

GET MAN CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS THEY WELCOME THE OFFENSIVE OF THE ALLIES

Minister of War, in Bombastic Interview, Makes Light of Kitchener's New Army, and Brags About Germany's Ability to Win the War—Says They Have Lots of Copper and Other Supplies, But Admits They Might Have to Take Drastic Steps to Secure Copper from Internal Sources.

General Field Headquarters of the German Armies (in France), Jan. 19, via London, Jan. 19, 9:05 p.m.—"More of such offensive" (referring to the present offensive operations in the campaign of the Allies) "can only be welcome to us." "The British are good fighters, but an army without the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers is scarcely an army. We are fully prepared for any attempt at a landing in Belgium; the sooner it comes the better."

"These are some of the phrases, full of quiet optimism, of Lt. General Erich von Falkenhayn, the German minister of war, and chief of staff of the German army in the field, who today received the Associated Press in the first interview given to any correspondent."

The general talked frankly of the present military situation, and the prospects of the war, which he evidently does not expect will be a short one. General von Falkenhayn is the man responsible under the emperor for the strategy in the first world war. He is a comparatively young man, as commanders go—the youngest of any of the leaders of the European armies, with a tremendous career for a man concentrated work necessary for the control of the great apparatus of the German army.

He is at his desk in an old French government building, which houses the German general staff, from dawn until late at night, and an unbroken stream of officers with reports and orders for his decision flows in and out of the little square conference room, with its table loaded with maps, all day long. He performs the dual function of the general staff, and the general staff, and has little time for exercise or recreation. He sleeps at headquarters with his hands, as it were, on the throttle of the big machine, in a manner almost as elastic and vigorous, as the day when he flashed into public notice with his memorable declaration that the German army in the eastern debates in the Reichstag.

Says It Is Not a War of Aggression.

"This is not a war of aggression," said General von Falkenhayn, taking up the cause of the war, "not a war brought about by a military state or military party in Germany, but one of self-defence. As a soldier I cannot, of course, talk on the political aspects of the cause of the war, but can speak from a military point of view. It was forced upon us by the Russian mobilization, in the face of which we could do nothing else but arm ourselves. Russia had been attacked and through our ambassador that she mobilized we must, in self-defence, order a general mobilization, and take the steps necessary to protect our own independence. Russia, nevertheless, went ahead with its mobilization, while continuing diplomatic negotiations."

"If a man comes into your room for a discussion with gun drawn, you can scarcely be expected to wait for him to cock and level it at you before reaching for your own to defend your life. Our present situation is excellent. We have no cause to complain. We have carried the war into the enemy's country on both fronts; we are still there after five months. Our present lines are very strong; the advantage is all on our side thus far."

"If our first advance against Paris," said the general in response to a question, "had succeeded fully and in all respects, it would have been reckoned as a most brilliant achievement. As it stands it is an admirable success. I can say freely, because I had nothing to do with the conception of the plan of campaign. But one cannot expect to carry on war without some checks, and when we fell back we were not outflanked to the present line of action in which we have been thoroughly successful."

In Flanders.

"It is wrong to interpret the operations in Flanders as an attempt on our part to reach Calais and outflank the Allied armies. On the contrary, that phase of the campaign is the result of an attempt on the part of French and British to force their way north to separate us from the sea, and relieve Antwerp and oblige us to retire from Belgium. Their plan was the failure, our counter-stroke the success of the operations in Flanders. They have not outflanked us, and we are still here."

Kitchener's New Army.

"What is your view of the widely-heralded general offensive and Kitchener's new army?" he was asked. "The offensive," replied the German chief of staff, "was to begin, according to General Joffre's order, on the day of Dec. 17. So far, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with its results. We have not only held our lines successfully, but have even gained ground. More of such offensive can only be welcomed by us."

"As to Kitchener's army, the British are good fighters, and I have respect for them, but an army without necessary officers and non-commissioned officers, is scarcely an army, according to present-day standards. They may send them over to attack us, but I think we are strong enough to beat them and drive them back with bloody heads."

"The proposed landing in Belgium? We are fully prepared for any attempt in this direction, the sooner it comes the better."

"What effect upon the German conduct of the war," General von Falkenhayn was asked, "has the British blockade and contraband policy exercised?" "Practically none at all," he replied. "Of food we have enough. Have you

BELIEVE THE ZEPPELINS WERE USED TO DROP BOMBS ON HALF A DOZEN PLACES

An air raid on the British Isles, with towns in the county of Norfolk as its objective, and the royal residence at Sandringham as its especial mark, is the latest enterprise undertaken by the Germans. Bombs were dropped near Sandringham Palace. Other bombs fell on Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Cromer, Sheringham and Beeston. The casualties have not yet been made up, but it is known that several persons were killed and that a considerable amount of material damage was done.

One report has it that a Zeppelin dirigible was brought down by the fire from a warship at Hunstanton, which lies about eight or ten miles to the north of Sandringham.

The royal residence was not damaged, although it is said that bombs fell in the king's estate. King George and Queen Mary had only recently left Sandringham to resume their residence in Buckingham Palace.

THE ATTACK ON SANDRINGHAM ILL-TIMED.

London, Jan. 20, 2:25 a. m.—German aircraft made their long-threatened raid on England last night and attempted to blow up the king's royal residence in Sandringham, county Norfolk.

This intention was ill-timed, for King George and Queen Mary, with their family, who had been staying at Sandringham, had returned to London yesterday morning to resume their residence in Buckingham Palace.

It is still not definitely known whether the raiders were Zeppelins or aeroplanes, but Zeppelins were reported yesterday afternoon as passing over the North Sea in a westerly direction, and most of those reporting that event incline to the belief that these were the raiders.

The night was quite calm, but very dark and cloudy, which made it impossible for the people in the towns over which they passed to distinguish even the outlines of the raiders, though the whirr of their propellers and the droning of their motors could be distinctly heard.

A Zeppelin is reported to have been brought down by the fire of a warship at Hunstanton, a few miles north of Sandringham.

Bombs were dropped in Yarmouth, Kings Lynn, Sandringham, Cromer, Sheringham and Beeston, and everywhere, except at Beeston, casualties and damage to property resulted.

TWO KILLED AT YARMOUTH

The first place visited was the well-known seaside resort and fishing town of Yarmouth, where the people were taken by surprise at the sudden visit. Two persons, a man and a woman, were killed and a number of other persons were injured, and much damage to property was done by the raiders in their visit, which lasted less than ten minutes. Four or five bombs were dropped in Yarmouth.

When the attack began the authorities gave instructions that all lights in the town be extinguished and other precautionary measures were taken to safeguard the populace. Little signs of a panic were seen during the raid in Yarmouth.

Apparently the raiders, after visiting Yarmouth, proceeded to Cromer, where they also dropped bombs, and thence went to Sheringham and Beeston. Then turning inland they made for Sandringham, dropping explosive missiles there and at Kings Lynn, where a boy was killed, and a man, a woman and a child were injured and two houses were destroyed. It was variously reported that five and seven bombs were dropped in Kings Lynn.

The damage done in Sandringham has not been reported. It is known, however, that the Royal Palace escaped unharmed. At Sheringham a bomb penetrated a house, but did not explode.

It was only yesterday that the Scotland Yard authorities issued instructions concerning the measures to be taken by the police and other officials in the event of an air raid.

The Attack on Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, via London, Jan. 19, 11:30 p. m.—At 8:30 o'clock tonight a hostile aircraft passed over Yarmouth, and dropped several bombs. Considerable damage to property resulted, and it is feared, there was some loss of life. One man is reported to have had his head blown off.

One bomb fell in Norfolk square, close to the sea front, and another on the south quay. A third struck the York road drill hall, fragments of the casing of the shell crashing through the glass roof of the building, and falling into the headquarters of the National Reserve. A fourth missile fell near the Trinity depot.

The concussion resulting from the explosion of the shells, and the falling of the shells, was heard in the vicinity of the town. It was dark at the time of the attack, and it was impossible, therefore, to see the aircraft. However, it was plainly heard, and it was evident that the machine carried a searchlight, as flashes of light occasionally were seen from the aircraft.

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The whirring of the propellers of the aircraft, first attracted attention to it. Shortly came the explosions, and the sound of breaking glass. The first bomb dropped near the recruiting ground, and the others near the drill hall. In all, five bombs were thrown by the aviator of aviators.

After the attack the aircraft sailed in a southerly direction. One man was found outside his home on St. Peter's Plain. His head had been crushed. He was identified as Samuel Smith, a shoemaker. A woman, who has not yet been identified, also was found dead, while a soldier was discovered in Norfolk square with a wound in his chest.

So far as can be ascertained these are the only casualties in Yarmouth, but owing to the complete darkness that prevails as a result of the cutting off of the electric light service, this statement cannot be accepted as definite.

It is estimated that damage done by any of the bombs resulted from one that fell in St. Peter's Plain, near St. Peter's church, which damaged a whole row of houses, breaking all the windows in them, and littering the street with debris, consisting of slate from the roofs, and brick.

The towns of Yarmouth, Sandringham, Kings Lynn and Cromer are all situated in the county of Norfolk, which abuts the North Sea about 150 miles north of London.

Yarmouth, known as Great Yarmouth, and Cromer are favorite watering resorts, while Sandringham contains the royal palace of the late King Edward. Kings Lynn is a seaport and market town. It contains shipbuilding yards, iron foundries, machine factories, oil mills and other industries.

If the aircraft which made the attack were the same ones that passed over the island of Ameland, they probably started from the vicinity of Cuxhaven, in this country, which would have had to fly about 150 miles across the North Sea to reach England.

Seen Over the North Sea.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 19, 11:40 p. m.—Three German airships passed over the island of Ameland, in the North Sea, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, according to telegrams from Nes, the principal town of the islands. They were flying in a westerly direction.

Did Not Attack Paris.

Paris, Jan. 19, 11:45 p. m.—For a time tonight all the street lamps in the city were extinguished, and the suburbs were in darkness. The night, which was raw, damp and foggy, offered every facility for aircraft to approach the capital unobserved. After remaining in darkness for some hours, and having received

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Major Gault Tells of Their First Hours in Trenches in France

Montreal, Jan. 18—Major Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, who equipped the Princess Patricia Regiment of infantry and is at the front with the Canadian soldiers, in a letter to a friend says: "A few of us went up to the trenches on Christmas eve, and for about fifteen minutes I really thought it was all, or very nearly all, over. The Hun got a nice 'brecker' on us and their direction was perfect. They plumped eight or ten 'Weary Willie's' (small 'Jack Johnson's' from howitzers), which burst just behind our back parapet within ten yards of the dugout in which we were lying. The crashes were deafening, and six yards shorter would have found us nicely. Our division is off to the firing line tomorrow or Tuesday, so as a battalion we shall soon be in it."

Mrs. Hamilton Gault, who is a Red Cross nurse with the soldiers, has written to her mother, Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Montreal, stating that the Princess Pats had captured a German gun. She says the Canadians were "mad with joy at going into action."

"MORE SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS"

New York, Jan. 20—Under the caption of "More slaughter of innocents," the Herald comments editorially on the German aerial raid of last night on the east coast of England, as follows: "Is it the madness of despair, or just plain every-day madness that has prompted the Germans to select for attack the peaceful and undefended resorts of England's east coast? First a squadron of German cruisers swooped down upon Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough, and now it is an aerial attack upon Yarmouth, Sandringham, Kings Lynn and Cromer."

"What can Germany hope to gain by these wanton attacks upon undefended places and this slaughter of innocents? Certainly not the good opinion of the peoples of neutral nations, for these know that the rules of civilized warfare call for notice of bombardment, even of places fortified and defended."

MAY ARM THIRD CONTINGENT WITH LEE-ENFIELDS

Ottawa, Jan. 19—It is probable that the third Canadian contingent will be armed with Lee-Enfield rifles instead of Ross rifles. There is a large supply of Lee-Enfields available in Canada, this being the army service weapon before it began to gradually be replaced by the Ross rifle some years ago.

The Ross rifle is, of course, still preferred by General Hughes and the military department, but owing to the difficulty of procuring the stock in hand since the war broke out it may be necessary to again call into use the retired Lee-Enfield of the third contingent. These rifles are eminently serviceable and the standard army ammunition is, of course, interchangeable with either the Ross or the Lee-Enfield.

LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY.

(By Sir Edward Elgar.) Dear Land of Hope, thy hope is crowned. God made thee mightier yet! On Sovran brows, beloved, renowned. Once more thy crown is set; Thine equal laws, by Freedom gained, Have ruled thee well and long; By Freedom gained, by Truth maintained, Thine Empire shall be strong.

CHORUS.

Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free, How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee? Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set; God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet. Thy fame is ancient as the days, As Ocean large and wide; A pride that dares, and needs not praise, A stern and silent pride; Not that false joy the dreams content, With what our sire has won; The blood a hero's sire hath spent, Still lives a hero's son.

Irish Mixture.

"Gentlemen," said a politician, "a member of this house has taken advantage of my absence to tweak my nose behind my back. I hope that the next time he abuses me behind my back like a coward he will do it to my face like a man, and not go skulking in the thicket to assail a gentleman who isn't present to defend himself."—Weekly Scotsman.

Another Canadian Soldier Dead.

Ottawa, Jan. 18—The following casualty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force is announced by the militia department tonight: Death. January 17—Private W. Goodyear, Twentieth Battalion, at Bulford Manor Hospital, of cerebro spinal meningitis. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Goodyear, Windsor Lane, Kanesborough (Eng.).

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TEACHERS W

WANTED—Second class teacher for district No. 1. Apply, stating salary, st. roth, French Village.

TEACHER WANTED third class teacher for district No. 1. Apply, stating salary, st. roth, French Village.

WANTED—A second teacher to take charge in district No. 6, Perth Victoria county, for the Secretary, Cunniff Rap Cole's Island, Queens Co., 20405-11.

WANTED—A second School District No. 10, St. John, County of Queens, for the Secretary, Cunniff Rap Cole's Island, Queens Co., 20405-11.

I wish to the public for the generous patronage to announce new term on Monday, Jan. 25.



BIRTH

LYNCH—On Jan. 18, at 10:30 a. m., to Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, a son.

MARRI

BAYLEY—At his home on Jan. 14, 1915, James Bayley, leaving his 43 years, leaving his wife, Margaret, widow of a son, Margaret, widow of a son, Margaret, widow of a son.

McGOWREY—Cling at his home on Jan. 19, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. McGowrey, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

COMEAU—Geary at his home on Jan. 20, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. ComEAU, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

SIMMONS—Fox at his home on Jan. 20, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. Simmons, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

DEATH

BOYCE—On January 18, at 10:30 a. m., leaving his wife, Mrs. Boyce, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

LEE—In this city, on Jan. 18, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. Lee, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

JOHNSTON—In this city, on Jan. 18, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. Johnston, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

CROSBIE—At her home on Jan. 18, 1915, leaving her husband, Mr. Crosbie, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

O'BRIEN—At Boston on Jan. 18, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. O'Brien, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

McGRAGLE—In this city, on Jan. 18, 1915, leaving his wife, Mrs. McGragle, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

IN MEMOR

GARDNER—In memory of Maggie H. Gardner, who departed this life Jan. 18, 1915, leaving her husband, Mr. Gardner, and two children, a son and a daughter, a son and a daughter.

Fresh in our hearts, yet still our grief is deep, as we recall the passing year but one. The day we'll part no more.

METHODIST PASTORS MUST BE CAREFUL IN MARRYING SOLDIERS.

Toronto, Jan. 20—All the Methodist ministers in Canada and Newfoundland have been forbidden to marry members of the Canadian contingent until they produce a written consent from the prospective bride for them to go on active service. They must also produce a written consent for the marriage, from their commanding officer. The order was issued yesterday by Rev. S. D. Chown, Unobscured will bring the offending minister under the authority of the ministerial session in his conference.

Worth An Army Corps to Allies.

(London Express.) For thirty years the Tenth has been proclaiming his greatness to the world, and many of us took him at his own valuation. The bald, "olish" lying of the German newspapers first shook our faith. People could not be invincible who believed any fabrication that flattered their vanity, and the continually increasing absurdity of the lies is the best proof that things are going well for us. The editors of the German newspapers are indeed, worth an army corps to the Allies.

Cutting Glass Without

Frequently the cheap cut glass is ordered at time needed. When in the there is glass to cut, get water. Then take an edge and beat it red hot in the edge of the heated from where it is to be broken the under side of the water, when it will be seized by the hot iron straight cut.

Willie Wants

"Pa, when you say you're going to the front, I'm against him, doesn't he? 'Generally, my son.' 'Well, has the the farmer pa?'—Thompson.

Miss Alice Thompson, who received word from France as a nurse in the Medical Corps.