive in his manner, but as a speaker very prosy. He read his address, which followed the arguments of his

book—the historical, psychological and biological arguments for war. Asked as to Bernhardt's mission and purpose, Dr. Jordan said: "Bernhardt's mission was to neutralize the policy of good-will among the nationalities represented in our population, to counteract the work for international peace, to prepare the Germans for the coming war, which he said was both inevitable and near, and to convince them that Germany's idea of war is righteous, and that this particular war was thoroughly well planned and would be carried out to the greatness and glory of the German Empire."

"Very unmistakable were his references to the planned march through Belgium and the taking of Paris. He did not mince matters. Questions of morals, of international treaties, of national rights, he brushed aside. 'Law,' he said, 'is a makeshift; the reality is force. Law is for weaklings; force is for strong men and strong nations.'

"Perhaps his chief purpose was to advise Germans in the United States that Britain, not France, is in Germany's way, that Britain would soon be reached, and reached by Germany's war."

"Bernhardt's address was a little more unreserved, more brutally frank than his book. His work was part of the campaign to organize German opinion in the United States and to separate it from American opinion. That campaign was begun here fifteen years ago by Prof. Karl Lamprecht, of Leipzig. The same campaign has been carried on in Brazil, only much more openly. Its note was struck by General Keim in Germany, who preached the doctrines of Faith, Hope and Hate. Belgium was to be invaded for the purpose of securing Antwerp and other naval bases from which to strike Britain. When I heard Bernhardt I thought his words those another of the war-mad militarists. When I was in Germany last August and saw his plan of campaign adopted by the German army, I knew he spoke for the General Staff, and that they were all victims of the same madness."

When asked his opinion of the justice of the Allies' cause, Dr. Jordan answered: "When I read 'Germany and the Next War,' before meeting its author, I said that if Germany really adopted Bernhardt's views Europe would have to crush it out as a nest of snakes. Germany is now trying to carry out those views, and there can be no peace or safety until the snakes and the whole system that has produced them are utterly crushed out."

And that is the effect of Bernhardt's teaching and of the whole system of German espionage on every thoughtful American. Not Europe alone but the whole civilized world will yet unite to crush it out as a nest of snakes.—Globe.

EDITORIALS


The recent words of the German Chancellor, accusing Britain of not having raised her voice for peace, is one of the basest of falsehoods. He says: "The Cabinet at London could have made this war impossible if it had declared at St. Petersburg that England would not allow a continental war to develop from the Austro-Servian conflict. Then our action as mediator between St. Petersburg and Vienna would have been successful." Sir Edward Grey pleaded with the German government for time to adjust the trouble and assured them that if they held Austria in check Britain would do likewise to Russia and France, or refuse them aid. What Germany no doubt wanted was that she and Britain should hold off the other nations and allow Austria and Serbia to have it out. This was nothing less than sacrificing Serbia, as they have since done with Belgium. It is a fortunate thing for the smaller nations that all the big ones are not as selfish and cruel as Germany.

The Germans are making a strong bid for American sympathy. They are sending their best scholars and their most skillful sophists to that country in the hope of changing public opinion in their favor.

In the meantime they go on collecting their hundreds of millions from the starving Belgians, while the American people are raising charity funds to keep the Belgians from starving. Indirectly the Germans are "holding up" the Americans and every other country in the world by robbing the Belgians. They might as well take the money direct from New York. And still the Germans have the unmitigated effrontery to proceed to the States and plead for sympathy.

Germany is destined to go down into history as the most unhuman monster that ever existed. The charges of cruelty and blood thirstiness need no arguments to substantiate them for German scholars were good enough to put the worst side of their case in print before the war began. Future historians will take the book of General Bernhardt and through it interpret the conduct of the Germans. What might otherwise require a good deal of credulity to accept will be difficult to refute when their own scholars have already approved of the action.

The average man is more worried over getting a drink in this world than he is about the prospect of going without a drink in the next world.

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When you bake bread you want to get as much bread from your flour as possible. You cannot get full value in bread from poor flour. Your flour must be of the very best, made from Number One Hard Canadian Wheat by the best possible process—The Royal Standard. That kind of flour is "strong," it yields the maximum number of loaves from the sack.

Moreover, Royal Standard Flour is made in British Columbia and it makes jobs for over a hundred people. You can help yourself and the province both by using Royal Standard Flour.

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 To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free: Three pairs of our famous AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written GUARANTEE, any color, or Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colors, with written GUARANTEE.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give color and size desired.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
 Caskets and Undertakers' Supplies at Wholesale Prices
 Terms Reasonable—Phone 41
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Good Pure Milk
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 Govt. Inspected Cows
The Best Equipped and Most Sanitary Dairy is the Prince Rupert Dairy
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BRITON GETS TEN YEARS FOR ASSAULT

Prisoner of War Named Lonsdale Condemned by German Court-martial

Berlin, Dec. 7.—A British prisoner of war named Lonsdale, confined to the Dohertz camp, has been condemned by a German court-martial to ten years' imprisonment for a violent attack on his custodians. The incident leading to the trial of this man is thus described by the Lokal Anzeiger:

"When the occupants of one of the tents in the camp failed to turn out for work, a group of reservists were ordered to drive them out. This resulted in some scuffling and the free use of the butt end of rifles. Lonsdale struck one of the German soldiers in the chest and tried to hit him in the face. A sergeant-major drew his sword and hit Lonsdale several blows on the back.

"At the trial the president of the court-martial told witnesses to speak the truth and not to be influenced by hatred of the British. Lonsdale admitted that he had committed the assault. The prosecutor, Dr. Kohler, did not ask for the death penalty or a life sentence. He said that the verdict of German military courts were vastly superior to those in hostile countries, which were dictated by hatred. He invited the court to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a decade."

FIRST LORD SPEAKS ABOUT SUPREMACY OF BRITISH NAVY

SPEAKS IN VERY OPTIMISTIC VEIN ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE FLEET—COULD LOSE SHIP PER MONTH AND STILL BE SUPREME.

London, Nov. 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered a powerful and stimulating speech in review of the naval situation. He said that it was impossible at present for the public to form any judgment on the various incidents which had taken place, but as soon as possible the facts connected with the past operations and administration of the navy would be made public in a form in which they could be studied and weighed. He looked forward hopefully to that day.

Navy's Four Main Perils.

Mr. Churchill emphasized that it was unwise to dwell upon particular incidents which were only a very small portion of what was going on in every part of the world. He therefore, desired to speak upon the larger considerations of the naval situation. The navy at the outbreak of the war, he said, was confronted with four main perils.

In the first place, there was the surprise before it was ready, and in war situations that was the greatest peril of all.

In the second place, there was the danger of the escape to the high seas of commerce destroyers. That danger had hitherto been successfully surmounted. It was estimated before the war that Great Britain would lose 5 per cent of her merchant marine; the actual percentage of loss was 1.9.

Then, in the third place, was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods, he said, which before the war it was not thought would be practised by any civilized power. He was glad to tell the House that, although losses had been suffered, yet the danger of mines had its limitations and was still being further restricted and controlled.

Targets Are Scarce.

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"The only reason why we have not attained results upon a large scale," he added, "is that we so seldom had a target."

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The economic pressure on Germany, said the First Lord, amidst cheers, continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. German commerce had been practically swept from the seas, while Britain was applying special restrictions against certain vital commodities required for military purposes by Germany and Austria. (Cheers.) Germany's masses of guns and war material gave them an advantage at present, but gradually this advantage would change sides, principally in virtue of the sea power which Britain was insuring for the Allies.

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"We, of course, must run risks," he added. "Our troops must be moved freely across the world; but we have had a fair share of luck. As the German fleet did not attack us at the outbreak of the war, we must presume that they did not consider themselves strong enough to do so, but counted upon reducing the British fleet by process of attrition. We have been at war four months, and I should like to consider how that process of attrition is working. The number of submarines lost on both sides has been equal. Our destroyers have shown an enormous superiority in gun power, and he have lost none of them, while eight or ten of the enemy's have been destroyed. We have lost six of the older armored cruisers and Germany has lost two, but we have three or four times as many of these as the enemy has. Of the most important class of minor vessels, fast, light cruisers, we have lost two out of thirty-six; Germany has lost six out of twenty-five."

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The prospects for the future, continued Mr. Churchill, were even more satisfactory. In the next twelve months Great Britain would have doubled the number of the enemy's fast cruisers. He emphasized the excellent position of Great Britain in regard to the dreadnoughts. Naturally, he could not announce the number added to the navy since the war, but he could say that the relative strength of the fleet was substantially greater. He showed that Germany at the end of 1915 could only add three dreadnoughts, while Britain could add fifteen. It was no exaggeration to say that Britain could lose one super-dreadnought per month for a year and yet be in a superior position to that in which she was on the declaration of war. (Cheers.)

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Mr. T. W. Sheffield, an English journalist who was formerly publicity commissioner at Regina, and has lately been engaged in securing material for a series of articles on British Columbia, is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver. He is promoting an association to stimulate trade relations between Canada and Great Britain.—Vancouver Province.

SEEKING A HIGHWAY THROUGH TO TURKEY

Austria Making Dead Set On Servia to Capture Railroad To Constantinople

Athens, Dec. 7.—A new phase of the war is developing in the near east. Austria, which was repulsed by Servia in the beginning, has now, in accordance with carefully laid plans, strongly reinforced her army in Servia and is compelling the Servians to withdraw in the direction of Nish. The Servian army is worn out, and though still capable of considerable resistance, will probably not be able for long to keep the Austrians out of their present temporary capital.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Pedro Salinas, as agent for William J. Vaughan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 81545B, and for myself, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80313B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

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

PEDRO SALINAS.

Certificate of Improvements.

I'll Chance II Fraction, and Black Bear Mineral Claims, situated in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

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

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CROWN CLOSES CASE IN JOHN MAY MURDER TRIAL

(Continued From Page One.) Thomas Stevenson went to Old Hazelton with Taylor in the morning but left earlier. He identified the coat Taylor was wearing.

Patrick H. Sheehan, clerk at the Omineca Hotel, saw Taylor in the bar, where he had one drink and bought a bottle of "Double-O" whiskey.

Horace DuHammel returned to his shop just after closing to cut the deceased's hair. The deceased was perfectly sober at the time.

Frank Allen spoke to Taylor on the hill near the steps at Old Hazelton on September 28 about 7 p. m. The deceased mentioned having two bottles, and invited the witness to cross over with him.

There were a number of Indians in the vicinity at the time, but not the accused. Ah Sing, the Chinaman who works for George Beirnes at Mission Point, was moving his goods from his camp on the trail connecting old Hazelton with the river on September 28. He had pulled up his boat on the beach and taken his bed down to it without seeing any one.

On a second trip he noticed a man lying behind a tree. He only noticed his boots, which were yellow and had buckles similar to those found on the deceased. The said, "Hullo," to the man and the latter cursed him and told him to get away. He came back with a third load and found his boat gone. He had to take the ferry across in the morning and on arrival at his new camp found everything topsy-turvy, the mosquito netting burnt up and an alarm clock and a package of tea missing.

George B. Martel, the ferryman, lives about fifty steps from the river. He ties up the ferryboat every night on the south side of the river at about 7:45. At about 6:0 on the morning of September 29, Mrs. Martel pointed out that the boat was on the north side. The accused had crossed with him several times and would know how to use the ferry.

Albert E. Phillips, building contractor, saw Taylor with Stevenson on the morning of the 28th at 5 p. m. The same day he saw Stevenson going home alone. Taylor had on a dark-gray coat. He went with Murray to see the body early on the 29th. He knew nothing further of the case.

Wm. J. Lynch, bookkeeper for George Beirnes, sold R. Sampson a pair of leather cuffs similar to the one found near Taylor's body. He saw Sampson turn same over to Johnny May and later saw May wearing them.

Robert J. Roche, merchant, of Hazelton, sold a shirt to Beirnes, similar to the one produced in court and found by him and the police later.

Herbert F. Giassey, harness maker, saw May on the 27th or 28th wearing a shirt similar to the one produced in court. Cross-examined, he stated the shirt was a very common one, and thought it would be peculiar for a man with a 16-inch neck to wear a 15 1-2 collar, as was suggested in this case.

Robert C. Mills, special provincial constable, went out with the chief to the scene of the murder on September 29. He found the deceased with his throat cut and numerous wounds on the back. He picked up and marked the hat, pocketbook, notebook, glass, etc., exhibited in this case. He took the body to the morgue. The doctor did not see the body until after this.

Cross-examined, the witness did not know at what time he examined the body first, but he found it cold and stiff and the stabs went right through the clothes into the body. The wounds were made with a double-edged knife. At the morgue the clothes had to be cut off the body. He thought it likely that the murderer would have been deluged with blood.

Mr. Fisher recalled George Beirnes to prove that he bought a 15 1-2 shirt instead of a 16 on the understanding that such shirts were usually worn open. Mr. W. J. Lynch stated that he received a parcel from Mr. Beirnes and gave it to May without opening it.

Archibald F. Macaulay, medical practitioner of Hazelton, read a report of the condition of the dead body as he found it at the morgue. There were many wounds on the body; several on nose and mouth—evidently inflicted with a knife. The most serious wounds were two on the throat, from the right ear downwards, severing the jugular vein. These wounds alone would be sufficient to cause death. There was also a cut several inches long on the left forearm and one on the thumb. The two stabs on the back, although serious, touched no vital organs.

The opinion of the witness was that death occurred from ten to twenty hours before his examination. He thought it very improbable that they were self-inflicted. The knife was probably two-edged and had a broad blade.

Provincial Constable Cline gave evidence of having searched the house of James May, the accused's father, about 3 o'clock on September 29. This house is about 600 feet from the corner of the New Hazelton road, on the way to the ferry. He found the accused, who lives with his father, in bed, and on his trunk beside the bed a pair of trousers, very wet. There were stains on the trousers. There was also a leather cuff in the house. This was very like the one found near the dead body, and was apparently stained with blood. The accused appeared quite dazed, as if recovering from a drinking bout.

The police told him to get up and he got up and said, "Who squealed on me?" John's father grumbled and said he didn't want them around at all. The witness backed the old man into a corner while the other constable took John in charge.

On the following day witness and two other men searched the trails near the scene of the murder, on the south side of the Bulkley. They followed the trail from the station towards Beirnes' place and on that trail found the shirt produced in court as belonging to John May. There was blood on the shirt.

Cross-examined: "You say John May's words were, 'Who squealed on me?' You don't mean to infer that the accused was referring to the charge of murder. Probably he was thinking of the charge of drunkenness."

"Witness: 'I don't know what he was thinking of.' The doctor was then recalled by Mr. Peters. He thought it almost certain that the man was standing up when the wound was made.

The next witness called was Joseph May, the crippled brother of the prisoner. He claimed to be unable to understand English and Rev. W. E. Collison was appointed interpreter. Joseph lives with his father, mother and sister, near Hazelton. John lived with them. On September 28th John went for a ride with his sister. He returned about 6 p. m.

and put the horses into the field. After that he did not see John until after midnight. He took no particular notice of John's clothes. He was able to identify the trousers but not coat, hat or cuff.

"Did you not make a different statement to the police at Hazelton?" asked Mr. Fisher. "Yes. They kept on asking and asking and I signed the paper without quite understanding it."

"Did John tell you to say that it was not his shirt in the presence of Chief Gammon on Wednesday?" "He said so."

Cross-examined, he said John had no knife—nor had his father. The only knives in the house were ordinary butcher knives. James Mead, provincial constable, gave evidence as to the last witness having signed and apparently understood the statement made to the police at Hazelton.

This completed the case for the Crown. The court adjourned until 2 p. m.

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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. If.

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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.

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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. If.

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LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Try Smith & Killas' ice cream.

Pantorium Pioneer Cleaners. Phone 4. If.

A meeting of the License Commission will be held at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, December 9.

The Council decided to pay Wm. Angle \$50 for his suggestions for a plan of garbage scow.

Ladies' Desks—A gift that is appreciated. Fumed, Golden and Mission Finish. At Geo. D. Tite's. 282 If.

The I. O. D. E. will give their annual Xmas season dance on Wednesday, December 30.

For a comfortable room, come to the St. Elmo Hotel, 836 Second Avenue, near Eighth Street. Newly opened. Steam heat and hot and cold water in every room. Free baths. Rates reasonable.

The Court of Revision opens on Thursday, December 11, at 2:30 p. m. Anyone who wishes to see the list of voters for the municipality can do so now at the foot of the stairs in the City Hall.

Skates and Hockey Sticks at Fred Stork's Hardware. If.

The Prince Rupert Towing Co., general towing; the new crude oil tug "P.R.T. No. 1." Phone Red 391 or Black 322. Address: P. O. Box 96. Agency for the "Avancee" Crude Oil Motor. 165 If.

The city solicitor reported to the Council last night that on his recent visit to Victoria the government assured him that Prince Rupert "will" get the Wark's channel power. The future tense always has been very popular with the government.

For every \$2.00 purchase during December gives you a chance for Special Brass Bed and Wilton Carpet Square Drawing at Geo. D. Tite's. 282 If.

A recommendation to purchase 500 feet of Paragon hose for the Fire Department from the Gutta Percha Rubber Co., Ltd., was passed by the City Council last night. Fred Stork is the local representative of the company.

At the meeting of the Daughters of the Empire held Thursday afternoon a vote of thanks was passed to all those who helped to make the booth at the Circus so successful, especially would they thank Miss Custard, Mr. H. Dunn, Messrs. Smith & Killas, the Standard Dairy Co., Mr. Coutaire, Mr. W. S. Marshall and Mr. Geo. D. Tite.

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