

## CHIEF STRATEGIST OF THE KAISER TALKS OF THE WAR

**Professes to Regard Situation from German Viewpoint as Particularly Bright—Says Russia's Mobilization Forced Kaiser's Hand—British Army Good Fighters, but Lack Officers—Germany Well Provisioned for Long Struggle, According to His Version.**

General Field Headquarters of the German army in France, January 19, 1915, 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 General 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.

**Chief Strategist of the Kaiser's Forces**

General von Falkenhayn is the man responsible under the Emperor for the strategy in the great 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 capacity for hard work and a chief of the general staff, and has little time for exercise or recreation. He sleeps at headquarters with his hand, as it were, on the throttle of the big machine, and yet his slender figure is as erect, his manner almost as elastic and vigorous, as the day when he flashed into public notice with his memorable defense of the German army in the Zehn debates in the Reichstag.

"This war is not a war of aggression," said General von Falkenhayn, "but a war brought about by a military caste or military party in Germany, but one of self-defense. As a soldier, of course, I cannot, on the political aspects of the causes of the war, but can speak from a military standpoint."

**Throws Arms on Russia.**

"It was forced upon by the Russian mobilization, in the face of which we could do nothing else but arm ourselves. Russia had been advised and warned by us. Majesty and through our mobilization, and yet she ordered a general mobilization, and take the steps necessary to protect our national interests. 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 of war. 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 one. I can say so 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 turned over to the present line of action in which we have been thoroughly successful."

"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 the French and British to force their way north to separate us from the sea, and envelop our right flank and rear, relieve Antwerp and oblige us to retire from Belgium."

"Their plan was the failure, our counterstroke the success, of the operations in Flanders. They have not outflanked us, and we are still here."

"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 begun according to General Joffre's order, on the day of December 17. So far, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results. We have not only held our ground successfully, but have even gained ground. More of such offensive can only be welcome to us."

"As to Kitchener's army, the British were good fighters and I have all 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 observed any scarcity in Germany? We may have to husband certain things, and be sparing with wheat consumption, but our 'war bread' (referring to the bread made from the prescribed mixture of rye and potato meal to wheat flour) is quite as tasty and nutritious as the regular wheat bread."

"The problem of feeding the civil populations of Belgium, Poland and the occupied parts of France, particularly such cities as Lille or Lodz, presents some difficulties, but for ourselves we have enough."

**No Scarcity of Copper**

"As for the embargo on copper," General von Falkenhayn laughed—"we have no copper underground, it is true, but above ground we have more than enough for all military needs. If our regular supplies become exhausted, we need only draw on the enormous quantities of manufactured copper already in Germany. In our cables for transmitting high tension electricity, for instance, we have a couple of years' supply."

"British interference with copper shipments, it seems to me, is a heavy blow for America, but for us it is nothing."

"How long, Your Excellency, do you think the war may last, or can last?"—Lord Kitchener's three years?"

"It can last," said the German Chief of Staff, "picking out that particular part of the question, 'Indefinitely for us. I see nothing that can force us to stop fighting.'"

"Food and materials? We are amply supplied. Our strategic position is good. Human material? Do you know that the recruits of the 1915 class are to be called to the colors? October 1, 1915, is the normal date. I was occupying myself with this question yesterday. Does that look as if there is any lack of soldiers? We have more troops in Berlin today than in peace times. They still need training, however. No men are sent to the front without adequate preparation."

"Enthusiasm? You have been at the front and know that there is no slackening in the zeal of the men for their task. No, we can go on indefinitely."

"And if in this war, in which Kalmucks, Kamachians, Turcomans,

Senegal negroes, Indians and what-not have been brought in to maintain the white man's Europe the so-called balance of power; if in this war to crush a nation whose offense is that, through industry and hard work, it has prospered and is prosperous, we should go down, we shall go down with honor, fighting to the last ditch and the last man."

"And who does Germany wish to carry this war? Your Excellency? Until the other side is completely crushed?"

"Until they are so defeated that the possibility of a repetition of this unprovoked attack upon us is completely eliminated," he declared earnestly. "What about the new clouds on the horizon, Your Excellency—Italy and Roumania?"

"Those are questions you should address to the Imperial Chancellor or the Foreign Secretary."

"But under certain contingencies, they might become questions of interest to the chief of the general staff."

"Out of the question" was the emphatic reply. "I cannot believe that these two States, which have been united to us for twenty years by ties of alliance, should suddenly array themselves in the ranks of our enemies. I consider that utterly impossible."

**NO OFFICIAL WORD THAT N. S. REGIMENT IS GOING TO FRONT**

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The equipment of the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment with the Lee-Enfield, superseding the Ross rifles, as announced from England last night, is believed here to mean that the regiment is to be used for reinforcing the Patriotes at the front.

The Patriotes were equipped with the Lee-Enfield before leaving England. There is no official information on the point here.

**PERUVIAN ARMY IS TO BE REDUCED**

Lima, Peru, Jan. 19.—A secret session of the Senate was held today at which there was approved a proposal to bring about a reduction in the numerical strength of the Peruvian army.

Another measure to receive approval was the project to suspend the amortization of public debts during the continuance of the European war.

## DRAP IN U.S. TRADE FIGURES LAST WEEK

**Slight decrease in both imports and exports—240,761 bales of Cotton exported.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—Foreign trade last week showed slight decreases in both exports and imports. Statistics announced today by the Department of Commerce placed exports at \$29,214,338 and imports at \$25,443,752, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$3,770,586, a decrease of \$1,328,867 from the previous week. The decrease in exports from the previous week amounted to \$2,405,949, and the decrease in imports, \$1,279,042.

Cotton exported during the week was 240,761 bales, making the total for the past six weeks 1,622,983 bales.

**LOST HIS REASON IN BAYONET CHARGE ON THE GERMANS**

Ottawa man writes of experience on the firing line in France.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Constable Alex. Bain, a reservist who left Ottawa police force to join his regiment as a corporal shortly after war broke out, has written Chief Ross, describing a bayonet charge and the result of which he lost his reason. Bain is now in a hospital in Edinburgh.

"We had orders to charge German trenches on the evening of December 18," he writes. "It was not a success as in my company alone 43 returned out of 180. Only two men of my section, along with another corporal and myself, were left. When we were retreating the corporal was wounded. After taking the two men back I returned to assist the corporal. I got him on my shoulders, but I became entangled in barbed wire in front of the German trenches. I struggled to get free but the more I struggled the worse I became. Eventually, I lost my reason. Stretcher bearers brought both of us down at 3 a. m. The corporal was dead. I had lost my memory and was delirious for ten days and did not remember anything more until I woke up in a hospital here on New Year's day."

## NEW VICE-CONSUL NOT WANTED ON ACCOUNT OF PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENTS

**Mayor and City Officials of Nottingham, Eng., inform Mr. Cortright because of tone of newspaper articles he had contributed to Lincoln, Neb., newspaper.**

Nottingham, England, Jan. 19, via London.—On account of letters written by him and published in a newspaper at Lincoln, Neb., John L. Cortright, newly accredited United States vice-consul at Nottingham, did not take up the duties for which he came to this city, but returned to London.

Mr. Cortright departed from Nottingham after he had been informed by the mayor and other city officials that he would not be acceptable as vice-consul because his newspaper letters were regarded as expressive of pro-German sentiments.

Before coming to Nottingham Mr. Cortright served as vice-consul at Coburg, Germany. When there he wrote the letters to which the Nottingham officials took exception.

Mr. Cortright is a son of John Cortright, editor of the Lincoln "Star," and formerly private secretary of Mr. William J. Bryan.

The British Foreign Office has no information concerning objections on the part of Nottingham officials to the assumption of Mr. Cortright of his duties at the United States consulate. The American embassy would make no statement concerning the case, further than to say that if Mr. Cortright was not acceptable to the Nottingham authorities he probably would be sent elsewhere.

Today for Colonel John A. Joyce, known throughout the country by his poems and other writings. He died here yesterday, aged 77 years. Col. Joyce was a native of Ireland, but had lived here for half a century. The best known of his verses, called "Love and Laughter," is known throughout the English-speaking world by its first line, "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone."

## COMMISSION ON CONSERVATION IN SESSION

**33 Illustration Farms will be turned over to Dominion Dept. of Agriculture—Sixth annual meeting.**

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Sir Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission on Conservation, made the announcement at the opening of the sixth annual meeting this morning that the thirty-three illustration farms which the commission has had under its wing for the past few years will be turned over to the Department of Agriculture at the close of the present fiscal year, March 31st next. Among those attending the meeting is Dr. Howard Murray, of Dalhousie University, Halifax.

**AUTHOR OF LINES "LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU"**

Washington, Jan. 19.—Funeral arrangements were being made here

## War Cannot Slaughter MORE VICTIMS THAN PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is described as a preventable disease if taken in time.

Pneumonia is the scourge of the shoddy men and women "a little run down perhaps" but strong in the belief that they can fight off a cold. Colds are not easily fought off in this northern climate.

On the first sign of a cough or cold, our advice to you is "Get Rid of It." The slight cold, the irritating cough, the tightness of the chest, if not attended to, will sooner or later develop into some serious lung or bronchial trouble.

**GET A BOTTLE OF DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP** and you will find after the first two or three doses have been taken the cough or cold will quickly disappear.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 50c and 60c.

Be sure you see that the name of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on both the label and wrapper.

Mrs. Edward Hugo, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "My little girl, three years old, contracted a bad cold which settled on her lungs, and turned into pneumonia, and she was given up by our doctor. I decided to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time she had taken three bottles she was well again. I shall always keep a bottle of 'Dr. Wood's' in the house."

**ALL THE WAY FROM SEATTLE TO JOIN 2ND CONTINGENT.**

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Eighteen hundred miles, light Clark, a Scotchman, has travelled so far to join the army to help uphold the Empire's honor in the present war. Clark arrived in town this morning from Seattle with the first contingent of the 2nd contingent, and getting away with the second contingent.

## MARVELOUS BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH NO DRUGS TO TAKE—A DIRECT BREATHING CURE

**Statistics Prove Ninety-seven per cent. of Canada's Population is Infected with the Germs of Catarrh.**

This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the Bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes Consumption. Unfortunately the people have had faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment "Catarrhazone" has sufficient

power to kill the germs of Bronchitis, Catarrh and Asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest part of the nose, throat and lungs, carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhazone like cough mixture or like medicine of healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing wherever Catarrh exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science.

A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes. A harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system.

For Asthma and Bronchial Irritation nothing can equal Catarrhazone—every physician and druggist says so, and advises you to try this treatment if suffering with an winter ill. The complete outfit costs \$1.00, medium size 60c, at all dealers.

# Consignment Sale Clothes At Semi-ready Store



Today at 8.30 a.m. I start a Ten Day Sale of 300 Suits and Overcoats, beautifully tailored garments, made to order for three Western firms who failed to take them on account of the trade depression.

I am forced to sell these garments at less than wholesale cost by agreement with the makers—who insisted that I should give my patrons the full benefit of a bargain price.

"The label in the pocket" shows the parentage and price of each high-class tailored model.

This is a sale which appeals to the man who would not turn an eyelash at any ready-made clothing sale—no matter how low the price.

**Some Suits for Men of 35-inch Breast.**

C332—Size 35 breast, type B—a brown check, English Worsted, 2-button, soft roll lapel, label \$20; sale price, \$15.50.

C340—Size 35A—a new English model, with sharp peak lapels, in soft Oxford grey, English Cheviot Tweed, label \$20; consignment price, \$15.50.

C260—Size 35B—a Brown Scotch Tweed, of very attractive color shade, tailored in Regent street style, price label, \$25; sale price, \$19.50.

C5—Two-button Scotch Bannockburn, size 35, \$20 label, for \$12.50.

C7—Size 35 only, 3-button Scotch Homespun, heather mixture effect, very choice, label \$20; consignment price, \$13.50.

C332—Size 35, dark brown gun club check, soft roll lapels, label in the pocket, \$20; sale price, \$15.50.

C249—Plain brown English Worsted business suit, English model, peak lapel, \$25 label in pocket, for \$19.50.

C297—Size 35B—English model, patch pockets, North of Scotland tweed, label in pocket \$18; sale price \$12.50.

C276—Size 35, black English Tweed with close-up brown stripe, 3 button business sack, label in pocket, \$16.50 for \$12.50.

C237—Handsome brown Scotch Tweed suit in size 35, label in pocket, \$16.50; consignment sale, \$12.50.

**Some Suits for 36 B. Men.**

C364—Size 36, navy blue English Cheviot, with white silk stripe, new model, label, \$20; consignment sale price \$15.50.

C23—Size 36, brown check English Worsted, self stripe, label in pocket \$22.50; consignment sale price \$15.50.

C26—Size 36, soft grey, Australian wool, grey, very latest model, label \$25; sale price, \$19.50.

C31—Size 36, brown Scotch Tweed, label, \$20; sale price, \$15.50.

C44—Size 36, fine brown self stripe, corkscrew-edged, label \$25, for \$15.50.

C248—Size 36, brown check Scotch Tweed, very neat and attractive, label \$18, for \$12.50.

C46—Size 36, Scotch Bannockburn, label in pocket, \$15, was worth \$22; will sell for \$10.50.

**Some Suits for Men of 37 Breast.**

C300—Size 37, black and white English Worsted, patch pockets, very smart, soft roll lapel, label \$20, for \$15.50.

C294—Size 37, new 2-button model, very broad lapels in English Cheviot, weaves, with white silk stripe, label, \$20, for \$15.50.

**Are You a Man Measuring 38-inch Chest?**

C26—Size 38—Fine Brown Scotch Tweed, English model, soft roll lapel, label \$20 for \$15.50.

C33—Size 38—Soft Botany Wool Cheviot, worsted, brogue shape, label in pocket \$23 for \$15.50.

C87—Size 38—Fancy Grey Scotch Tweed very neat in tone, label \$20 for \$15.50.

C82—Size 38—Brown Scotch Tweed, herringbone weave, label \$22.50 for \$15.50.

C99—Size 38—Dark brown stripe, Scotch Tweed, label \$16 for \$10.50.

C240—Size 38—Dark brown check, pure wool Scotch Tweed, label in pocket \$16.50 for \$12.50.

C105—Size 38—Medium brown, self check, pure Scotch Tweed, label \$18 for \$12.50.

C100—Size 38—Greyish brown, herringbone weave Scotch Tweed, label \$18 for \$10.50.

C106—Size 38—Very soft fine grey check, pure Scotch weave, Tweed, label in pocket \$18 for \$12.50.

**Sample Suits for Men of 39-inch Breast.**

C115—Size 39—Rob Roy Brown Scotch Tweed, label in pocket \$22.50 for \$15.50.

**Some Suits for Bigger Men, 40-inch Chest.**

C148—Size 40—Very fine weave in a brown English worsted, label in the pocket, \$28 for \$19.50.

C151—Size 40—Grey check Scotch weave in close twisted yarn weave, label in pocket \$20 for \$12.50.

**Some Suits for Greater Girth—42-44-46-inch Breast.**

C187—Size 42B—Very neat dark brown diagonal pattern, Scotch Tweed, label \$20 for \$15.50.

C196—Size 42B—Fine grey English worsted, label \$20 for \$15.50.

C183—Size 42B—Brown serge, Macgregor shade, label \$25 for \$15.50.

C195—Size 42P—Brown check Scotch Tweed, label \$15 for \$10.50.

C197—Size 42B—Brown diagonal Scotch Tweed, label \$18 for \$12.50.

C213—Size 44—Brown Scotch Tweed, label in pocket \$20 for \$15.50.

C237—Size 44P—Dark brown and black English worsted, label in pocket \$20, for sale \$15.50.

**Some Suits for Men of Greater Girth—42-44-46-inch Breast.**

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C196—Size 42B—Fine grey English worsted, label \$20 for \$15.50.

C183—Size 42B—Brown serge, Macgregor shade, label \$25 for \$15.50.

C195—Size 42P—Brown check Scotch Tweed, label \$15 for \$10.50.

C197—Size 42B—Brown diagonal Scotch Tweed, label \$18 for \$12.50.

C213—Size 44—Brown Scotch Tweed, label in pocket \$20 for \$15.50.

C237—Size 44P—Dark brown and black English worsted, label in pocket \$20, for sale \$15.50.

C217—Size 46G—Dark grey English worsted label in pocket \$20 for \$15.50.

C214—Size 44P—Grey worsted, soft cheviot finish, label in pocket \$20, for sale \$15.50.

C210—Size 46—Dark brown Scotch Tweed, label \$20 for \$15.50.

**Fine English Serge Suits.**

English serges are going up in price the mills that weave them are making khaki for the army. I would rather not sell serge suits below the label price, as I will pay more for them this year—in fact, at present it is impossible to get a pure British serge from the mills.

But, in order to make this sale an unreserved opportunity I will offer ten per cent. off all my new serge suits.

**Winter Overcoats.**

Every Overcoat will be sold at big reductions during this combined consignment and lonely sale. 50 blue, grey and brown Napo and Chinchillas, finest English Overcoats, double breasted, and in-vertible pleats; sizes 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 inch breast; label in pocket \$25, for \$17.50.

5 only, Balmacan winter Overcoats in navy blue and brown, label in pocket \$20, selling for \$14.50.

2 only, fancy Tweed Overcoats, yoked-in; sizes 38 and 40; regular label \$30, for \$21.50.

2 only, Raglan Overcoats, in neat brown mixture; regular label \$22.50, for \$15.50.

27 black Melton Overcoats, with silk velvet collar; sizes 35 to 44; label \$20, for \$14.50.

12 dark grey Melton Overcoats, silk velvet collars; sizes 35 to 44; label \$22.50, for \$15.50.

6 only, black and dark grey English Meltons, with velvet and plain self collars; regular \$25, for \$18.50.

**Winter Ulsters.**

15 Ulsters in all the prevailing shades; sizes 35 to 42; label \$15; \$18 and \$20, at half label price.

These Overcoats are on a separate rack in the back of the store, plainly marked.

15 Ulsters for \$7.50.

\$18 Ulsters for \$9.00.

\$20 Ulsters for \$10.00.

**More Winter Ulsters.**

All the new Ulsters received this season in fine new Ulsterings, with shawl collars and notch lapels, in Chinchillas and soft woolly fabrics.

\$18 Ulsters for \$13.50.

\$20 Ulsters for \$14.50.

\$22.50 Ulsters for \$15.50.