

PREDICTIONS THAT FINALLY CAME TRUE

Famous Prognosticator Tells What She Thinks of War and its Duration

GERMANY A REPUBLIC

She Sees New States Created, New Systems of Government Born, and Great Modifications of the Map of Europe.

Mme. de Thebes, who foretold the war, has just issued a new series of prophecies in regard to its duration and outcome. No matter what people may think in their hearts of this pythonesse, everyone follows with a good deal of interest her predictions. Her latest announcement is that the war will end by July 1916.

A distinguished French writer has made an analysis of her little almanac issued in November 1913, in which she predicted many of the events which have taken place in connection with the war. A summary of his analysis of that booklet which appeared in the New York Sun, follows:—

"Not only the great war is announced, but the participation of Indian, Australian and Canadian contingents, and the Japanese fleet. Announced, equally, the death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the death of the Pope, the Irish revolt, and the attitude of Italy."

"True, the Irish revolt ceased suddenly, of its own free will. True, the Archduke is mentioned as 'a high personage.' Personally, I have found announcements which did not materialize, such as the profound catastrophe predicted for England. Another is the financial crisis predicted for the United States in 1915, but, even here, the ensemble is striking. In the interview which Mme. de Thebes gave me in December, 1912, she repeated with her almanac:

"I have seen the hands of many American women. I regret not to have seen more hands of men. Yet the great lines are clear—a North America (sic) terribly tried, shaken up and disappointed."

"North America includes Canada; but I did not realize it."

"President Wilson?" I suggested.

"No," she said. "President Wilson will have a wretchedly delicate role. After having been very sympathetic, they will fall on him from all sides. The loyal and honestly attached to what he believes his country's good, they will find him not sufficiently of his century."

"Mexico?" I asked. (It was all Mexico in those days.)

"No," she said. "You will have no war with Mexico. Yet I see fighting and bloodshed. I see dead men. A bad year! Trouble and conflict, sudden terror, panic and violent emotions."

"Surely her advice to American farmers was excellent."

"American farmers, hold your wheat and corn. You will receive high prices."

"France will be drawn into war, and emerge victorious," she had printed. "An era of great love, peace, hopes and labors will date from 1914; but first the field must be red with blood, and fire and water mix in a combat of subterranean forces."

"She even evoked earthquakes for the central plateau of France, which has not budged for half a million years. Yet she is the woman who foretold the San Francisco earthquake."

"Anyhow, she foretold this war; and it impresses herself again. She burns her boats by making new predictions. Mme. de Thebes puts herself on record."

"Now, look you, this woman is entirely French, an ardent patriot. Her personal sympathies are hotly with the Allies. Is it not, then, curious that she cannot seem to see Italy lining up beside them without preliminary catastrophe? The reference would appear to include bombardment by French and English warships."

"What tears and alarms do I still see in south Italy?" run these new predictions for 1915. "What irreparable artistic destruction! The epoch of perils will be particularly that of the summer solstice. That of amends, compensations and satisfactions of all sorts announces itself only for the end of the year."

"Even the King runs a risk."

"I have new reasons to believe in a magnificent future for the reigning house of Italy," she says. "Yet the coming year threatens it. A feminine hatred, which has not disarmed, pursues it."

"Political censurings of the various countries prevent the papers from discussing this 'feminine hatred.' Many individuals pretend to know; but I can only indicate the directions of Montenegro and Bulgaria. Mme. de Thebes is too well informed to make a mere bluff."

"She saw the Bosphorus purple with blood, as early as December, 1914. (I have the printed page before me.) 'Turk, you must quit Europe!' she says. 'I see the axis of the world displaced.' Now she adds world changes in this direction which none had imagined. She sees new States created, new systems of government born, and great modifications of the map of Europe."

"Germany will increase in spite of loss."

"The Germanic elements of Austria will attach themselves to Germany by the lien of the Danube and community of religion." (This means enlargement on the side of Bavaria.)

"She sees no luck for Austria-Hungary, threatened not alone by war, but by some ominous novelty which she dreads to mention: 'I see only signs of mourning, and other ills than merely those of war. All, far or near, attaching to Vienna and Budapest are cruelly menaced by trials and scourges of every order.'"

"Meanwhile, Germany astonishes the world by coming out a flourishing republic! The road, however, in the dramatic one trodden, a century and more ago, by the France of Lafayette. History repeats itself. 'No thing lacks,' she says, 'hostages, massacres, tribunals, judgments, scaffolds!'

"She sees the fury of the German people, determined to save the fatherland; loss of confidence in the military aristocracy; a tearing apart and a re-building from the inside. Repeating the heroism of the first French Republic, resistance to the Allies continues. In spite of interior struggles. Suddenly a vague figure looms up."

"Who is the man of whom I know, whom I predicted last year, and who should rise up in Germany, to make them listen to a word which will dominate all words, and who can save his native land from a part of the just punishments reserved for it by Providence?"

"Meanwhile, the Hohenzollerns disappear, and the Allies enter a Germany which has become a republic. It is surprising and unexpected in a French prophecies who proclaims at the same time glorious suc-

ENGLISH CANDY HAS ADVANTAGE IN CENTRAL AMERICAN MARKETS

American Makers Heretofore Have Packed Them Improperly, With Result That Goods Have Deteriorated.

New York, April 7.—"It is believed that a good sale throughout Central America will be forthcoming to the American candy manufacturer who will produce a cheap candy that will stand the climate," declares United States Consul John A. Gamon, of Puerto Cortes, Honduras, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

"For a number of years probably 80 per cent. of the candy sold here has been of English make," he continues. "Cadbury's chocolates and C. & E. Morton's medium and cheap grades make up the English sale."

"Chocolates, after exposure to the moist and warm atmosphere encountered here, soon become stale and mouldy. Packing chocolates in at least approximately air-tight containers is, therefore, an absolute necessity. When the consumer pays 50 cents to \$1 per pound he expects to get fresh candy. The merchant cannot afford to risk selling a stale product, and, in fact, will not undertake it."

"Cadbury's Tropical Chocolates are packed in a round tin, hermetically sealed, with a soldered tin top, easily cut open with an attached rim cutter. Cadbury's Chocolates de Luxe are packed in an oval slip-top tin which is nearly air-tight. Each chocolate is wrapped in tin foil."

"A Boston candy maker is now putting up a chocolate in an oval slip-top tin and is selling a small quantity. A softer type of chocolate bonbon is also sold here, coming from an American house. Each piece of this candy is set in a paper cup and each layer is placed in a cardboard tray. There are three of these layers in a box. The box is wrapped in glassine paper, which protects the candy fairly well from the atmosphere. Only a high-grade chocolate, carefully packed, can be used for this market."

"While there is a fair and probably a growing demand for chocolates, the principal market for candy is in the hard, cheap and medium grades, the sale of which in this district amounts to \$7,000 to \$8,000 per year. In this line American candy has failed to make good, so far as this market is concerned. The humidity of the atmosphere and the continuous high temperature are very hard on this class of candies. As soon as an American candy is exposed to the atmosphere it begins to soften and run down. American candy in a pill that had been open three days had melted down so that the separate pieces were almost indistinguishable; the result was very near a total loss to the merchant."

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

New York, April 7.—Brooklyn City R. R. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable April 15. Books close April 7, re-open April 16.

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY SEEKS POWER TO MANUFACTURE SHELLS.

The shareholders of the Dominion Bridge Company, at a meeting held yesterday, granted authority to the management to apply for supplemental letters patent to enlarge the scope of the company's undertakings. Under its present charter the company is not permitted to manufacture shells and as orders are available which will help keep its plant busy an extension of powers is being asked for from Parliament.

NET EARNINGS OF FIFTY-TWO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

New York, April 7.—William P. Bonbright & Co. have prepared an interesting compilation of the net earnings of 52 gas and electric companies reporting to them for the first six months of the year.

This shows gains, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, of 9.1 per cent. for August, 10 per cent. for September, 9.3 per cent. for October, 5.6 per cent. for November, 12.5 per cent. for December, and 10.6 per cent. for January.

Total net earnings of these companies for the period was \$18,150,064.48, or 10 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

cess for France and her helpers. But Mme. de Thebes must give her message.

"For what results, O France?" she exclaims. "Not always those which you think, but others equivalent!" And she breaks into declamation:

"O France! O sublime native land! What generous enterprises are not marked on the road of destiny by the mile posts of your heroisms and bloody sacrifices!"

Amid the flowers, triumphal arches and fireworks welcoming their victorious troops, she perceives a French people "become graver and stronger, and more tender also, better attached to their national character," content to recover only their own, desiring no new conquests, and "turning their backs on excessive trivialities."

The great war will end, in the main, with the first third of the astral year, that is to say, by July 1915. Yet, as we have seen, Italy will attain her period of satisfaction only at the end of the year.

The words of the wise, and their dark sayings! Is it monumental guessing? Any one else is free to try it.

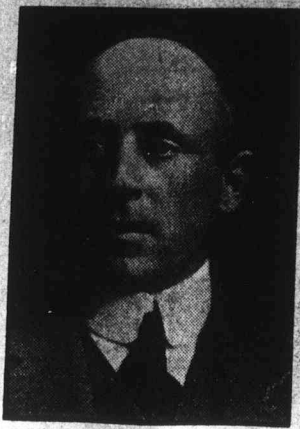
This is the woman who foretold to Brunetiere his election to the Academy and editorship of the Revue des Deux-Mondes. She warned the Marquis de Morea not to go to Africa. She predicted the tragic death of King Humbert and President Felix Faure. She foretold the failure of the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The French "National Dictionary of Contemporaries" stands for it that she predicted the Charity Bazaar fire; and it is certain that Count Robert de Montequieu ascribes his self-possession during that awful moment to her advice: "You will surely escape death by burning." She has the credit of the San Francisco earthquake. She warned Chavez not to tempt the Alps, and Col. Astor not to tempt the ocean. And it is considered notable that, more than three years ago, she should have announced the "unheard of rise" of the Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, "unless the unexpected stop of his course."

I even asked myself once. Did this woman really foretell the San Francisco earthquake, after all? Taking nobody's word for it, I sought and finally secured, second hand, a copy of Mme. de Thebes's little almanac issued in the winter of 1905. I found the place. It read as follows:

"The second period (April, May, June) will have the maximum of crises. In foreign lands there will be physical troubles, notably in South America, and North America will be disquieted. Then the latter season of 1906 will bring to the United States an unexpected shock."

So it was true. She had both earthquakes, San Francisco and Valparaiso. True, she had them reversed, in the wrong order. But she had them!



CARL RIORDAN, Managing Director Riordan Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., whose annual meeting took place in this city today.

REGULATION OF JITNEY TRAFFIC

Authorities in Vancouver Have Thirty Rules for Guidance of Drivers

OVER-CROWDING CONDEMNED

Jitneys Must Not Operate on Same Streets as Taxis—Jitneys to Stop at Curb Only to Discharge Passengers.

Vancouver, which has been experimenting with the jitney buses, has found their use so satisfactory that the city has drawn up thirty rules for the regulation of jitney traffic. Already the business carried on by these five cent taxicabs has seriously affected the earnings of the street railway.

The City Council has decided that the jitneys must be excluded from streets already occupied by street cars, while other restrictions and limitations have been placed upon them.

Briefly, these by-laws regulate the number of passengers per car, the prevention of fare collection while the jitney is in motion, examination of drivers for efficiency, the limitation of the working hours of each driver to nine hours, and the compulsory use of safety appliances.

The thirty rules follow:—

1—License fee, \$50 for 5-seater; \$30 for 7-seater; \$100 for 8 to 10-seater; \$150 for cars seating more than 10 persons. License fees payable half-yearly in advance.

2—Cars not to carry more than 20 per cent. in excess of seating capacity.

3—No passenger to sit on door or ride on running board.

4—No passenger to enter or leave car while car is in motion.

5—Only one passenger to occupy the front seat.

6—Driver not to collect fares or make change while car is in motion.

7—No person, except in case of intoxication, to be refused admission to car, if capacity not already occupied.

8—Jitney routes to be specified in each case by proper officer of the corporation, and any unauthorized change from specified route shall be considered an infraction of regulations.

9—No jitney route to be specified on streets now occupied or hereafter occupied by electric railway lines.

10—Cars to run on regular time schedule, and to stop only at near side of street crossings, and not less than 30 feet from same.

11—Drivers to pass rigid examination.

12—Cars to be inspected before license is issued, and to be subject to inspection from time to time during life of license.

13—License to be suspended in case driver or owner does not comply with instructions of inspector as to repairs, alterations, etc.

14—License to be suspended in all cases where police signals or instructions are disregarded or for other proper cause.

15—Police and firemen in uniform or wearing badges to be carried free.

16—All cars to come to full stop at distance of 50 feet before crossing an intersecting railway track.

17—Passengers to enter and leave car on left side only.

18—Interior of cars to be lighted after sundown when cover is up.

19—Cars not to stop in middle of street to take on or discharge passengers, but must stop alongside curb and within two feet thereof.

20—Each car to be provided with route sign. Said signs to be removed when car is not on regular route service. Route signs to be illuminated at night, to be readable at 110 feet distance.

21—No loitering in street to be permitted.

22—Owner of each car to provide and deposit with the city an indemnity bond of \$10,000 for protection of passengers.

23—Cars to be equipped with non-skid appliances during wet weather.

24—Identification cards provided by the city shall be carried by each driver, and same shall be presented for inspection upon request by any police officer or passenger desiring to inspect same.

25—City to take power to regulate number of cars permitted to operate on any route or street.

26—Soliciting of fares shall be unlawful.

27—No driver to operate more than nine hours per day.

28—No fare to be charged in excess of five cents within the city.

29—When car is filled to licensed capacity "Car Full" sign to be displayed.

30—Penalty for violation of any provision of by-law shall be a fine not exceeding \$100, and not less than \$25, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

These regulations were taken from by-laws passed and proposed in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Oakland, Long Beach, Pasadena, Oklahoma, Boise, Spokane, and Denver, where the jitneys appeared in large numbers even before its arrival in Vancouver.

New York City last year paid \$34,116,672 for school salaries.

EXPLODING THEORY OF RATS AND MATCHES CAUSING FIRES

Tests Indicated That Animals Would Starve Before Nibbling Heads—Grocers Have Lived in Terror of These Fires.

Whatever may have been true of matches in the olden days, it is evident from an interesting recent test made by B. V. D. Cruser, a chemist of the Diamond Match Company, that rats and mice will not eat modern matches of the better types and therefore are not guilty of the old charge of setting fires by gnawing matches. For generations past, grocers have lived in terror from fear of rats nibbling their matches in stock and setting fires, while scores of mysterious fires have been attributed to the same cause.

Mr. Cruser arranged a dozen tests on rats and eight on mice, using from one to three animals in each test and working on the basis of starvation to induce the animals to eat the matches. As he describes the tests in a little booklet:

A large number of rats and mice were caught at different times and placed in cages (four sides of which were of tile, the ends being of wire), and the cages were located in quiet places in a cellar. The animals were kept for a certain length of time, without food or water, and were then given a counted number of thoroughly seasoned matches and a small quantity of straw. No food or water was placed in the cages. Exact records were kept of the tests.

This series of experiments showed that rats and mice would starve in the presence of matches without attempting to eat the match composition or gnaw the splints.

To demonstrate more thoroughly the fallacy of the claim, the experiments were continued with a cage of much greater dimensions—more than six feet square. The animals in the cage, in some instances, were fed for a period of about one month before any tests were conducted with them, so that they would become familiar with their surroundings and act in a normal manner. The experiments covered a period of more than eight months.

At times, when using the big cages, several animals were placed together in a cage, and after the starving process was started it was necessary to watch them closely as they would kill each other for food, ignoring the matches in the cage.

The elaborate tables of results show that although the animals were starved from two to three days before the matches were introduced with straw, they died of starvation from two to five days later, and in no case were there signs of fire or any signs of the matches having been gnawed.

The results of these tests, which are probably more exhaustive than any others ever conducted, prove conclusively that rats and mice will starve in the presence of matches. It is thought probable, therefore, that there is not the slightest truth upon which to base a claim that fires are caused by rodents gnawing matches.

A somewhat similar investigation was conducted by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., some time ago. Considering the results, A. H. Nuckolls, chemical engineer of the laboratories, was inclined to the opinion that there was very little danger of fires being caused by the gnawing of matches by rats and mice, particularly with the types of matches manufactured in the United States at present. The paste used in the manufacture of paper boxes as holders of matches is mentioned at times as a possible inducement to rodents to gnaw the boxes, but there seems to be no basis for the statement that rodents like to eat or gnaw the heads of matches.

CANADA'S TRADE SITUATION STILL FAR FROM NORMAL

The latest issue of Bradstreet's says: Trade in Canada recently improved somewhat. Orders for army supplies have stimulated certain industries, and high prices for wheat have helped the north-west. Withal, the situation is far from normal, new enterprise is lacking, speculation is flat, and the general disposition is to economize as far as possible.

Under the circumstances, bank clearings are light. Thus payments in March aggregated \$587,575,147, which shows a gain of 16 per cent. over February last, and it reflects a rise of a fraction of 1 per cent. over January of this year, but comparison with March of 1914 reveals a decrease of 12.8 per cent., and contrast with that month in 1913 and 1912 turns up losses of 14 per cent. and 11.6 per cent., respectively.

The total for March this year exceeds by 8.1 per cent. that of the like month in 1911. Three cities, Winnipeg, Ottawa, and St. John, N.B., report increases over March of last year, thirteen showing decreases.

For the three months ending with March 31 the total is \$1,621,577,825, a drop of 15 per cent. from the corresponding quarter of 1914, of 23 per cent. from the same period in 1913, and of 15 per cent. from that time in 1912. The present exhibit is 6.6 per cent. better than that of the first quarter of 1911.

This table shows Canadian bank clearings month by month since 1911:

	(Three figures omitted.)	1913.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Jan.....	\$586,706	\$697,728	\$789,824	\$674,184	\$529,526	
Feb.....	487,296	596,837	662,766	606,371	468,084	
Mar.....	587,575	632,000	662,635	642,429	522,477	
Apr.....	671,705	742,985	706,894	646,623		
May.....	701,353	782,018	805,739	631,974		
June.....	699,179	729,523	756,741	634,200		
July.....	752,046	744,790	796,582	615,922		
Aug.....	571,055	678,249	737,872	583,248		
Sept.....	629,851	725,335	697,982	551,056		
Oct.....	712,723	663,664	666,191	669,822		
Nov.....	643,476	846,846	876,183	771,772		
Dec.....	610,434	830,792	836,227	698,655		

Figured on a daily basis, the average for March (27 days) is \$21,021,310, while in February it was \$20,204,000, the gain thus being a little over 3 per cent.

MINES STILL HANDICAPPED FROM LACK OF POWER.

Timmins, Ont., April 7.—Mines in the district are still handicapped for lack of power. The Porcupine Crown is running at about 50 per cent. capacity. This property is milling only about 80 tons daily. However, they are most affected underground, and since the power shortage became acute, no development work has been done, as all the machines in use have been working in the stopes.

At the Vipond the mill is running full blast, as all the power being taken from the power company is being used in this part of the plant. The power derived from the North Thompson plant is being used to accomplish as much as possible underground.

CANADIANS IN PLACE OF BRITAIN'S BEST

Division Occupied Trenches Vacated by Guards Regiments and Welsh Borderers

SIXTY YARDS TO PRUSSAINS

Major Paul R. Hanson Writes of Life at the Front—Lost Six in One Company in Ten Minutes.

How the Canadian division now at the front replaced some of Britain's best regiments in the trenches opposite the Prussians is told in a letter which has just been received from Major Paul R. Hanson, of the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. The division, he says, covers a frontage of two miles.

Before leaving for the front, Major Hanson was Montreal manager of the Dunlop Rubber Co., and was also treasurer of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association. His letter, which is dated France, Sunday, March 14, follows:

"I have had my fourth tour of duty in the trenches in two different parts of France, and I might say that the Canadian division have been out in the parts of the firing line that was looked after by England's best regiments. The Grenadier Guards, the Scots Guards, and the Welsh Borderers. In my dug out I relieved Lord Duff, and it was the trench the Prince of Wales had with his company."

"We cover a frontage of two miles, and go in for four days and four nights, and never take our arms or clothes off. Our rations are brought up at night and cooked in the trenches. We are all the time working, improving and strengthening them, though they have been nearly in the same place for five months. We have to pump and use pails to keep the water down."

"In some places you can sink waist deep in the mud, and they are very low, as if they are high they are shelled down. On our left we are only 60 yards from the Huns and the longest distance is 300 yards, all barbed wire and catch wire in front, which we repair at night, and it's a ticklish job, I can tell you. They send up a flare, and you drop to the ground if they see you they turn on the max gun."

Company Lost Six in Ten Minutes.

"The Germans have lots of men who worked in England, and can speak good English, and our men call over, 'waiter, sausages for two,' and such calls. It sets them mad, and they open up at us; then we sing Rule Britannia, and the Maple Leaf, etc."

"We were attacked on our right flank on Monday, and the Royal Highlanders (regular) captured two trenches. We are near a place that was taken two days ago, and the casualties are awful. I have helped to bandage and give first aid to lots of poor fellows. I lost six in my company in ten minutes."

"Their snipers are wonderful shots. Every man who straightens up gets one through the head, and I put my cap above the parapet on a stick, and it went up two seconds when two bullets went right through it. I am glad my hat had not my head in it."

"We are well looked after, but the Canadian troops do not get enough to smoke, and if you could send any of your boy friends who you know, a few packages now and again you could not give them anything that would please them better."

"Our heavy guns are behind us, and fire right over the house I am now in, and if you saw this place—not a stick of furniture, the Germans cleaned out everything. The men are in a barn with no roof. It has all been shot away, and to-day the chimney was shot off this house."

Are Used to Shell Fire Now.

"You know how you walk along the street and hear the honk of a motor car. Well, a 60-pounder has no more effect on a man than that. When we fire or they fire a 15-inch gun, the projectile, which weighs 450 pounds, comes along with a roar, and the boys say, change cars for Dominion Park or St. James Street. They call them street cars or freights, and say another souvenir for the Germans, and in goes the trench or down comes a house or barn, and we cheer and pop at em as they run."

"We occupied the trenches at first with the regulars to get us used to fire. It was the same regiment who had the Xmas truce. They talk to each other all night, and say 'hello, is Carl there.' The Germans ask for Bill Smith, etc. They know each other well, and then the next moment they are at it again. The Bavarians are not bad. They don't want to fight the English. It's the Prussians who are the blood-thirsty lot. They are opposite us now. Why the Bavarians wanted the English to shoot in the air, and they would do the same, as most of them have lived in England most of their lives."