

ALLIES ARE COMPELLED TO RETIRE ON THE AISNE

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER DELAYS ITALY'S PART IN WAR--PREMIER ON GERMAN SPY STORY

FLOOD IN AISNE COMPELS ALLIES TO EVACUATE NORTH SIDE

GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE ADVANTAGE AT ONE POINT-- OTHER ATTACKS OF GERMANS HAVE BEEN REPULSED BY ALLIES.

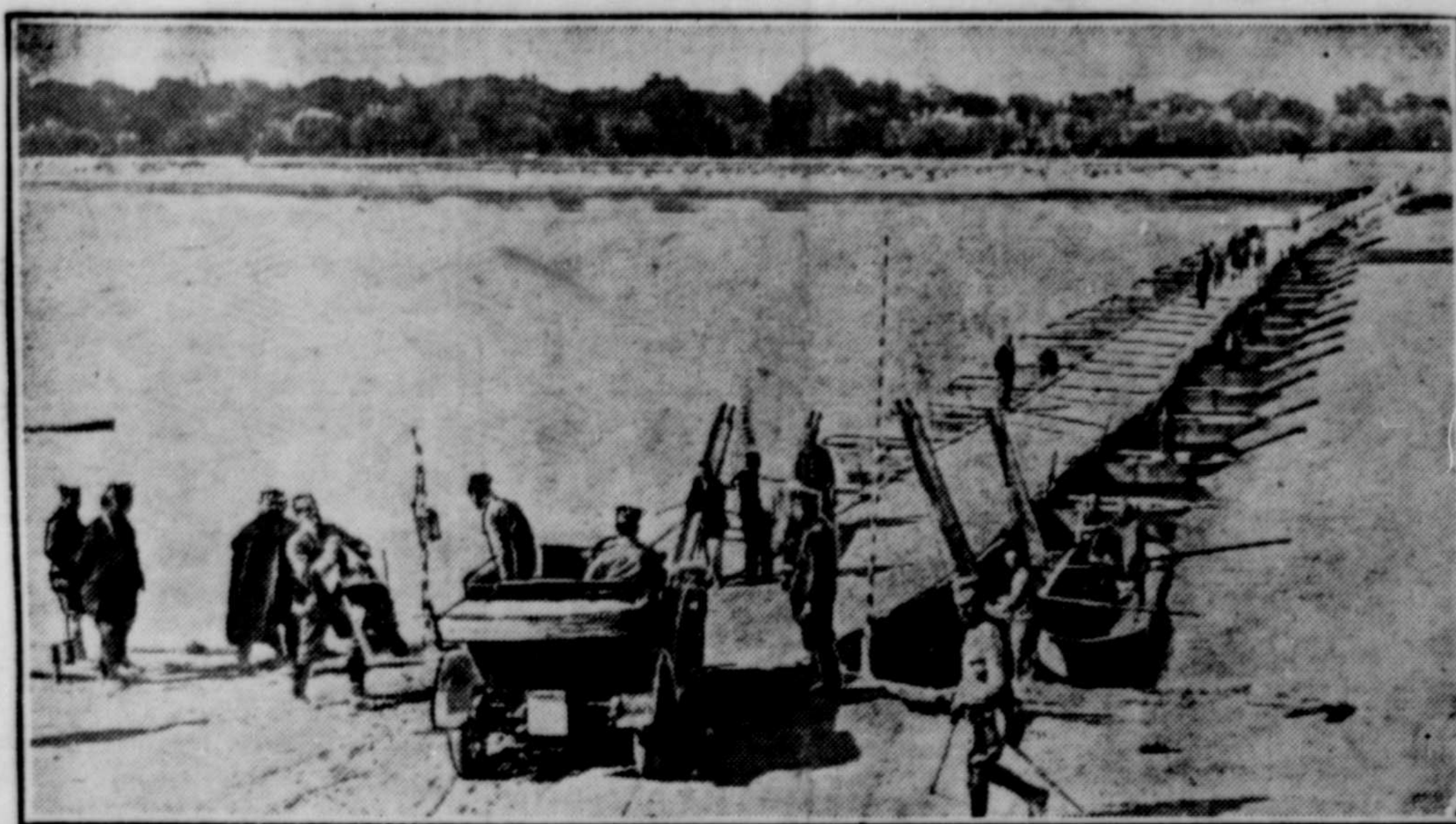
(Special to The Daily News)
Paris, Jan. 14.—The French official statement reports minor operations between the sea and the Oise.
North of Soissons there was determined fighting all day yesterday, particularly in the section north of Crouy, where the Allies hold only the first slopes of the hills.
In the center, around Crouy, the positions have been maintained notwithstanding the desperate German efforts to dislodge the Allies, but farther east, in front of Vregny, the Allies were obliged to yield.
The continued floods of the Aisne River have swept away several bridges, interrupting the Allies' lines of communication. Therefore, the Allies have fallen

back to the south side of the river between Crouy and Missy, but maintain the bridge heads on the north bank.
In the Champagne the struggle continues around Perthes. Farther east there is nothing to report.

Berlin Report.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The official report says that continuing the advance northeast of Soissons the Germans have attacked and won the Heights of Vregny, the Allies' trenches one after another being taken by storm in a pouring rain. Fourteen French officers, twelve hundred men, four cannon and four machine guns were captured.

Northeast of Chalons the French attacks were repulsed.



BRIDGING THE DANUBE.—Pontoons built by the Servians over the Danube to help them outflank the Austrians in their attack on Belgrade.

STARTLING GERMAN SPY STORY IS DENIED BY PREMIER McBRIDE

Seattle Paper Publishes Current Story That Late Secretary Of Premier Had Sold plans of Esquimalt To A German Spy

(Special to The Daily News.)
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 14.—Premier McBride today formally denied the current report that his late secretary, Lawrence Macrae, had committed suicide because of the discovery that it was he who sold the plans of Esquimalt to the Germans. A report was published at Seattle that the plans of

these defences were found on the person of a brother of Alvo von Alvensleben, arrested a few months ago at Gibraltar as a German spy.

The above report has been current for months in Prince Rupert but was not published for obvious reasons. The late secretary committed suicide without any apparent reason shortly after the war broke out. As secretary of the Premier, the matter was considered somewhat of a scandal and the widest sort of rumors of political shortcomings of those high up were scattered abroad, until the German spy story swallowed up all else.

Another story connecting this affair with the Dominion Trust Company has also been in the air. It has been reported that an "N. S. F." cheque for \$100,000 from Alvo von Alvensleben on the Do-

minion Trust Company has turned up, which is contended to be the price offered for the plans but which was refused payment when the cheque was presented, as in the meantime all the German funds were transferred across the border. The Premier, however, has apparently denied the whole affair.

GERMANS BELIEVE FIGHT TO BE DEADLOCK

London, Jan. 14.—According to information received from two distinct neutral sources, Germany has already come to the realization that she cannot conquer in this war. The New York correspondent has seen a letter from a Danish house, in which it was stated that a Berlin magnate of finance had admitted to the writer that the ruling powers of Germany had acknowledged that it was impossible to win. The text of this part of the letter was:

"Un des magnats berlinois de la finance m'a avoué que les dirigeants allemands se rendraient compte de l'impossibilité de vaincre."

(One of the Berlin captains of finance has confessed to me that the German heads of state were reconciled to the idea of the impossibility of winning.)

The letter is highly confidential and was only given to The Times correspondent because of its bearing on The Times editorial of December 15, "For Germany Peace with Freedom," which has been quoted all over the world.

Information from another source strikingly confirms the statement made in this letter. This comes from an official of a neutral country who has just arrived in London after a long visit to Germany and France.

Throughout Germany, he says, popular confidence in the military organization and the eventual triumph of the German armies remains unimpaired, but the military authorities themselves have been obliged to recognize that

their chances of a smashing victory are gone.

Their view now is that the war must result in a sort of military stalemate. All hope of reaching Warsaw is abandoned, and even the capture of Warsaw would not affect the issue.

The Allies, according to this view, will be equally impotent to inflict a fatal blow upon Germany. The allied offensive, according to the German calculations, will cost 5,000 men for every mile of ground gained and the talk of an allied march upon Berlin from either east or west is regarded as mere foolishness.

FURIOUS FIGHTING RESUMES IN POLAND

(Special to The Daily News.)
Petrograd, Jan. 14.—Furious fighting is resumed in Poland. Russian forces, pushing towards East Prussia, captured a number of villages near Mlawa.

In the center the Germans have made four violent attacks in the last twenty-four hours, pushing the Russians back and gaining considerable ground.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER MAY KEEP ITALY OUT OF THE WAR

KING VICTOR DECLARES THAT THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE COME BEFORE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS--SUFFERING IS GREAT.

(Special to The Daily News.)
Rome, June 14.—King Victor Emmanuel, before leaving last night in his motor car for Avezzano, said that the people's sufferings must come before the international situation.
The earthquake disaster apparently makes very remote the incursion of Italy into the war.
Very grave reports of the disaster come from Popoli, Hansanico, Ocra, Paganicia, Aversa and Cocuzzo.

A hundred persons were killed in towns near Rome.

The King, Queen and the entire government are devoting themselves to the preparation of relief work.

The mountainous country on the road to Naples suffered worse and here the telegraph lines are down and the railways are useless owing to the destruction of tunnels and bridges. A heavy snowfall also makes the highway impassable.

Rome Jan. 14.—The latest reports estimate that the victims of the earthquake disaster number fifteen thousand killed and thirty-five thousand injured.

The earthquake zone extends nearly three hundred miles, from Naples to Ferrara, and right across the peninsula. A further distinct shock was felt here this morning. Where the destruction of towns is total, great numbers are buried in the ruins, and it may be weeks before the death roll is complete. Among the towns totally destroyed are Avezzano, Capello, Cappadocia, Celano, Buzzi, Magliano, Pescina and Scoula. Aquila, Arpino, Sora and Sulmona are partially wrecked.

Naples felt the shock severely, but was only slightly damaged. No one was killed in Rome but possibly irreparable damage has been done to historic structures.

Avezzano, which is razed to the ground, and the surrounding Abruzzi country is the center of the greatest loss of life. One report from Avezzano says the dead in that city and the vicinity alone number fifteen thousand.

Spreewald, captured. In addition nine gunboats, eight torpedo destroyers and six submarines have been sunk, chiefly by British cruisers and destroyers.

In battleships and battle-cruisers Britain is comparatively much stronger today than when the war began. She has today 38 pre-dreadnought battleships and 26 dreadnoughts, exclusive of the Audacious, but including all the ships of the 1914 program, which must now be ready for sea. She has also 10 battle-cruisers, including the Tiger, which must also be either commissioned or undergoing her final trials. She has in process of completion eight super-dreadnoughts, the greatest fighting machines ever built, carrying 15-inch guns. They will all be added to the fleet this year. This makes a total of 74 capital ships able now to take their places in the line of battle, or 82 at the end of the year. Germany has in commission 20 pre-dreadnoughts and 16 dreadnoughts. One more will be commissioned this year and two in 1916. She has four battle-cruisers in commission and two in process of construction, to be finished one in 1915 and one in 1916. The Goeben is excluded from the total, which gives Germany 40 capital ships now and 42 at the end of the year. The figures show that the British fleet today in numbers is almost twice the strength of that of Germany. In gun-power it is far more than twice as strong. There is no hope for the Teuton in torpedoing a British battleship every two or three months.

BRITISH AND GERMAN LOSSES COMPARED

In spite of the fact that Britain has had several serious losses most people do not seem to understand that German losses have been more severe. The following shows the losses on both sides:

British Losses — Battleships: Bulwark, blown up; Formidable, sunk by a torpedo or mine. Armored cruisers: Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, torpedoed by submarines; Good Hope and Monmouth, sunk in action. Protected cruisers: Amphion, Pathfinder, Hawke and Hermes, sunk by mines or torpedoes; Pegasus, disabled in action in Zanzibar harbor. The auxiliary cruiser Oceanic was wrecked off the north coast of Scotland, and three submarines and two small gunboats, the Speedy and Niger, were sunk.

German Losses — Armored cruisers: Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, sunk in action; Yorck, sunk by German mine; Friedrich Karl, sunk by a Russian mine in Baltic; Madgeburg, blown up in Baltic to escape capture by Russians. Protected cruisers: Koln, Mainz and Ariadne, sunk in action off Heligoland; Leipzig and Nurnburg, sunk in action off Falkland Islands; Emden, burned off coast of Bengal; Hela, torpedoed in the North Sea; Augsburg, sunk in Baltic; Koenigsburg, imprisoned in an East African River; Geir, interned in Honolulu; Cormoran, sunk; Berlin, interned in Norway;

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES MAY BE INCREASED

(Special to The Daily News.)
Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Representatives of the Canadian railway systems have gathered here for a conference regarding the proposed application for an increase in the Eastern freight rates. They will be bitterly opposed by the Canadian manufacturers, the millers and the Dominion Grain Exchange.

TORONTO BRICKLAYERS SUPPORT HOME PRODUCT

(Special to The Daily News.)
Toronto, Jan. 14.—The Toronto bricklayers' union has decided to buy no brick this year not made in Canada.

LET US GET TOGETHER

Mr. George L. Clayton is starting a campaign in favor of making a unanimous effort to secure the fishery concessions required by this port. It, of course, goes without saying that he will have to have the moral support of all the citizens. More than that is required, however. The people must get together and show that they are aroused over this matter and determined to go to the limit in defence of it. The last few meetings called for this purpose were attended by a mere handful. This is not the way to get results. It will not do to leave it to a few leaders. In the first place, it is the united people that moves the government and in the next place an enthusiastic backing puts more fight into those who will carry the case into the enemy's camp. Let there be a public meeting called and let it be so enthusiastically attended that its echoes will be heard at Ottawa. It's not a political fight; it is a fight for the rights of this district.

GENERAL VON KLUCK AGAIN TO THE FRONT

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, Jan. 15.—Military experts agree that the battle raging around Soissons has assumed such proportions that its outcome may greatly change the present alignment of the western lines. Britain is pouring fresh troops in support at this point and Germany is replying with a supreme effort. Under the personal direction of General Von Kluck, heavy reinforcements are being hurried forward through Belgium.

SEVENTEEN OF PILGRIM'S CREW HAVE BEEN LANDED

American Bark Thrown on Her Beam-Ends in Terrific Atlantic Storm.

Kirkwall, Scotland, Jan. 14.—Seventeen persons, the entire crew of the American bark Pilgrim, with the exception of the mess boy, who was drowned, were landed here by the Norwegian steamer Tholma, having been rescued in mid-Atlantic three weeks ago.

The Pilgrim was bound from Newport News for Buenos Ayres, when she encountered heavy weather and was thrown on her beam-ends through the shifting of ballast. Her masts were cut away, but this did not avail to right her. The mountainous seas also swept the bark's boats away.

In response to the signals of distress sent up by the Pilgrim the Tholma, which had left Mobile, Alabama, on December 6 for Copenhagen, steamed as close as she dared to venture, and the crew of the disabled vessel swam to the Norwegian boat.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Commission government has made rapid progress in the United States and has spread to Canada. It was recently adopted in St. John, New Brunswick. Edmonton and some other cities of the West have also been under commission rule.

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EDITORIALS

A great many people cannot understand why money should be so scarce after the war, for they contend that money is not being destroyed, but merely changing hands. Where they make the mistake is in assuming that money and wealth are identical. There will be the same amount of money in the world and perhaps more after the war and while a few people will be considerably richer, the majority will be living on borrowed money, which must be repaid. The huge sums that all the governments in the world are today borrowing, must be repaid. Under normal conditions these sums would be employed for productive purposes and would not be lost as it is when it is burnt in gunpowder and supplies for war.

Before the war a large portion of the income of the nations was set aside and used for investment purposes. After the war the cost of running the nation's business, because of increased national debt, will be vastly increased, so that there will be considerably less for investment and consequently there will be a bigger demand. Then the destroyed cities of France and Belgium and let us hope of Germany and Austria, must be rebuilt

and billions of dollars will be required for that purpose. While it is true, therefore, that there will be as much capital after the war as before, the world will need many times that amount for its normal business.

There is, however, a silver lining to this black cloud. The Allies are going to crush this German monster that has threatened the peace of the world for almost a decade. The terrible cost at which it will be done in men and money will stagger the world that something will be done to prevent its recurrence. If the rulers cannot come to some solution about disarmament the people may take the matter in their own hands and solve it in their own way. Let us be assured then, too, that half the "bogies" they talk about never come. "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof."

The Conservative papers, that are accusing Chief Justice Hunter of partisanship because of his attack on Bowser forget that a little while ago the Justice was attacking the Laurier naval policy. This would indicate that the Chief Justice thinks for himself and while he may be a poor authority on naval matters, which the events

GILLETTS
 EATS LYE DIRT
 CLEANS-DISINFECTS

**CANADA'S GIFTS
 DISTRIBUTED IN
 EAST END, LONDON**

Flour, Etc., From Dominion And The Colonies Joyfully Received

London, Jan. 13.—Down in the sordid East End of this great city a memorable gathering assembled today, when the public distribution of Canada's gifts of money and food were made to necessitous people of Stepney Parliamentary division. Palladium Music Hall was crowded by eight hundred recipients of the Dominion's bounty. Many others came to behold a ceremony quite unique in the Empire's history.

Sir George Perley represented the government, and the agents-general of each province were also present. The gathering further received the personal patronage of Lord Islington, Colonial Under-secretary. Tickets for foodstuffs were distributed, enabling recipients to participate in the half-million bags of flour sent by the Dominion government and the quarter-million from Ontario. Quebec sent cheese, British Columbia apples Nova Scotia coal, and New Brunswick potatoes, there being also a half-million dollars from the Dominion as a whole.

The assembly were finally regaled with a fine show of pictures depicting the land from which all these good things come. Speeches, thanking the donors, were delivered by the Mayor of Stepney and acknowledged by Sir George Perley and provincial representatives.

**PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN
 HOLDS DIVINE SERVICE
 IN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

The letter of a British officer, printed in one of the London papers, told of an unique Sunday service on the firing line. There was no Protestant church in the village and the chaplain, accompanied by the officer as interpreter, went to see the pastor of the little Catholic church to learn if he would permit the services to be held there. Says the letter:

"We found the cure in his modest little house by the church. Like most village cures, he is roly-poly and kindly. The request is made. The cure becomes rather grave. It is a serious matter to allow a Protestant service in a Catholic church. In peace times it would be out of the question, but in war—well, yes, certainly. There would be an hour's interval between two masses at 9 o'clock in the morning. So the matter is arranged. At the appointed hour the church is packed with troops. A week ago a shell struck the high altar, which is a tumbled heap of ruins. Most of the east window is shattered, and what is left of its tracery hangs by a thread against the background of cold sky. Above my head another shell has made a gaping hole in the roof. Most of the not very elaborate but pathetically strident gilt has been sadly knocked about. It is bitterly cold, and the men all have their overcoats. Their rifles lie

beside their chairs, filling up the stone floor of the aisles. As I kneel my eye falls upon the equipment on the man's shoulder in front of me. It is caked in mud, and a corner of it, half open, shows a row of cartridges. At the far end the chaplain speaks the old responses without need of prayer books. It is a short and simple service, but one of our number can play the organ a little, and we sing a hymn, the chaplain reading out the words verse by verse. All the time, insistent and menacing, we have the deeper accompaniment of the guns outside. At the end we sing the national anthem, and we file out and meet the curious glances of some native troops waiting in the road. We go off to our billets, the minds of many of us filled with old associations and awakened memories. Scraps of the familiar liturgy are still running in our heads. 'Give peace in our time, O Lord.' 'For there is none other.'—Kansas City Star.

**FRENCH SOLDIERS CAST
 OFF THEIR RED TROUSERS**

In Uniforms of Olive Drab and Khaki Caps They Serve as Interpreters.

Havre, Jan. 13.—A new style of French soldier has just appeared in Havre, wearing the regulation English uniform of olive drab, with puttees and a cap of the traditional French arms shape, but of khaki color.

These soldiers, who created much interest at first by reason of their novel uniform, are detached from the French army to serve in the British forces as official interpreters. They are mounted, and attached to the various headquarters.

English officers with more than a knowledge of restaurant French are not common, while the enlisted men who have been able to pick up Hindustanee and various pargons in the British colonies find themselves lost as far as French is concerned. Neither the French nor the English can pronounce the other's language in an understandable way when they do pick up words. On account of spies among the civilians who have often been used as interpreters on the front, it was felt necessary to have a corps vouchered for by the French government.

**ALASKA MERCHANT
 FOUND MURDERED**

Louis Schonborn Slain With a .30-30 Bullet Through His Heart.

Valdez, Alaska, Jan. 13.—Louis Schonborn, a storekeeper at Bonanza, a small mining town fourteen miles from Chisana, in the White River country, was found murdered with a 30-30 bullet hole through the heart, according to advice reaching here. When found the man had apparently been dead twenty-four hours.

United States Marshal Brenne-man wired to the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., for permission to expend public money in pursuit of several suspects who had left the camp. Schonborn was formerly a resident of Dawson and was well known.

**PEACE PACT IN TRENCH
 ENDS IN FISTIC BATTLE**

Germans Fraternalize With French and English, but Arrival of Newspapers Arouses Bitter Discord.

Boulogne, Jan. 13.—A British soldier here relates a remarkable story of how the English and Germans hobnobbed in the same trench a few miles south of Ypres.

There were a handful of Germans and a smaller handful of allied forces. Trenches were but a few yards apart, and in these for more than a week the men had been bored and inactive. They amused themselves as best they could—exchanging messages, swapping newspapers and tobacco, hurling back and forth greetings and epithets.

More days passed and still neither side received orders to withdraw. Some sort of co-operation seemed necessary. Accordingly, the Germans hoisted a white flag, and, advancing under this, entered the allied trench for a conference.

Live in One Trench

The result was an agreement was reached that it would be more comfortable for all to live in one trench until one side or the other received orders.

The Germans moved over, bag and baggage, and for a number of days all went well. Many of the Germans spoke English or French. Under the strange circumstances friendships sprung up. Both factions dreaded the arrival of a messenger.

One day a messenger came and plans for the renewal of hostilities were hastily made. But the messenger proved to be only a bearer of mail and newspapers for the Germans.

All gathered around while a German began to translate the latest dispatches from Berlin. Unhappily for the harmony of the gathering, it referred to Ostend by its German nickname "Kales"; spoke of bomb dropping on various French towns, of contemplated air raids on Great Britain.

The English frowned, growled; the French grew excited. Both sides had by agreement laid aside their rifles; but both sides had their fists. Both used them. A free-for-all fight followed, and the unique compact came to an end.

Salvation Army.

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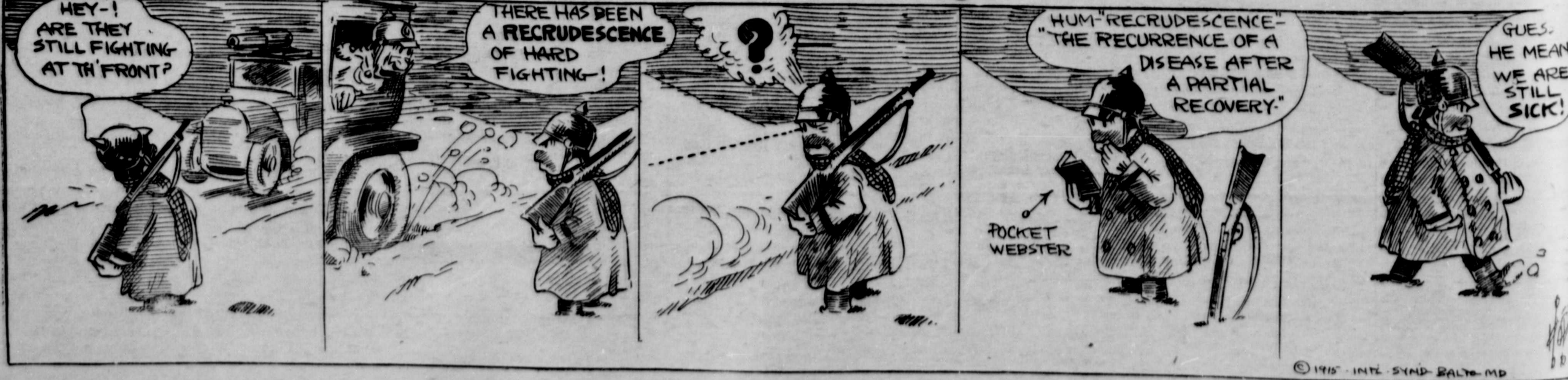
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This One Had Scoop Guessing

Drawn for The Daily News by "Hop."



HEY—! ARE THEY STILL FIGHTING AT THE FRONT?

THERE HAS BEEN A RECRUDESCENCE OF HARD FIGHTING!

HUM—"RECRUDESCENCE"—"THE RECURRENCE OF A DISEASE AFTER A PARTIAL RECOVERY."

GUES— HE MEANT WE ARE STILL SICK!

POCKET WEBSTER

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OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

ured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches

ALMERSTON, ONT., JUN 20th. 1913.

"I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn that that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old stomach trouble and distressing headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago, I got a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use.

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, asked my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, 'I am taking Fruit-a-tives'. He said, 'Well, Fruit-a-tives are making you look so all go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can'.

Mrs. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all druggists at 50c. a box. 6 for \$2.50, trial box 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of 5c. by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LONG DISTANCE BLOW AT BRITISH RECRUITING

London, Jan. 14.—The Morning Post correspondent at Berne wires: "I learn that the death sentence of William Lonsdale, the British prisoner of war condemned at Doberitz, will not be carried out and that it was passed with the object of terrifying prisoners of war who, according to the Germans, are not very amenable. According to my information this is because they are deliberately underfed. This ill-treatment and death sentence on Lonsdale are all part of a plan to deter the British from entering the army."

The Lord Mayor of Leeds recently appealed to the United States minister at The Hague on Lonsdale's behalf and the latter has forwarded the appeal to the United States minister in Berlin.

Mrs. Lonsdale lives with her two little children, Lilly and Henry, at 9 Frasa Street, Stoney Rock, Burmansthorpe, Leeds.

Flattering to Small States.

Germany has been offering Sweden a part of Russia if it will frame up a pro-German union of the Scandinavian powers. Russia responds by offering Denmark the provinces Germany took from it if the alliance will stand neutral. At the same time Roumania and Greece have been assured that Bulgaria will not attack them if they go to Austria. The smaller nations in Europe must feel flattered at the attention they are getting from their big neighbors these days.

LATEST WAR NEWS

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

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

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 - Box 15—Junction of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Aves.
 - Box 16—1st Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts. (Knox Hotel).
 - Box 17—1st Ave. and 7th St. (Central Hotel).
- CIRCUIT NO. 2.**
- Box 22—3rd Ave. and 3rd St. (Post Office).
 - Box 23—3rd Ave. and McBride St.
 - Box 24—1st Ave. and McBride St.
 - Box 25—2nd Ave. and 2nd St.
 - Box 26—2nd Ave. and 6th St.
 - Box 27—O. T. P.
- CIRCUIT NO. 3.**
- Box 31—5th Ave. and Fulton St.
 - Box 32—Borden and Taylor Sts.
 - Box 34—7th Ave. and Fulton St.
 - Box 35—9th Ave. and Comox Ave.
 - Box 37—8th Ave. and Dodge Pl.
 - Box 38—5th Ave. and Thompson St.
- CIRCUIT NO. 4.**
- Box 41—4th Ave. and Emmerson Pl.
 - Box 42—5th Ave. and McBride St.
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OFFICE, PEACE RIVER AND ATHABASCA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Peace River and Athabasca Railways, at its next session, for an Act authorizing the company to lay out, construct and operate the following lines of railway: (a) Commencing at a point on water, at or near the head of Kitimat Bay, following the Kitimat River in a northerly direction to the summit between Kitimat and Lake Louise Lake, thence in a northerly direction along the valley of the Kitimat River, thence crossing the Skeena River by means of a high level bridge and over Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with clearances, thence north-easterly following the course of the Skeena River, and thence, following the course of the Skeena River, to the mouth of the Skeena River, thence up the Skeena River to the mouth of Bear River approximately fifty-seven miles.

DATED at Ottawa this nineteenth day of December, 1914.

W. H. THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE, Solicitors for the Applicant.

SUBMARINE TERROR TO COME TO AN END, SAYS THOMAS EDISON

West Orange, N. J., Jan. 14.—Thomas A. Edison believes the war in Europe will last two years longer. He considers that the submarine has proved itself the greatest naval instrument of offense, but believes that means have been found, though not yet demonstrated, for the defence of big ships against under-water attacks.

"While the submarine has not obviated the need for the dreadnought it surely has lessened its value. But you may bet that the ships England is now constructing will be protected against submarine torpedoes. The effect of a primary explosion can be greatly reduced in constructing a dreadnought and this in all likelihood is what is being done," said Mr. Edison.

"Germany has made the great mistake of believing Great Britain and France decadent nations. The Germans are a great people commercially, industrially and agriculturally, but they have been brought up in the atmosphere of egotism. It is too bad that everything in the country has been subordinated to the military caste, and I think the sooner this system is ended the better for the German people.

"The present war has taught the people that killing men is a scientific proposition. With all the implements of destruction and plans of offensive and defensive operations so carefully mapped out, and with the great number of men that can be drawn into the fray by both sides, the conflict will be a long-drawn affair. There have been wars that have lasted thirty years, but those days are past. Killing men is a different matter today, and I believe the present struggle will not end for at least two years, although I hope it may end sooner than any of us expects."

When asked if the year had not brought worry and loss with the

fire at his work here on December 9, when about \$3,000,000 worth of property was lost, Mr. Edison said: "The loss does not worry me. Nothing was burned that cannot be replaced. I was up against a harder proposition when we built the first electric lighting plant in New York. It was something new, electric lighting then. A fortune had been invested and the whole world was awaiting the outcome.

"No, I am not worrying about the money loss. That can be made again. When any one talks about worry he might apply my standard of worry. Just think of the Kaiser, now on the defensive, with nearly 900 miles, all told, on the east and west, of battlefield. Why, the average man's worries sink into significance compared to this. Then you may take the standard of disaster from Belgium, gritty little Belgium."

FRENCH RESERVE DIRIGIBLES FOR NIGHT ATTACKS

Paris, Jan. 13.—Before war began one of the much disputed questions in military aviation circles everywhere concerned the war utility of the dirigible balloon, believed by some to have found its highest development in the German Zeppelin and by others in the simpler, semi-rigid French dirigibles of recent construction. The prompt destruction of several of the Zeppelins robbed them of a part of their reputation early in the conflict—a dozen or more of them have been reported captured or destroyed since war began—and of the Allies' dirigibles nothing was heard until the French authorities recently issued a meager communication on the subject. The British dirigibles are so few that they are hardly a factor in the question.

Something may be stated authoritatively. The French dirigibles operate at night, and have at least destroyed several locomotives held by the Germans, a large supply station, and some railway lines. It has been hinted officially that dirigibles, operating as the German army corps, have dropped contact bombs containing turpentine—the gas which when released kills instantly those who breathe it.

Sit At Dinner—All Dead.

If one has any doubt about the use of turpentine by the French, one can find many British soldiers who have seen it drop in the lines from French batteries. A soldier told me how, one morning, in the region of the Yser, his company was startled to see several German soldiers sitting at dinner in a barn, the big doors open. When they did not move, the British officer explained to the men that the Germans had been killed by the gas invented by Turpin. They might have been killed by an aero turpentine bomb dropped the night before.

In their night work the dirigibles do what the French aeroplanes cannot do, and other things that aeroplanes might accomplish, but not without great risk, for aviation at night has its serious disadvantages. Not only is there the danger of stalling, the danger of landing, but the Gnome, rotating motor, with which most French aeroplanes are equipped, has not yet been successfully muffled. This means that there must be not only the noise, but also the flame of the exhaust, which can be seen even when the aeroplane is at high altitude.

Dirigibles' Motors Muffled.

The dirigibles are provided with automobile type motors, which can be effectively muffled, leaving only the slight noise of the transmission and the swish of slowly turning propellers, and completely hiding the flash of the exhaust. Without the use of the

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Demand the Brand

motor the French semi-rigid dirigibles can be maneuvered up and down by valving—allowing gas to escape—and by dropping a small quantity of sand ballast. The first action, of course, causes the dirigible to come down and the second to rise. Unless there is wind, the ascent or descent is quite perpendicular. When there is wind the pilot must judge its velocity or read it on an anemometer, and use his judgment accordingly.

Although I have spent much time back of the French and English lines, in the center and in the west, and have kept a careful eye open for things aerial, I have not yet seen a dirigible, least of all a Zeppelin. And I have asked scores of soldiers, officers and men, if they have ever seen one, and they have always answered negatively. So I am of the opinion that recently the Zeppelins have not been operating as widely as they were at the beginning of the war, and this is half confirmed by news received from Berne.

But more interesting is the news that a Zeppelin caught fire from one of the cannon mounted on top of it, so that system has been abandoned and the guns removed from the tops of all the Zeppelins. This was the Zeppelin's only defence against aeroplane attack from above.

Many and varied rumors have been in circulation about the Zeppelins, and I am glad to be able to give some accurate information. Toward the end of July the German government took delivery of Zeppelins Nos. 24 and 25; since that time six others have been constructed.

The Zeppelin works have been building these air monsters at the rate of one every three weeks since the war was declared. This will be recognized as a manufacturing feat by anyone who knows anything about the construction of a Zeppelin, with its 600-foot body of aluminum, enclosing a dozen to twenty balloons, and three high power motors, giving a total of 800 to 1,000 horsepower.

The Zeppelin hangars and works are no longer on Lake Constance at Manzell, but between Mansell and Friedrichshaven and Wagershausen, where the village of Zeppelindorf has been built.

Whether the German General Staff officers are enthusiastic about the Zeppelins, whether they are pleased with the service they have done in the war, is a problem, but there is no doubt about the German public's feeling. German people, as a rule, swear by the Zeppelins.

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Why scrub, and rub, and wear and tear the clothes when the gentle strength of Sunlight Soap will do the work with never a hurt to fabric or hands.

Try it once—this Sunlight way.
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for Prince Rupert and Northern B.C.

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

The Daily News is the most valuable paper to advertisers because it is read by the buying public. It has a bigger circulation than any other paper in the city. It is read by the class of people the advertisers want to talk to.

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THE DAILY NEWS

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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.

WANTED - An office desk and safe. Inquire Box 120, The News.

WANTED - Good general servant for small family. Apply 1144 Eighth Avenue East.

WANTED - Young Woman wants chamber work. Apply Box 117, The News.

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 \$135 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 115, Daily News.

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

LOANS - \$1,000 can be had on first mortgage, Section 1 property. Apply T. McClymont.

LOST - Small, gray-painted dinghy, off Island Point, Forcher Island - southeast wind. Finder please notify Peck & Co.

WATER ACT, 1914. NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the approval of the undertaking of the City of Prince Rupert in connection with its water development on Thulme River has been filed and will be heard in the office of the Board of Investigation at a date to be set by the Comptroller of Water Rights.

Objections to the petition may be filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., or with the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert.

Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C., this 26th day of December, A. D. 1914. CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT. E. A. WOODS, City Clerk.

FOR SALE - 640 ACRES GRAHAM ISLAND \$3.50 PER ACRE

Lot 32, Block 3, Section 8 \$400.00

PATTULLO & RADFORD SECOND AVENUE

For Rent - 8-ROOMED PLASTERED HOUSE WITH BATH - 5TH AVENUE \$25.00 PER MONTH

5-ROOMED HOUSE ON TAYLOR STREET \$15.00 PER MONTH

G. R. Naden Co., Ltd. 324 SECOND AVENUE

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

The social tomorrow night (15th inst.) at the Baptist Church has been postponed. Further announcements later.

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 annual vestry meeting of the Anglican Church will be held tonight in the church at 8 o'clock. The reports for the year will be received and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

F. W. Holler, superintendent of the Surf Inlet mines, arrived in town last evening on a business trip. He came up on his fine launch, the Full Moon. The Surf Inlet mines are employing about sixty men and are likely to need some more. Work is proceeding on a large scale.

\$10.00 BUYS A \$25.00 HEAVY WINTER OVERCOAT AT MARTIN O'REILLY'S JANUARY CLEARING SALE.

THE WEATHER.

By F. W. Dowling, Observer. (5 a. m. January 14, 1914.)

Barometer 29.480 Max. temp. 40.0 Min. temp. 35.0

WEIGHMASTER.

APPLICATIONS marked "Weighmaster" will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p. m. Monday, January 13th, 1914, for the position of Weighmaster. Position carries with it free water, light and quarters and fifty per cent (50 p. c.) of the receipts.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

TO HARRY JOHNSON, or to any person or persons to whom you may have transferred your interests. Take Notice that I, the undersigned Co-Owner with you in the "Gold King No. 1" and the "Hastings" Mineral Claims, situated at the head of Hastings Arm about three-quarters of a mile from the beach, in the Skeena River Mining District, Province of British Columbia, have done the required amount of work on the above mentioned claims for the year 1914, amounting to \$100, in order to hold the same under Section 24 of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days of the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure, together with the costs of this advertisement, your interest in the said mineral claims will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act of 1900.

T. H. COVERT, Co-Owner. Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C., January 6, 1914.

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY NEWS

PRIZE NUMBERS

The following are the winning number in the Grand Drawing at the Acme Importers Limited

1st Prize No. 2454 2nd Prize No. 2379 3rd Prize No. 2049 4th Prize No. 14 5th Prize No. 1833

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Masters and Mates Prepared for Examination. Compasses Adjusted. Helgerson Block, Opp. Royal Hotel—Phone Red 502

ORDER OF HIBERNIANS SPLIT OVER LOYALTY

As a Result of Statements Made by American Branch Canadians Will Withdraw.

Victoria, Jan. 9.—One result of the war has been the initiation of a movement for the separation of the Canadian divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians from the A. O. H. of America for loyal reasons. British Columbia took the lead in this and Nova Scotia has followed suit. Ontario and Manitoba are considering the matter and are likely to do the same. There is no doubt that the other provinces will also take this step and that the A. O. H. of Canada will be organized as an independent body during the course of the year. It may now be said to be in existence in the form of a temporary board for British Columbia, of which John Hart, Victoria, is chairman; J. J. Dutton, Vancouver, vice chairman, and W. H. Harris, Victoria, secretary.

For some years it has been customary for the A. O. H. of America, at its annual convention, to pass a stock resolution declaring that nothing short of absolute separation for Ireland would satisfy it. Many Canadian delegates have refused to attend the conventions because of this, and for the past couple of years, through pressure brought to bear from this country, the putting of this resolution has been dropped temporarily.

Since the war broke out references have been made in The Hibernian, the official organ of the order, which were considered to be anti-British, and in the October issue the national president denounced John Redmond for his attitude and his encouragement of Irishmen to enlist. As soon as this came to the notice of the members in British Columbia it caused a storm, and Mr. Hart at once resigned the presidency for the province and sent a very strong letter of protest to the national president. With Mr. Dutton, Mr. Harris, and Joshua Smith, president of the Victoria division, he took the matter up with the members in this province and entered into correspondence with the other provincial presidents in the Dominion, with the result mentioned.

Members of the order here say it would be an injustice to the majority of the members of the A. O. H. across the line to put them down as being pro-German because of the remarks of some of their leaders, but as Irishmen in British Columbia they feel that they could not remain affiliated with any organization the loyalty of whose membership is in doubt at a time when the Empire requires the active support and sympathy of every son, and every daughter, of the Green Isle. The trouble with some of the Irish in the States is that they want to cherish the memories and feelings which existed in Ireland a century ago, forgetting that both the English and the Irish people have been changing materially and are every year coming closer together, and that the English of today have granted the aspira-

THE DAWN OF DAY.

Each parting day sends after Another glorious morn To cheer each heart that sadness Leaves naked and forlorn. Each setting sun's the cradle Of another happy day And the glory of his rising Doth turn despair away. So even though his setting May shadow us with night There always comes his rising To gladden us with light. And thus each closing hour, As like the setting sun, Brings after it another, More happily begun. So why be filled with sorrow? And why be grieved with pain? 'Tis true the sun is setting; It soon shall rise again. And why then let the shadow Of this night oppress our heart? When morn shall join together What gloom has rent apart. And why look on the shadow Of another of life's years? Will not the next bring with it A solace for our tears? And if we see with sorrow A spot on that that's done, Let morning be the dawning Of a better day begun. And then let the beginning Of this other year of life Be stamped with resolution To conquer in the strife. We need a good beginning, But yet that is not all; The morn may see us falter, We may at twilight fail. But perseverance wins the fight. Our efforts we must bend To carry through the good begun Unto the very end. Then we shall not be saddened As sinks the sun to rest; There comes one day eternal dawn With light eternal blest.

THE DAWN OF DAY.

The above stanzas were written by W. V. Mackay, son of J. R. Mackay, of this city, in commemoration of a recent birthday of his father. This young man, who has also had considerable training comes naturally by his literary tastes. He is a great-grandson of Dr. Charles Mackay, an author and writer of considerable proportions.

Marie Corelli was an adopted child of Dr. Mackay's, and his son Eric is the hero, Lord Eric, of Marie Corelli's "Story of Two Worlds."

The young man referred to above has written several pieces that have been favorably received in literary circles.

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A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away valuable chronometers of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to win one. Write now, enclosing 10 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gent's Alarms, and carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given free. These watches are guaranteed five years, should you take advantage of our valuable offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send us a check today and win a Free Watch. You will be awarded a LEVER & LLOYD, "The World's Jewel" (Dept. 14-1, 95, Conwell Road, London, E., England).

NO ALUM in Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

PRINCE RUPERT BRANCH. P. MARGETTS, Manager.

Martin :: O'Reilly SAYS VOTE EARLY AND OFTEN and

Then follow the crowd to our mammoth January Clearance Sale which is gaining popularity every day. We find there are always plenty customers with money when real genuine bargains are offered them. All of our customers know, and to the others we wish to say, that, taking into consideration that our stock of men's clothing and furnishings is the highest grade and best selected in the city, the prices we have placed on the following lines make them the greatest bargains ever offered you

Specials in Suits

Table with 2 columns: One lot of \$25.00 Suits that were the very best values to be had at that price. To close, at \$11.00. One lot of \$30.00 Suits and the remaining Hirsch-Wickwire Suits that sold for \$35.00 for \$16.75.

Remember every suit we are offering at these prices is a high grade suit as we do not handle any of the cheaper grades in clothing, used by most stores for sale purposes

RAINCOATS

Table with 2 columns: We have picked out one line of our famous P. B. Cow Raincoats and will place it on sale at \$10.00. One lot of Heavy Overcoats that we have decided to close out rather than carry over another season. These coats sold formerly for \$25.00 and \$30.00. Now \$10.00. Our Heavyweight All Wool Cottes Union Suits for \$3.40. This was the best value obtainable at \$5.00.

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