EARLY MESSAGES

BRITISH SUB. SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Admiralty announcement to-night confirms the claim in the Turkish official statement that the submarine E-14, which was sent into the Dardanelles on the night of Jan. 27th, under orders to complete the destruction of the former German cruiser Gueben, was sunk off Kumkale. Seven men were saved. It denies the claim in the Turkish report that the E-22 also was sunk, declaring she returned to her base.

ENOUGH TRANSPORTS AVAILABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Secretary Daniels to-day authorised a statement that the Navy is assured of enough transport facilities to make sure that there will be 500,000 American troops in France early this year as was stated by Secretary Baker recently before the Senate Military Committee.

ITALIAN CITIES DAMAGED.

ROME, Feb. 4.

Venice and a number of towns on the Venetian plain have been bombed by enemy airmen, according to the Italian official issued to-night. While no damage and no casualties resulted from the attack on Venice, considerable destruction was brought about in the towns of Padua, Trvin, and Mestre, where also a number of civilians were killed and wounded.

THE U. S. FIRST DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder today announced that the movement of the last increments of men selected in the first draft will begin on Feb. 23rd and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all the States will have furnished their full quota. The movement will bring the strength of the National Army up to 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft.

TAKES ISSUE WITH WAR SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Secretary of War Baker's recent statement to the Senate Military Committee that the United States would have half a million soldiers in France early this year and that prospects were not unpromising for ships to carry a million more who would be ready during the year, were characterised by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat from Nebraska, in an address to-day as absolutely preposterous and so exaggerated as to convey an entirely false impression as to what we can do and what we are doing. Supporting the committee's bill for a War Cabinet and Munitions Director, Senator Hitchcock declared Secretary Baker was no doubt sincere but was misled by lack of information regarding the scarcity of ships, into making sanguine statements. He said President Wilson himself does not know the real situation, and cited this situation as an illustration of absence of Government co-ordination. Administration leaders prepared a reply to Senator Hitchcock whose speech launched the debate which has been impending since Secretary Baker made his statement and the President made known his opposition to the Military Committee's plans for reorganising the Government's war machinery.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

British casualties reported during the week ending to-day, totalled 6,-184, divided as follows: Died of wounds, officers 51, men 1,625; wounded or missing, officers 173, men 4,335. The lowest mark for many months past is reached by last week's casualties. They compare with 8,588 the previous week, with 17,043 the week immediately preceding that and with 9,951 for the week ended Dec. 31st, the previous low figure for any week in recent months.

ZEEBRUGGE BOMBED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.

Zeebrugge was violently bombarded yesterday afternoon by a number of aeroplanes, which hovered over the coast. Bombs were also dropped on Bruges.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The reports from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France says a strong enemy party attempted to raid one of our posts this morning north of Havrincourt, but was driven off with heavy loss of life by our machine gun fire. Shortly before dawn another hostile raiding party rushed one of our posts south of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing. Hostile artillery was active this afternoon east of Hargicourt, and also has shown increased activity during the day north of Lens, in the neighborhood of Armentieres and east of Ypres.

CONFERENCE CRITICISMS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The only discordant notes heard in the editorial judgment of the morning newspapers on the results of the meeting at Versailles of the Supreme War Council come from the Daily News and the Daily Chronicle which declare that the report of the conference will be received with very tempered satisfaction. Several other morning newspapers announce that the report was received in time for comment. Additional information regarding the development and nature of the enlargement of the Council's functions is wanted by the Daily News and it hopes that Premier Lloyd George when he appears in the House of Commons Tuesday will let the country know if this means the overruling of the high command of the individual powers, the Daily News continues, but the most disappointing feature is the entire absence of any constructive note. The declarations of Count Von Hertling and Count Czernin are dismissed as holding out no hope of accommodation, distinction being drawn between the obvious discrepancy in the attitudes of the German and Austrian Ministers. The Council commits itself to the judgment that the necessary change in the tenor of the German people can be effected by the pressure of military effort. This is completely at variance with the expressed views of President Wilson and still more completely at variance with the views of democratic Great Britain. The Council may declare there is no hope but in the sword, it is for the people to find a better way. The Daily Chronicle appears to be afraid that the Council is assuming executive functions, and it expects enlightment through Parliament. The Times calls the statement eminently satisfactory, and says it tends to dispel the deceptive fog of peace which has been gathering and has been artificially thickened in many Allied capitals during the drastic months of winter. The Morning Post says: "We find it reasonable to have this unaltered conviction that the only way to peace is to dismiss the thought of it."

THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The text of the official statement on the Versailles conference follows: Meetings of the third session of the Supreme War Council were held at Versailles, January 30th and 31st, February 1st and 2nd. In addition to the members of the Supreme Council itself namely: Monsieurs Clemenceau and Pichon for France; Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner for Great Britain; Professor Orlando and Baron Sonnino for Italy and the military representatives of the Supreme War Counmil, Generals Weygand, Wilson, Cadorna and Bliss, there were also present for the greater part of the purely military discussions French and British Chiefs of General Staff, Generals Foch and Robertson, the Italian Minister of War, General Alfieri, and Commanders-in-Chief on the Western Front, Petain, Haig, and Pershing. A. H. Fraser, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris was present during the political discussions. The decisions taken by the Supreme War Council in pursuance of this contingent embrace not only a general military policy to be carried out by the Allies in all the principal theatres of the war, but more particularly a closer and more effective co-ordination under the Council of all the efforts of the powers engaged in the struggle against the Central Empires. The functions of the Council itself were enlarged and the principles of unity of policy and action initiated at Rapallo in November last received still further concrete and practical development. On all questions a complete agreement was arrived at after the fullest discussion with regard both to the policy to be pursued and to the measures for the execution. Under the circumstances the Supreme War Council dcided that the only immediate task before them lay in the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the closest and most effective co-operation of the military effort of the Allies until such times as the pressure of that effort shall have brought about in the enemy Governments and peoples, a change of temper which would justify the hope of the conclusion of peace on terms which would not involve the abandonment in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism of all the principles of freedom, justice and respect for the law of nations which the Allies are resolved to vindicate. The Supreme War Council gave the most careful consideration to the recent utterances of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but were unable to find in them any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by all the Allied Governments. This conviction was only deepened by the impression made by the contrast between the professed idealistic aims with which the Central Powers entered upon the present negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and their openly disclosed plans of conquest and spoliation. The Allies are united in heart and will not by any hidden design but by their open resolve defend civilization against an unscrupulous and brutal attempt at domination. This unanimity is confirmed by the unanimity no less complete both as regards the military policy to be pursued and as regards the measures needed for its execution, which will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset with firm and quiet confidence, with the utmost energy and with the knowledge that neither their strength nor their steadfastness can be broken. The splendid soldiers of our free democracies have won their place in history by their immeasurable valor and their magnificent heroism, and the no less noble endurance with which our civilian populations are bearing their daily burden of trial and suffering testify to the strength of those principles of freedom, which will crown the military success of the Allies with the glory of a great moral triumph.

THE WAR COUNCIL'S WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Some details have been gathered from exceptionally well informed sources in Paris which throws some light upon the various aspects of the Supreme War Council. Although the latter met and discussed the question of closer military co-ordination the result of the deliberation showed that such a body might and ought to discuss all matters relating to the war such as munitions, naval policy, shipping, food supplies, etc. It must not be forgotten that the War Council is primarily a political and not a military body. The only actual members of the Council are the Premiers of France, Italy, England and the members of the United States Government. The Council has at Versailles a permanent staff which maintains the continuity of unison and work thus being able to maintain direct personal contact between the heads of governments. This is really the basic idea behind the conception of the Supreme War Council. Each power has at Versailles a body of permanent military representatives each with a staff of subordinate officers. These military representatives arrange and collect information supplied by the various general staffs and other military departments and suggest broad lines wherein this information may be utilised by the War Council. Besides the military representatives each country has political and naval representatives at Versailles. Briefly the object of the War Council is to create unity of policy, taking into account economic and political, besides purely military and naval factors for the one end of gaining the victory.

GERMAN STRIKES OVER.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

With the exception of a new movement at Jena, reported by Berlin, the German strikes appear virtually to have ended. The leaders of the strikers advised that work be resumed today. The German newspapers record no disturbances in Berlin. On Saturday the Directors of the Krupp works reported, the Cologne Gazette says, that only 5,000 out of 110,000 workmen went on strike, and that these were fined or dismissed. The German Vorwaerts says that the building in which the court-martial is sitting is closed to the public and guarded by troops. Heinrich Schultz, the first prisoner to be tried, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for having distributed leaflets urging workers to strike.

AMMUNITION DEPOT DESTROYED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The explosion of an ammunition depot near Prague, the capital of Bohemia, involving the loss of many lives, is reported in despatches from that city to Zurich; according to some accounts the depot was blown up intentionally.

NAVAL BOMBING RAID.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Yesterday naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid on the enemy's airdrome at Houttave, Belgium. The Admiralty reports many bombs were dropped on the objectives.

GERMAN RAIDS REPULSED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

After violent artillery preparations the Germans last night attempted to make a raid in the sector west of Fresnes, northeast of Coucy Chateau, to-day's official statement reads. They were repulsed easily by the French. The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Early last night a party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches east of Hargicourt, says to-day's official announcement. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and northeast of Gavrelle.

FORGER SENTENCED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Count Maurice De Bosparl, an art dealer, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment to-day for forging bills of exchange purporting to have been drawn by the late J. Pierpont Morgan. The prisoner sold a work of art to Morgan in 1903, thus obtaining the financier's signature.

CHICAGO SHORT OF COAL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.

The most acute fuel shortage of the winter and one of the coldest days combined to bring what officials declared as really a serious situation to Chicago. To-day with the thermometers registering 10 below zero the railroads found the task of switching their cars difficult, if not impossible, and as a consequence the day, which was expected to be a day of unusually large deliveries, turned into a period of inactivity at the fuel yards. Thousands of homes were without fuel to-day for the first time this winter, according to Fred Upham, head of the big fuel concern, who with other dealers called the situation to the attention of the State Fuel Administration.

FREIGHT MOVEMENT STOPPED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The movement of freight, which the eastern railroads had succeeded in augmenting during the past week, was brought to a sudden stop by yesterday's storm, which, taken with the four previous ones, has created a condition of weather the worst known in fifty years, A. H. Smith, regional director, announced to-day.

FINED FOR HOARDING FOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. McCaw was tried in Oxted, Surrey police court. According to the Attorney for the Food Committee of Goldstone Division of Surrey, this member of Parliament had in his larder at Rooks Nest, 24 pounds of tapioca, 154 pounds of rice, 53 pounds of semolina, 100 pounds of biscuits, 53 pounds of tea, 100 pounds of sugar, 34 pounds of golden syrup and 21 pounds of honey. This stock of goods was held to constitute a hoard. This case was one of some hundred pending. Last week Admiral Sir Richard Poore was fined £90 for having in his possession a quarter ton of food, while others were also fined. As a general rule local magistrates inflict stiff fines, but Baron Rhondda, Food Controller, is dissatisfied with this method of dealing with hoarding cases, and besides confiscating the excess stores he has pressed the magistrates to inflict imprisonment upon the guilty in cases of systematic hoarding.

GERMAN REPORT.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

The report from general headquarters to-day says, on the western theatre there has been artillery activity at many points which increased in Flanders towards evening on the sectors between Houtholst Wood and Lys and on both sides of the Scarpe. West of Bullecourt the British launched a strong reconnoitering attack which broke down. On the Ailette positions our posts north of Braye were penetrated by the French for a short time. Northeast of Beaunvaux our infantry and pioneers brought back 19 prisoners from the French trenches. In the last two days 18 enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down by aircraft guns. On the Italian front between Adige and Piave there were numerous artillery duels. There is nothing new elsewhere.

BOMBS DROPPED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Nearly four and a half tons of bombs were dropped Sunday on various targets, according to an official statement to-night on British aerial operations. Five hostile machines were brought down in air fighting the statement adds, and five were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

And the Worst is Yet to Come—

ADAMS BLACK JACK

If you haven't tried it you have missed the gum flavor they are discussing in England, in France, in the United States and everywhere in Canada—Adams' Black Jack. A stick a day keeps a grouch away.

ADAMS

Pure Chewing Gum

When Tired and Nervous

If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

Bring Welcome Relief

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Your Boys and Girls.

A healthy child should breathe easily and smoothly through its nostrils. If the breathing is hard and can be heard any great distance, there is something wrong. Many mothers are so frightened when their baby has convulsions that they do not know what to do while awaiting the doctor. You will usually find its little body tied up in a hard knot. Then act quickly. Place the child in a tub of hot water for twenty minutes and then wrap him in a woolen blanket from head to foot. Do this again in forty minutes if the child has not recovered.

People who would not for a moment think of admitting visitors to the bedside of an adult, ill with fever or some other acute ailment, allow the baby's crib to be surrounded by unfamiliar faces, under the mistaken supposition that the child is too young to notice. The fact is that the infant, at the mercy of nervous impressions ungoverned by any reasoning process, is far more sensitive to an alien presence, than a grown person equally ill, would be, and it is much more likely to suffer because of its inability to protest.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine," E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c. tues

The War Bride Ploughs

She ploughed before her neighbour's door—
Her neighbour's man had died in war;
Though she had never ploughed before,
It seemed the action brought her grace,
And made the weary waiting less—
Oh, waiting! And, oh, loneliness!

* * *

Above the field the bombs had swept,
And 'neath its furrows cold men slept,—
"The kindly Spring will soon efface
The wounds that war's unsparing hand
Has given this poor widow's land.

* * *

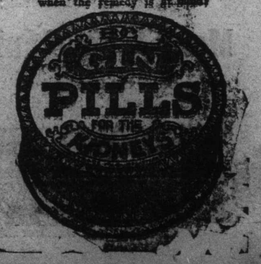
When my man comes, he'll find no trace
Of blood and death; so be it God!"

* * *

And, praying thus, she turned a sod,
And saw her husband's face.
—Maurice Francis Egan, in Scribner.

Curliana.

The H. D. Reid Medal, Open to all, and Taylor Medal, for curlers of two years' standing and under will be played for to-day at the Curling Rink. These point games will be played on four sheets of ice and the first thirty names on the board will be recognized as players with first session. The second will be played right after the first. The Greiner Cup will be competed for by the Reds and Whites on Thursday. Four teams from 7 to 9 and three from 9 to 11. Skips are expected to have their men on the ice promptly. Tickets are going quickly for Red Cross Day and it is hoped the public will help to make this day a success. Owing to the lateness in the season it has been decided to play to-morrow night for Hon. Pres. C. R. Duder's prize as follows: Two teams Reds and Blues from 7 to 9, and two teams Greens and Whites from 9 to 11. Visitors will be welcomed.

TRY THEM TO-DAY

You have read letters regarding Gin Pills. Your dealer keeps Gin Pills. They are for suffering from Pains in the Back and Side, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, and Difficult Urination when the remedy is at hand.