

SEEKING  
BRITAIN  
OR SAY

HEARS  
PROTEST

IN STATE

Declares Britain  
at all Washington  
Claim Russian  
in Galicia not Sig-

31, by wireless to Say-  
the absence of any  
news today all the  
Berlin press, in any  
despatches to London  
of protest sent by the  
to Great Britain  
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of England's own

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giving some unite  
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captured 2,000 Germans  
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Who Owns It.  
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An Old Typewriter  
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to be interesting.  
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something to say?

DIED.  
M—At her residence, 113  
street, West St. John, on  
30, Mrs. John Allingham,  
y-fourth year, leaving her  
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ter.

I take place on Saturday  
at 2.30 o'clock.  
y—in this city, on the  
Honour, widow of David  
y, in the 80th year of her  
one daughter and two  
sons.

Sunday at 2.30, from her  
residence, 57 Dorchester street,  
invited to attend.

EAR BILL!  
ay Crowds  
O' Hearts"  
Three Reels  
ecks of This Story  
A Selig Screen  
DOES NOT  
ALWAYS CHARM"

Canadian Boys in  
atures Exclusively

TIVOL ORCHESTRA  
Bright Budget of New  
York Hits

LIDAY MATINEE  
CHILDREN 10 CENTS

HOUSE  
and 8.15

na's Flirtation"  
—DANCES

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one 1363

# SPY SYSTEM THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

### Aeroplanes an important factor in the present war, but spy system in no danger yet of being super- ceded.

British Headquarters, France, Dec. 31.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Reconnaissance by aeroplanes or otherwise is the most direct and probably the quickest way of obtaining news of the enemy, but the use of spies is still most to be relied upon.

This is the conclusion of the British "eye-witness" at the front, who devotes the greater part of the account he despatches to England today to a discussion of spying. He divides the methods of obtaining information of the enemy's plans or movements into three groups: aeroplanes, broadly, he says, "reconnaissance, whether it be by cavalry, infantry, or both; by motor cycle or aircraft the employment of spies, or, as they are more pleasantly called, agents; and the collection of such information as can be gained from an inspection of the uniforms worn by the dead or by prisoners, and from the papers carried by or the cross-examination of the latter.

"The employment of agents is on occasion the most wholesale way in which intelligence can be gained, and at its best it furnishes a broader basis upon which to build than the others. The work of such persons does not depend on the accuracy of vision of an individual which is a very variable quality, but is often established on statements of facts produced with the greatest care by the enemy for his own use."

It is a slow method, however, the account goes on to say, as it is necessary to transmit the information through various channels. "Eye-witness," adds: "Reconnaissance is the most direct and probably the quickest way of obtaining news of the enemy. It is not uniform, however, in amount or quality, because it generally depends on the quickness of eye and power of observation of the scout or observer. It is not uniform in the information given by officers, who are not very often captured, and are, moreover, not in the habit of imparting valuable news. A soldier's knowledge of what is going on on his own side is comparatively limited. Communication from prisoners also are to be accepted with reserve."

### Excitation of Equipment.

"In a direction of identification of the activity of an intelligence section is largely confined to the examination of the badges or equipment worn by the dead and by prisoners. The personality of the individual, of course, has no military value; but the identity disks and effects of the dead are carefully guarded for eventual return to their government. The examination of letters, diaries, and orders also claims a great deal of attention.

"Newspapers are of value, because no sane government allows current details of the nature sought to be published by the press. On the other hand, soldiers' diaries and letters are of little interest in the extreme, for the writers, in describing the physical condition of the men, often unwittingly betray the state of their morale, and in their impressions of the effect produced by the enemy's rifle fire or the havoc wrought by his artillery quite innocently give away a large amount of information as to where the shoes pinch.

### TUNNEL THROUGH THE PYRENEES

Paris, Dec. 31, 2.45 p.m.—The Felix Tunnel through the Pyrenees was pierced yesterday. It is the first line of railroad communication between Paris and Barcelona, by way of Toulouse. The last link in this line from Aix-les-Bains to Ripoll, Spain, is now in course of construction.

### STERLING FEATURES AT UNIQUE TODAY

The Unique has an excellent array of features with which to start the New Year. "Their Worldly Goods," a Balance of Power, a startling drama compelling American drama. "The Business and Love by the Princess Players, with a double offering by the Keystone Co. "The Catalina Islands" and "Dash, Love and Splash," make up a worthy holiday bill of fare. Matinee begins at one thirty, first evening performance at six thirty.

### THE LYRIC STARTS THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

The New Year programme at the Lyric is one that all should make a special point to see. Margaret Burke is singing and talking comedienne with the Musical Seelys are the features of the vaudeville department, while pictorially the programme consists of bright features, representing some of the best efforts of the best musical manufacturers. The matinee will commence this afternoon at two thirty and first evening performance at six forty-five.

## EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Vienna, Dec. 31.—(Via London). Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a New Year's rescript, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian army and navy, which reads as follows:

"During five months of the departing year the Monarchy has faced numerous and powerful enemies in a war which has been forced upon us our faithful allies. The proven steadfastness of the fighting qualities, and the heroic bravery of my army and navy, gives me confidence that in the new year of the Austro-Hungarian warriors on land and sea will emerge with honor from the very severe trials which, for the welfare of the Fatherland, the war may impose upon their military qualities.

"In sorrowful gratitude I remember those who, on the blood-drenched battlefield, have sacrificed their lives for our just cause. With the sincerest prayer that with God's help the new year may see them led to victory, I salute all my brave men."

## COST OF WAR TO U.S. HAS BEEN \$92 MILLIONS

Washington, Dec. 31.—The war in Europe had cost the United States \$382,831,172 in decreased exports up to December 1, according to a statement issued today by the Department of Commerce. Exports to all countries from the eleven month period ending with November aggregated \$1,867,881,492 against \$2,250,822,664 for the like period in 1913. Despite this showing, however, the November trade balance in favor of the United States was \$69,411,271, and for the eleven month period \$193,372,036.

The most striking demonstration of the effect of the war shown by the statement is the decrease of Germany's \$48,072,784 consumption in November, 1913, to \$42,136 in November this year. For Belgium the decrease was from \$9,999,169 in 1913 to \$121,814 this year.

Imports from Germany did not show the same result. In 1913 the United States bought \$14,556,993 during November in German markets and in 1914, \$11,920,680 during the same month. During the eleven month period German imports fell from \$165,939,267 in 1913 to \$140,708,938 this year. To Europe the United States sent substantially increased shipments throughout the eleven months, the figures being \$1,342,905,152 in 1913 and \$1,448,791,335 in 1914. To all other divisions there was a marked decrease. North America falling from \$569,887,350 to \$449,896,804; South America from \$424,710 to \$35,641,502; Asia from \$113,258,227 to \$88,616,737; Oceania from \$73,966,351 to \$71,322,168; and Africa from \$26,139,481 to \$23,632,746.

## Kaiser Sends Greetings to Pres. Wilson

Berlin, Dec. 31, by wireless to London.—Emperor William has sent from the army headquarters a message to President Wilson, conveying his wishes for a happy New Year. The Emperor also expresses his best wishes for the welfare of the United States.

There is no possibility of any firm continuing in business and selling the quality of "SALADA" for less money. You can get "SALADA" Brown Label from your grocer at 35c, a pound; Blue Label at 45c, a pound, and Red Label at 55c, a pound, and these teas are from the choicest gardens in the Island of Ceylon. All "SALADA" Teas are clean, pure and free from dust, which so many other teas are loaded with to reduce their cost.

## LLOYD'S RATE CUT IN TWO

London, Dec. 31.—The premium at Lloyd's insure against the outbreak of war between the United States and Great Britain was cut in half today. Seven guineas per cent is now asked, as against the fifteen guineas per cent quoted when the contents of the American note of protest regarding American shipping first became known in England.



## TEXT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1)  
"This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the Foreign Office early in November that the British government were satisfied with guarantees offered by the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish governments as to non-exportation of contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of these governments, and that orders had been given to the British fleet and Customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes so consistently with the laws of the United States as to verification of ships' papers and cargoes.

"It is, therefore, a matter of deep regret that, through nearly five months have passed since the war began, the British government have not materially changed their policy, and do not treat less rigorously ships and cargoes passing through neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect rather than interrupt.

"The greater freedom from detention arising from such cargoes is confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees, rather than 'to order' is still awaited.

"It is needless to point out to His Majesty's government that the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations, and that the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war, unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity. It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle in which Great Britain is engaged, and with no selfish desire to gain undue commercial advantage, that this government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of His Majesty's government towards neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent, and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law, or required under the principle of self-protection.

"The government of the United States does not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband, which have been proclaimed by His Majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

American Shippers Perplexed by Apparent Indecision of British Authorities.

"Articles listed as absolute contraband, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not proclaimed their neutrality. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained, because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden has placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not

only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this government is informed, in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or 'to order,' which arrive in ports of Italy cannot be exported or transhipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper, which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British foreign office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy, steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies on it. In a word—a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through necessity as to the treatment which it may expect at the hands of the British authorities.

### Feel Justified in Demand

"We feel that we are abundantly justified in asking for information, as to the manner in which the British government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted, in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade in their rights, and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

### Many of Industries Suffering.

"This government believes, and earnestly hopes His Majesty's government will come to the same belief, that a course of consistent conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strong-ly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

"Not only is the situation a critical one to the commercial interests of the neutrals, but many of the industries of the country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries, which though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the immense to trans-Atlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

"The government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses with confidence the hope that His Majesty's government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participants in the present conflict; and will in their treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals which have received the sanction of the civilized world, and in which Great Britain has in other wars so strongly and successfully advocated.

South African war:  
"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy forces; it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used. It must be shown that this is, in fact, their destination at the time of their seizure."

"With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of this government are entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent, as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

"The government of the United States readily admits the full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other neutral vessels carrying American goods, and to detain them when there is sufficient evidence to justify a belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes; but His Majesty's government, judging by their own experiences in the past, must realize that this government is not without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

"The American protest continues to be the foremost topic in the English papers. Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, and Ambassador Page had a conference concerning it today. It is understood that Great Britain will make reply to the note in a few days, probably next week.

## ALSACE PROVIDES A PUZZLE FOR SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY

## NEW TEST COMING FOR BOND MARKET

(Boston Transcript.)  
Within a few weeks if not before, there is likely to be a new test of the bond market. When the Canadian Parliament meets in February, it will be asked to authorize an additional war loan of \$100,000,000. In order that Canadian investors may be free to take up any part of this loan that shall be issued, pending the application for an equal amount of capital for private enterprises will have to be sidetracked. As a young country industry, Canada still lacks many things, and it is only natural that with her rapid growth the scarcest of all commodities within her borders should be capital available for investment. London, her accustomed place for borrowing, is closed to her while the war lasts. With war loans following each other there to a total already of about \$2,500,000,000, funds for even English industries are not plentiful, and as the war proceeds the available surplus will be less and less. So Canada is turning her eyes to the United States. Indirectly the New York bond market is already feeling the change brought about through all Europe being in arms. The falling off in traffic receipts of some of the railroads has affected their credit to a degree and the cutting off of the European American securities market for the American securities has operated still further to lower the issue price of new issues, or—what is the same thing—raise the interest rate. When Canada enters the field here with railroad offerings on a large scale—some of them bearing the double guarantee of the separate provinces and the Dominion Government—the competition for investment will be more keenly felt. Illustration of how not only belligerent, but neutrals suffer from the wholesale destruction of wealth in a great war. Capital, except in times of great popular excitement, is not patriotic. All things else equal, it goes where it is best paid. If the money of American investors is to stay in America, the investors will have to have their price.

Paris, France, Dec. 31.—Nothing could give a better idea of the perplexing situation to which the French country into Alsace-Lorraine has risen since the letter from the well-known Alsatian, Paul-Albert Helmer, in the Temps. He deals with the hardship which suspension of the conditions of life which German annexation had imposed upon the country. An instance of this ignorance is given by M. Helmer. At a little town in the Vosges a prominent inhabitant pointed out to the officer in command of the French troops a position in the mountains which it would be well to occupy. After studying the map the officer concurred with the opinion and acted in accordance with the Alsatian's advice. On the following day he met the man in the street and, going up to him, began to thank him warmly. To his surprise the man declared that he had never seen him or spoken to him, and seemed put out by the incident. The officer had quite overlooked the fact that the town was still filled with Germans, and that it was unwise for any of the inhabitants to show their feelings openly.

Population is Mixed.  
The mixed nature of the population gave rise to many occurrences which were put down by French officers to Alsatian duplicity. It is no proof, M. Helmer says, that because an Alsatian does not speak French, he is necessarily German, or of German inclination. French has been forbidden in the primary schools for years, and many Alsatians speak nothing but their German dialect. There is a well-remembered phrase of Napoleon on the subject of the Alsatians' speech. He said, "Let them speak their bad jargon; they know how to use their sword and their bayonet." And Charles Bernard, an Alsatian poet, said in 1848, "The tongue is German, but the heart is French."

All this apparently is unknown to the French officers and functionaries, with the result that lamentable mistakes are made and loyal Alsatians are distrusted and find it almost impossible to prove their loyalty.

It must be admitted that the situation is an extremely complex one and that there is an extremely common one and that there is much excuse for the mistakes that are made. Even a knowledge of French and an inability to speak good German is no safe criterion of genuine French feeling. M. de Bulach, M. Helmer points out, has never uttered a single correct German sentence in his life.

### Wear German Helmets.

Then Alsatians wear German helmets, and this has perplexed the French military officers exceedingly, for they do not remember that German military service was rendered obligatory directly after the annexation of the provinces. There is also the question of the administration. Many of the moves have become functions under German rule, urged to it by the upholders of the French idea with the hope that the provinces would be granted their autonomy and that Alsatians would be given a share in the government. That due precautions should be taken that the name "Alsatian" should not be used to conceal a spy is certainly necessary. M. Helmer admits, but it is also essential that the suspicion which has pinned so many Alsatians loyal to France should be removed.

—Christian Science Monitor,  
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## GOLD DUST not only cleans, but sterilizes

Gold Dust does more than wash the surface—it digs deep after germs and hidden particles of dirt and decay. It purifies and makes everything sanitarly safe. Neither dirt nor germs can live where Gold Dust has made its appearance.

Gold Dust needs little help from you; it does most of the work alone. It is a vegetable-oil soap in powdered form, to which are added cleansing and purifying ingredients which get busy the moment they touch the water.

Use Gold Dust for all cleansing purposes. It saves time, saves labor, saves backs, and saves money.



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