

GERMANS UNABLE TO BREAK THROUGH THE DEFENCE OF RUSSIA'S ARMY IN POLAND

GERMAN MISDEEDS SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DRESSED OVER, LONDON PAPER SAYS

American Note Would Have Carried More Weight Had it Been Accompanied by Strong Representations Against the Breaches of Hague Convention With Which it Charges Germany, The Spectator Declares—A Pertinent Question.

London, Jan. 1.—The Spectator discusses the American note at length. It recognizes that interests of neutrals differ from those of belligerents in all wars, and says it would be extremely unfair to object to frank statements by neutral countries of their views. Observing that it is much easier in some ways to be a belligerent than a neutral, the Spectator points out that in some future war England may be as neutral, in which case she would be as desirous of upholding the rights of neutrals as America now is. Declaring that at the time of the last conference at The Hague it was generally assumed that England was more likely to be a neutral than a belligerent in future wars, the Spectator continues: "Though we have every desire to be just to Americans, we must also be just to ourselves. We are engaged in perhaps the very greatest war the world has ever known. It is involving us in a terrific toll of life and money, and we are justified in using all recognized methods of warfare to abridge this toll and bring the war to an end. The Spectator adds that the difficulties under which American trade is laboring are not due primarily to interference with shipping by British warships, but rather to the general disturbance to trade occasioned by the war throughout the world.

Navy's Operations Indirectly a Factor in Speedily Ending War. "The sooner peace is restored the better it will be for American trade," the article continues. "If we can, by naval pressure, prevent our enemies from receiving supplies from neutrals, we clearly shall be advancing the date at which peace will become possible." The Spectator asserts that in many important instances the conventions adopted at The Hague, to which America is a party. Being the greatest neutral state, she is under peculiar obligations to insist upon the sanctity of The Hague convention. Without suggesting that America should go to war, the Spectator insists that the bystander is under legal obligation to interfere "to prevent crime." It says that people on both sides of the Atlantic would attach greater importance to President Wilson's note if preceded or accompanied by equally strong representations against breaches of The Hague convention with which it charges Germany. It argues that American trade has suffered greatly from the disappearance of German shipping, and states that the difficulties in the cotton trade antedate the war.

A Pertinent Question.

"It is yet to be explained how, except by carefully searching ships, on the way to neutral countries contiguous to Germany, we can prevent the Germans from being supplied with materials required by the German army. It advances the argument that statistics of American exports of copper to neutral states show that some of this metal is being supplied to Germany, and asks: 'Does President Wilson, do the American people, expect this country to look on unmoved while our enemies are thus supplied with the means of killing our soldiers?' The American copper interests, it is said, can sell to the allied nations or to neutrals not adjoining Germany at prices as high or higher than before the war. It states, however, that the demand of the American 'copper kings' is that they be permitted to sell copper to England at the current market prices, which demand cannot be granted. The Spectator says that Americans will remember their own actions during the civil war, and concludes: "Our traders claimed the commercial rights which, in fact, if not in name, were the rights of supplying to the enemies of the United States goods needed by those enemies to continue the war. The North sternly refused to recognize any such rights for neutral powers. Will any American stand forth and declare that his father was in the wrong?"

The Saturday Review describes the note of President Wilson as "a document from a candid friend who, just because he is a friend, can say things which between strangers would be regarded as having too rough an edge." The Review does not think it should be impossible for two governments, which have no wish to find causes for taking offense, to reconcile their conflict in points of view. "The position of a belligerent with respect to the command of the sea, says this paper, is difficult, even when neutral governments are friendly. But this position is determined absolutely by the fact that England has that command of the sea, and 'cannot surrender her right to use it for the defeat of the enemy by any means sanctioned under international law.' Unfortunately, the Review continues, it is necessary to interfere with the custom of neutral countries of selling to the belligerent markets, but there is evidence that Britain will 'strain to meet every reasonable complaint, and make the joke of the trident as light

NATURALIZED ALIENS MAY BECOME PRIVY COUNCILLORS UNDER NEW ACT WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT YESTERDAY

New Imperial Naturalization Act Granting Full Status of British Citizenship to People of Overseas Dominions, Being Criticized.

London, Jan. 1.—The Imperial Naturalization Act comes into force today, whereby thousands of those beyond the seas are enabled to assume the full status of British citizens. The Act abolishes many anomalies, the most absurd being that formerly any Canadian, South African or Australian became a British subject after landing in Britain. Each Dominion is free to grant local nationality on such terms as its legislative organs. Five years spent anywhere in the British Empire is to be counted as equivalent to the same period in the United Kingdom. The Act makes every Dominion competent to have two standards of naturalization, the one qualifying for local, the other for Imperial recognition, thus obviating all anxiety respecting reciprocal naturalization with crown colonies. The act, which received the Royal assent prior to the war, is being criticized now in the light of war experience, the chief defects alleged being that naturalization orders become revocable only when fraudulently obtained and so proved. A spy who has broken the oath of allegiance still retains the privileges of a British subject. The Act also allows naturalized aliens to become Privy Counsellors, which is directly contrary to the Act of Settlement. The legality of the latter provision is likely to be disputed in the law courts shortly.

AUSTRIAN GUNBOATS BOMBARD SERBIAN CAPITAL, BUT DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT

London, Jan. 2.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Belgrade says: "Four Austrian monitors bombarded Belgrade Thursday. Their fire did slight damage. Reports received from Sofia, Bulgaria, of a serious clash between Serbian and Bulgarian frontier guards are being investigated. It is stated that Serbian guards arrested a number of inhabitants of Baganavzav who were trying to leave the country to avoid military service. There were no casualties and there was no conflict with Bulgarian guards."

PASSED AS INSANE, GERMAN OFFICERS ACTED AS SPIES

London, Jan. 1.—In consequence of information gleaned by an officer residing in Berlin before the war several supposed lunatics have been removed from asylums in England and Scotland, to be interned in concentration camps. It transpires that German naval and military officers, falsely certified insane by friendly medicals became inmates of private asylums under false names and nationalities, large sums being paid for their maintenance. Considerable liberty was allowed them, as being without homicidal tendencies, which permitted successful espionage.

BILLETING CANADIANS IN HOUSES NEAR SALISBURY PLAIN

Salisbury Plain, Eng., Jan. 1.—The artillery and cavalry units begin billeting the houses in villages near the Plains today, and much relief is felt by all concerned, as the weather conditions continue atrocious. The bad effect on the health of the troops makes the change urgently needed, and it is felt that Ottawa should press the complete adoption of the billeting system. Nineteen cases of spinal meningitis, and six deaths resulting, are reported by the medical officers. The authorities at the quarantine Canadian Hospital at Le Touquet, France, under Col. Shillington, are doing splendid work, according to Lt. Alastair Fraser, son of the late Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia, who has just returned from there. Tons of Christmas packages are still arriving there through the mails.

German buyers may not have been accepted or even paid; in this way cargoes, the property of German owners, may have escaped condemnation by the British prize court, and may, in fact, have been paid for a second time, and at an increased valuation to the exporters."

DIED. MAHONEY—At the residence of Mrs. Titus, 98 St. James street, on January 1, Charlotte Mahoney, widow of Frank Mahoney. Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 from St. James street. (Globe and Times copy).

ALLINGHAM—At her residence, 113 Gullford Street, West St. John, on December 30, Mrs. John Allingham, in her fifty-fourth year, leaving her husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn. Funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HENNESSEY—In this city, on the 31st inst., Honorah, widow of David Hennessey, in the 90th year of her age, leaving one daughter and two sons to mourn. Funeral on Sunday at 2:30, from her late residence, 67 Dorchester street. Friends invited to attend.

CANADA BORROWED 100 MILLIONS LESS ABROAD LAST YEAR THAN IN 1913

Total issues were \$252,650,000—Facility with which Canadians are able to finance needs in States Proved a great help.

Toronto, Jan. 1.—The aggregate of Canadian borrowings abroad last year was less about almost a hundred million dollars than in 1913. The total government, railway, public utility and municipal issues were \$252,650,000, as against \$351,468,529 in 1913. This is the estimate made today in the annual financial survey of the Toronto Globe, which indicates that a strained position is being relieved by the ease with which Canadian borrowers of quality are financing their requirements in the United States. Loans by Canadian corporations would have fallen much below last year but for the interest in Canadian securities manifested by financial centres in the United States in the final months of the year. Canadian railways in the year borrowed \$54,000,000 in London, and \$12,690,000 in the United States. That the country has come through the war period with so few important business casualties, and with the help held to be due to the long process of liquidation which began in July of 1913, and proceeded without interruption until the war began. The greatest achievement of the year is regarded as the increase in the productive capacity of the country, and the most immediate problem, the bringing into profitable operation of the new railroad mileage. It is recognized that there can be no great revival in construction for a considerable period, but the transportation industry is expected to receive some impetus from the movement of the crops next year. If the present indications of a greatly increased output are confirmed.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, expresses the opinion that steel prices have reached the bottom and may from now on be expected to advance, but he says that much early relief in this direction cannot be counted upon. Mr. Plummer reminds the trade that the prices made by American steel manufacturers to Canadian customers are always the last to be put up. The output of pig iron fell from 898,132 gross tons, in 1913, to 601,573 gross tons in 1914. In the same period the production of steel ingots fell from 1,048,538 gross tons to 729,637 gross tons. The grain production of the western provinces, though estimated at 347,274,401 bushels, as compared with 497,129,007 bushels in 1913, was worth \$25,945,215, as against \$240,923,020 in the previous year. The value of Ontario field crops for 1914 amounts to the vast sum of \$335,000,000. The striking development of the farm-land in Western Canada, which enabled that part of the Dominion to feed itself completely in 1914, is emphasized as one of the outstanding features of the year. The production of minerals, both in Ontario and British Columbia, has fallen off during the past year with the loss of the coal-mining trade. The British Columbia gold output is valued at \$6,162,910, as compared with \$6,137,490 in 1913, while the Porcupine camp in Northern Ontario mined gold worth \$5,750,000, as against \$4,294,118 in the previous year. The building activities throughout Canada are shown in a record of building permits to have been materially affected in the past year. In 1914 the total amount of permits is given

ANOTHER GOOD ONE NEXT WEEK AT OPERA HOUSE

The Thompson Musical Company have a surprise for patrons—The best yet

Today will afford the last chance to see that funniest of all plays, McKenna's Flirtation, at the Opera House, Matinee at 2.30, regular night performance at 8.15. For next week the Thompson Musical Company has a big surprise programme prepared in the new musical farce, The Silver Girl. This is something novel and clever in the way of a comedy offering. The two acts are brimful of late popular song hits, including "I'm in love with all the girls I know," "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Love me just because," "The first kiss of all," all with those tuneful choruses that everybody just loves to whistle. The girls will offer some pretty numbers full of ginger and life, including a surprising bathing number that will make the boys sit up and take notice, and everything will go with the snap and vim that has made this company so deservedly popular here. The part played by Jack Westernman affords him plenty of opportunity for fun making. The Silver Girl is surely going to be a good show in all that the term implies and should have packed houses all the week. The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday, and one half, and you will be allowed fifteen minutes for reply. "This offer remains open until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning next, when I will require an answer in writing at my office, either accepting or declining. Believe me, sincerely yours, (Signed) F. B. CARVELL."

A LETTER FROM F. B. CARVELL

Woodstock, Jan. 1.—F. B. Carvell has sent to B. Frank Smith a letter in reply to Mr. Smith's challenge to meet him in joint debate in the Hayden-Gibson theatre on Wednesday evening next and discuss matters in connection with Mr. Smith's lumbering operations on the Tobique Reserve concerning which Mr. Carvell has made many insinuations. Mr. Carvell does not accept the challenge as made by Mr. Smith, but in the course of a long letter says: "We are discussing the acts and policies of the government which you support, which made this election necessary, and I will be delighted to meet you in the place mentioned in this town, next Wednesday evening to discuss the questions at issue in the present contest, under the following conditions: "A committee of ten, five of them to be Liberals and five Conservatives to be appointed to arrange for a chairman to preserve order, and generally look after the meeting. You being the government candidate, and the challenger, to speak one hour and a quarter, and I will then take one hour

A TOTAL WRECK

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 1.—The steamer Navarra will be a total wreck; her stern is breaking off and bottom is out. Cann's steamers are saving cargo; one load of hay, uninjured, is now landed here. Bobbels are being landed in lighters behind the wharf, to be taken to save quantities between decks. The steamer Glenmorgan is here to re-ship the salvaged cargo.

DREDGING STOCK FOR SALE.

It is very unusual to see any dredging stock offered for sale, as the parties owning the stock hold it among themselves, and are mostly very supporters of the government in power. Mr. T. T. Lantulum, auctioneer, will auction at Chubb's Corner on Saturday, January 2, 1915, at 12 o'clock, twenty-five (25) shares of Northern Dredging Co. stock. This certainly of grand opportunity to reap a big harvest, as the dividends from this class of stock are always very large, and as the present government will remain in power for the next fifteen (15) years at least, the fortunate purchaser of this stock will certainly get a bargain.

GREETINGS FROM THE PROPRIETORS OF ROYAL ARMS SCOTCH.

At this happy season it gives us a great deal of pleasure to express our gratitude to the Canadian users of Royal Arms Scotch for their liberal support and favors during the year 1914. While conditions, since the outbreak of War, have been unfavorable, we must acknowledge that our friends in Canada are still with us as is evinced by the continual flow of orders from Canada, through our energetic Canadian agent, Mr. John J. Bradley of St. John. We thank the dealers and every user and take this opportunity of extending our hearty wishes for a most happy and prosperous New Year. J. G. THOMSON, & CO. LTD., Proprietors, Leith, Scotland.

THANKS FROM GLASGOW

To our thousands of patrons in Nova Scotia and Canada we herewith tender our sincere thanks for their generous patronage to our agents, T. F. Courtney & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Foster & Company, St. John, and others throughout the broad Dominion during 1914. Especially do we desire to express our gratitude to the loyal Canadians for their support during the last few months, since the outbreak of this Titanic struggle, in which old England and her allies figure in the cause of freedom and right. Despite the depression in trade generally we are happy to state that Canadians have been loyal to our brand of excellent Scotch whisky.

FOUR CROWN

As ever in the past, it shall be our single aim in the future to maintain these high principles which gained us this public support and approval and to keep this Scotch, of such a high type, as to warrant a continuance of your kind favors. On behalf of our Canadian agents we extend our heartiest wishes for a bright and prosperous New Year. ROBT. BROWN, LTD., 107 Holm St., Glasgow.

At the Charlotte St. Lyric Theatres

MON.—TUE. THE FIRST SENSATION (Pictorially) OF THE NEW YEAR THE END OF THE GALLEY 2-Parts-2 Explosion of the River Banks. The Flooded Mine. The Wiles of a Maniac. The Revenge of the Miner. WED.—THU. A Tender Message Sent in a Manner You Will Appreciate. THE TAMING OF SUNNY BROOK NELL. With Vivian Rich in Name Part. A Sweet Story of Nature. FRI.—SAT. The Special Offering for the Week-End. THE CRUISE OF THE MOLLY ANN. Thrilling Drama of Life on an Ocean Liner. MON.—TUE.—WED. CINCHED! Something Brand New. THE LITTLE ALL RIGHT CO. 1915 Japanese Entertainers. Brilliant Gorgeously Oddities Costumes. THE MUTUAL WEEKLY Special War Views. The Varsity Race—Thanhouser Drama. THU.—FRI.—SAT. FUN! NOVELTY! MUSIC! A Rare Combination of 3 Great Factors that Make Vandyville the Most Popular of All Amusements. THE MUSICAL BUSKIRKS, The Little Man and the Boy. American Film Feast—THE INGRATE. Sea Drama. HIS FAITH IN HUMANITY Social Story.

IMPERIAL TODAY AND MONDAY!

Don't Miss the Great Wind-Up of "The Trey O' Hearts" TODAY'S BILL MONDAY'S BILL Three-reel Grand Finale to "The Trey O' Hearts" Second Splendid Episode in "TERENCE O'ROURKE ADVENTURER, GENTLEMAN" Vitaphone Comedy "KATE THE FISHERMAN" Second Railroad Adventure in "THE HAZARDS OF HELEN" Selig Farce-Comedy "MUSIC DON'T ALWAYS CHARM" Two-Part Vitaphone "OLD REGAN'S DAUGHTER" Side-Splitting Vaudeville BRITISH WAR PICTURES Hearst-Selig Weekly Singing Dialogue Dancing CHARMING VAUDEVILLE NEXT WEEK CUSHMAN & SUNDERLAND Demonstration of the Latest Dances. GERTRUDE ASHE, Soprano. "THE GREYHOUND"—Wednesday

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY at 2.30 and 8.15 LAST 2 TIMES McKenna's Flirtation NEXT WEEK — THE SILVER GIRL



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