WAR WILL BEGIN IN MAY—KITCHENER

Cryptic Statement Attributed to Minister of War by British Gossip.

ROUMANIA NOW EQUIPPED

Has Obtained Necessary Supplies and Arranged For Financing War.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 11.—1:27 p.m.—There are increasing indications of the early participation of Roumania in the war, thus bringing into play another party to the combination against the Teutonic powers contemplated by Great Britain, France and Russia.

Difficulties confronted the Allies in the earlier stages of the war in furnishing munitions, equipment and other necessities of war beyond those required for their own actual needs. These difficulties now have been surmounted, and the obstacle which hitherto has blocked full Roumanian mobilization has been removed with the arrival in that country of the requisite supplies for the equipment of and provisioning of the 600,000 men which she is able to put into the field. Arrangements have been completed also for the financing of these operations.

Will Begin in May.

The lack of stirring battles at the present stage is attributed by British commentators largely to the determination of the allied commanders to content themselves with holding their present positions until the projected ring of armies is considered sufficiently strong to strike a blow which they hope will prove decisive.

The British idea that operations up to the present are only preparatory to big events fits in with a bit of gossip now heard here. It is to the effect that Lork Kitchener, when asked concerning the probable duration of the war, said: "I don't know when it will end, but I do know when it will begin, and that is in the month of May."

The opinion is expressed in some quarters, however, that the inauguration of more general advances will take place at an earlier date than is generally known, although persons in close touch with the army believe that the real crisis will not be reached until summer.

Russia Has the Men.

Russia is still sending enormous masses of men to within easy reach of various points on her long fighting line. The levies of 1914, amounting to 1,200,000 men, are just leaving the training camps, which will be occupied immediately by the 1915 levies now called out. Germany's newest levy, just announced, amounts to 600,000 men of the age of 19, and her masses of reserves already under arms enable her to rush heavy reinforcements wherever required without withdrawing troops already engaged at the front, in either the eastern or the western fighting zones. This was shown a few days ago in Alsace, when the Germans assembled a force sufficient to recapture Burnhaupt from which point the French were threatening Muelhausen.

A Strategic Point.

For the moment, the centre of interest in the western field is Perthes, on account of the railroads in that region, which are of equally great importance to both the Germans and the French. Should either side gain possession of the railroad now held by the other, lines of communication would be cut, and it would be necessary to evacuate trenches for a considerable distance. The Germans realized that danger when the French captured Perthes, and brought up large forces in an attempt to regain the lost terrain.

The fighting in Poland recently has been purely of a local character. The Germans are said to be contemplating an attack at a new point. Apparently the Russians are content for the present to maintain their straight line north and south without attempting to push westward.

On to Cracow.

Further south, simultaneously with the Russian progress in Bukowina, an advance on Cracow once more appears to be imminent.

Doubt is expressed in some quarters whether the Germans who are reported to have gone south, supposedly to assist Austria in the campaign against Servia, are actually destined for that service. It is suggested that their objective is Hungary, which is represented as much upset by the Russian advance against Transylvania and the activities of Roumania.

Hope is expressed on all sides here that Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American shipping note will prove acceptable to the United States. There is some disposition to regard the statistics in the reply as an indication that the British Government has been derelict in its duty, in permitting large quantities of commodities required by the belligerents to reach hostile nations.

ELUDED THE POLICE

Cock-Fighters Had Big Main Somewhere Near Springbank.

The county constables and local police are investigating a report that one of the largest cocking mains ever held in these parts was held near Byron Saturday afternoon.

The police learned today that a number of game birds were taken to Byron and Springbank cars Saturday afternoon, and they are now attempting to find the promoters, and on whose premises the fight was held.

An Advertiser reporter learned today that a number of birds brought here from Chatham and other western points, had been "trimmed" by London-owned birds. One man, who said he was at the main, stated that Londoners won quite a sum of money. There were about fifty spectators present.

A stir was created on a Springbank car when a bird got out of a case. After a couple of minutes the owner captured his fighter, and left the car at Dundas and Ridout streets.

DIED FROM INJURY

George Archibald, of Aylmer, Was in His Fortieth Year.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Aylmer, Jan. 11.—George Archibald died Sunday from injuries received at the canning factory recently, in his 40th year. He is survived by his widowed mother, sister and seven brothers: Mrs. Anger, Bayham; David, Albert, Walter and James, of Yarmouth Centre; John C. and Guthrie, of Detroit, and William, of St. Thomas. The funeral will take place on Tuesday to Aylmer Cemetery.

TURKISH BATHS

Supplanted by the more modern and sanitary ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH.
169½ Dundas Street. Phone 3862. xts

How Press Looks On Sir Ed. Grey's Reply

British Papers Unite in Indorsing Stand Taken by Secretary.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 11—1 p.m.—The London afternoon papers, commenting on the reply of Foreign Secretary Grey to the American note concerning unwarranted interference with American shipping, are unanimous in calling attention to Great Britain's debt of gratitude to the United States and her desire to repay it by interfering with American trade as little as is necessary to secure the safety of this country and her allies.

The papers take the ground that the Foreign Secretary's facts and figures, unless they can be explained or rebutted, prove that enormous supplies neccessary to the prosecution of the war have reached the enemy under cover of neutral trade. The Westminster Gazette says:

Under No Responsibility.

"A belligerent is guarding his own interests. No obligation rests upon a neutral to help a belligerent or to prevent the embarkation of contraband. We do not wish to throw the slightest responsibility on the United States, but in dealing with a friendly neutral we can in a variety of ways consult his convenience, and the people of the United States may be assured that we will do whatever possible to militate the state of war to them. Closer co-operation between the two Governments will have good results."

All Praise Reply.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Foreign Secretary Grey's reply was just what every Briton will approve who warmly desires the friendship of the United States, but who also is determined that no legitimate weapon shall be sheathed which can be used to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion."

The Globe expresses the opinion that Sir Edward Grey's "frank and friendly reply goes in some directions even further toward meeting the wishes of the United States than some of us think prudent." Continuing, the Globe suggests that the principal trouble over the question of contraband has arisen through the change in the American practice and the present prohibition of the publication of ships' manifests until thirty days after the vessels have left American ports. In this connection the paper says: "If the consequent detention is inconvenient and injurious to American trade, the American Government has the remedy in its own hands."

New York Papers View the Note From Two Different Angles.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 11.—The Tribune, Herald and World make editorial comment on Great Britain's reply to the United States note respecting the naval policy of Britain towards neutral shipping. The Times, Sun and American, however, make no comment on the subject.

The Tribune remarks:

"It ought to be very easy for the two governments to reach a modus vivendi by which friction may be reduced to a minimum. When Sir Edward Grey takes up the details of the American protest, we are confident that the British and American positions will be found to be not very far apart. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to note that Great Britain volunteers to permit a renewal of rubber exports to the United States—an exhibition of comity in a field not covered by the present contraband negotiations."

Not Apart in Principle.

The Herald remarks: "Sir Edward Grey's note makes it clear that the two governments are not apart in principle. The British Government cordially concurs with the contention of the United States, 'that a belligerent in dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary.'"

Not Quite Pleased.

The World says: "No exceptions can be taken to the tone of the British reply. In all outward respects, the note is friendly and considerate. Yet it does not meet as frankly as might be wished the main points of the American grievance. To keep certain supplies out of Germany it has terrorized innocent neutral commerce. To use its great sea power against an enemy with the utmost effect, it has not scrupled even by caprice to bring disaster upon a friend. When it is remonstrated with, it pleads necessity—which in war knows neither friends nor law—and sharp practices on our part, of which it offers no proof. The British Empire must hear from the United States of America again on this subject, and more in detail. It is paltering with a serious question."

"I'll Give a Couple of Yards of Pennies," Says Boy Pupi

The "Mile of Pennies" idea for the Belgian relief fund, will likely be taken up by the public schools, and a mile of coppers, or $633.60 will thus be collected to aid the Belgian sufferers.

"Sure, I'll give a couple of yards," said one boy pupil readily, when one of the Belgian relief fund committee explained the idea to him.

The Canadian one-cent piece is exactly one inch in diameter, and so there are 12 in a foot, 36 in a yard, and so on. The mile of pennies would buy an entire carload of biscuits or flour, enough to keep alive several hundred starving persons for a while.

SAYS PRES. WILSON WOULD HELP BRITAIN IF NECESSARY

Professor Horning, of Toronto, Tells Women's Canadian Club That Present Neutrality Is Best Attitude For United States To Take.

That President Wilson is justified in his attitude of neutrality in regard to Britain and Germany, was maintained by Professor Horning, of Victoria University, Toronto, in addressing a social gathering of the Women's Canadian Club on Saturday, at the close of his lecture on "Lessons of the War." Professor Horning claimed that Wilson, while keeping strictly neutral, was in touch with every movement in the world-conflict, and would not hesitate to support Britain if he deemed it necessary.

"We must remember," said the speaker, "that the United States at large contains at least 40 per cent of a German population. Wilson and the other state officials have to tread on very careful ground before coming out with a strong stand for the Allies. They are acting wisely, I believe, in maintaining neutrality." Professor Horning thought Wilson the keenest and most intelligent President since Abraham Lincoln.

As to the people of the United States the fact of their contributing so generously towards relief supplies for Belgium showed them to be humane and sympathetic for the destitute.

GERMANS USE BULLETS MUCH WORSE THAN ANY DUM-DUMS

So Shaped As To Turn Over On Contact, and Base Spreads.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 11.—Dr. J. Hartnell Davis, late director of the British field hospital for Belgium, and H. S. Soutair, F.R.C.S., assistant surgeon of the West London Hospital, contribute to the British Medical Journal an article relating to their experiences in the treatment of the wounded, in the course of which they say:

"The destruction of tissue in bullet wounds is so great that each side has repeatedly accused the other of using dum-dum bullets. This is based on an entirely mistaken reading of the evidence. Our opponents do not use such bullets, for the very good reason that they have discovered something far more deadly at a long range. Their pointed bullet is carefully constructed, so that its centre of mass is far back. On striking any tissue, soft or hard, it turns over and passes through backward, the uncovered base mushrooming as it advances. The point of the bullet is, under these circumstances, unaltered.

"In the course of operations we have repeatedly met with specimens demonstrating the correctness of this view,—a minute wound of entrance and great internal destruction. The position of the bullet and its mushroomed base admit of no other explanation."

A DROP IN OATS

Runaway Team Spills Load of Cereal in Early Morning Dash.

A DROP 6.. m f f ffwyetaoin aoinioin

Oats went up on the local market today, but Hector Bishop, driver for the M. J. Sutherland mills, knows that they went down, in the vicinity of the postoffice.

The team he was driving managed to unloosen the tugs on Richmond street a block from the postoffice early in the morning, and started on a dead tear for the postoffice, with the large load of oats, slewing from side to side. The sleigh finally came in contact with a telegraph pole, with the result chronicled above, viz: there was a distinct and sudden drop in oats, the bags spreading all over the pavement. The horses, however, kept on going until they reached the corner of Carling and Richmond streets, when P. C. McCullough stepped forth and nabbed them in his usual professional style. It kept the driver and an assistant quite busy loading up the sleigh, which was not damaged to any extent.

A SOLDIERLY SPIRIT

Major Leonard Reports Canadians Cheerful Under Trying Conditions.

Major Wood Leonard, writing from Salisbury just before Christmas, told of arrangements being made for a special Christmas dinner for his men, with whom he purposed celebrating the holiday. A glowing tribute was paid to the Canadian soldiers. "I think they are wonderful," he says. "In water and mud which makes drill difficult, almost impossible, scarcely knowing what it means to be dry, hardly a word of complaint is heard. They are showing a splendid spirit."

MUD AND MALADIES

London Boy Writes Home of Unpleasant Things in Camp.

A London boy, writing from Salisbury December 23, expressed gratification that the camp had been moved to higher, drier quarters. As a result of exposure and literally wallowing in mud and water, many of the boys were suffering from more or less serious maladies. The diet wasn't calculated to increase the power of resistance, and bread and jam was found far from filling for young men accustomed to substantial fare. A good deal of the pay goes towards purchasing square meals when opportunity offers itself, and any opportunity to obtain a bath is eagerly seized upon.

The writer had received a twenty-pound Christmas box of cake and other goodies from home, which made the eyes of the fellows around bulge. The treat in which comrades were invited to share marked the day as a red letter one.

JEWS IN GREAT WANT

Correspondent Says American Relief Fund Saved Many in Palestine.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 11.—The Jewish Chronicle's Jaffa, Palestine, correspondent, who has just been expelled from the country, wires his paper from Alexandria that the Jewish colonists in Palestine are in deplorable circumstances. "There would have been a high death roll," the correspondent adds, "except for the invaluable work of the American relief fund. The Turkish army in Southern Palestine numbers 100,000 men. It is impossible to feed these troops from the countryside, as the natives have no food except bread and [illegible]

SHOULD JAPAN SEND ARMY TO EUROPE?

French Authorities Divided Over Advisability of Such Move At Present.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Jan. 11.—The European edition of the New York Herald asks: "Should the Japanese troops be brought to Europe to fight in the war against Germany and Austria?" and says:

"This is one of the burning questions of the moment, which was raised weeks ago by Stephen Pichon, political director of the Petit Journale and former minister of foreign affairs. The chief reason urged is that such a measure would shorten the conflict.

"Dr. Georges Clemenceau in the Homme Enchaine is an influential partisan, but his opinion is far from being unanimous. Gabriel Hanotaux, also formerly foreign minister, criticizes the proposal in the Figaro, while General Cherfils, the military expert of the Gaulois, opposes the idea for military and diplomatic reasons, though that newspaper editorially favors the German press agents working industriously to destroy American confidence in Japan's good faith, but the effort was so weird it deserves attention only as an indication of Germany's pernicious activity abroad.

"Mr. Pichon's campaign will probably fail, but it will not be because anyone believes in the yellow peril."

Continued From Page One

UNITED STATES

and of the promises it makes for redress in case of unwarranted injury to American commerce. They point out, however, that the note, in its citation of statistics, has not taken up one of the chief points of the American argument.

Counter Arguments.

The British statistics were brought forward to argue that American commerce with neutral countries had not suffered as seriously as had been represented, but Administration officials here contend that one of the chief purposes of the American protest was to prevent depletion of American commerce by continuation of British practices. The American note, they said, was framed with the very idea of forestalling destruction of American trade.

Another View.

"Figures cited in the British note, in view of officials here, are misleading, because non-contraband goods, which ordinarily go direct to Germany and Austria, have really been shipped to neutral countries because of the scarcity of ships that would dare risk passage through mine fields to German ports. Similarly, the desire of Germany and Austria to use all surplus production has deprived contiguous countries of many raw materials which they now are compelled to import from the United States. Such increases in total exports from the United States, officials here say, would conceal the trade with individual countries.

Figures Criticized.

"Britain's statement that, out of 773 ships which proceeded from the United States to neutral countries in Europe since the outbreak of the war, only 45 had had cargoes placed in the prize courts, while only eight of the ships themselves had gotten into the courts, was regarded by officials and diplomats here as proving that the bulk of American commerce was of a legitimate character and had yielded only 45 doubtful cases. There is no mention made in the British note, on the other hand, of the large number of American ships which were detained, some of them for two weeks, for extended examination.

Another Point.

"In the next communication which the United States will send to England as a rejoinder, the British view that ships must be taken into ports for examination instead of being searched on the high seas, is expected to be vigorously disputed. There is some doubt, not infrequently expressed here among officials, of whether the practice of the British fleet, practically blockading the high seas instead of the German ports themselves, is not contrary to the fundamental principles of a blockade.

"It is not unlikely that before the American reply is finally sent the state department will give out statistics showing when and where American ships have been detained.

Frank Admission.

"It is admitted at the state department that the action of some American exporters and ship masters had placed the British in possession of a strong argument in favor of its present position. But with the recent arrangements for having outgoing cargoes loaded under the inspection of treasury officials and with the system of licenses which the British note states has been arranged to insure rubber, and perhaps wool, exported from America from reaching Germany and Austria, officials are inclined to believe that the way soon will be open for a completely satisfactory understanding between the two governments in regard to the treatment of neutral shipping, and they are encouraged in that belief by the frank and responsive tone of the British note."

NO TIME FOR DINNERS

Capt. John Hunt, M. D., Says 1,000 Patients Keep Doctors Busy.

Owing to pressure of duties at Bulford Manor Hospital, Capt. Jack Hunt, M.D., found it impossible to be present at a special officers' dinner at the Savoy, London. Fourteen hundred tables were to be laid, the dinner to cost each man 10 and 6. Each was to receive a present from a huge Christmas tree.

Dr. Hunt stated at the time of writing about a thousand patients were being cared for in the hospital, many receiving treatment for eye troubles, in which he is the specialist.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

[Reported by J. M. Young, Broker.]

Chicago, Jan. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Wheat—					
May	138	139⅛	133½	134⅝	138⅛
July	124	124⅞	119⅞	121⅛	124⅛
Corn—					
May	75⅝	75⅝	73⅞	74⅝	75⅝
July	76½	76⅝	74¾	75½	76⅝
Oats—					
May	55¾	55¾	53⅞	54¾	55⅝
July	52⅞	53⅜	51¾	52⅛	53⅛

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

[Reported by J. M. Young, Broker.]

Chicago, Jan. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Pork—					
Jan.	$18 62	18 67	18 37	18 37	18 62
May	19 20	19 20	18 80	18 82	19 30
Lard—					
Jan.	10 45	10 55	10 30	10 35	10 62
May	10 42	10 50	10 40	10 50	10 92
Ribs—					
Jan.	9 75	9 80	9 75	9 75	9 97
May	10 22	10 22	10 12	10 15	10 35

WHEAT OPTIONS.

[Reported by Logan & Bryan by special wire to H. C. Becher.]

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—Wheat—Close—May, $1 34⅜; July, $1 35⅛.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Wheat—Close—May, $1 30½; July, $1 30½.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS NEAR MOUNT ARARAT.

Advertiser Illustrations

This map shows the territory where, according to the report of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russians defeated the Turkish forces in two battles at Ardahan and Sary Kamysch, capturing 40,000 men. The territory lies only 100 miles from Mount Ararat, where Noah left the ark.

NATURALIZATION LAWS ARE UNDER CRITICISM

British Press Questions Their Effectiveness Against Spies Seeking Papers.

London, Jan. 1 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Certain new war statutes, defining the status of aliens, and setting forth what constitutes British nationality, became effective today. The press already is duscussing whether they are effective against spies.

Naturalization cannot be requested as a right under either the new or old statutes it is regarded as an act of grace. The working of the new laws, therefore, depends largely on the home-seeker.

The problem in the British mind is to determine whether the alien who seeks to become a British citizen may not be doing so at the instigation of his home government, in order more effectively to play the spy. Just now naturalized Germans are held under suspicion by the Government, and denied the right to live in certain areas, particularly along the eastern coast, which is subject to German raids; near army training camps, or fortified bases.

Under the new law à naturalization certificate may be revoked only when obtained by fraud. Furthermore, the naturalized citizen is not required to furnish sureties of loyal behavior.

Continued From Page One

FIGHT OVER COMMITTEES

control. In amendment, Ald. Neil Cooper moved that it be filed.

It was time to economize, said Ald. Cooper. Economy should be started on the board of control. Three members were what the labor men called capitalists and could afford to stand any reduction in salary. He characterized the board of control management as the worst city government in the past twenty years.

"We don't elect men to pay them. They run for the honor and for the good of the city," was one of his arguments. "If you want to pay them, then their place is at the city hall, and they can work from eight in the morning till five at night, as for all city servants."

Goes to Controllers.

Members of the board of control resented the statements that their government was bad. When it came to a vote, the resolution to send the question to the board of control was passed with the dissenting votes of Ald. Donnelly, Merryfield, Cooper, Haney, Palmer and Wilson.

In presenting the petition of the doctors, asking for generous recognition of Dr. Hutchinson's services to the board of control, Drs. Niven and Robert Ferguson, the two speakers, outlined the good work accomplished by the M. O. H. in the past 28 years.

Saved City $12,000.

Dr. Niven declared that he had saved the city $12,000 alone in the past ten years by his attendance of all smallpox cases without extra charge.

Dr. Ferguson declared that Dr. Hutchinson had been an old and faithful servant of the people. He had been paid a very meagre salary. Owing to this fact and family obligations the M. H. O. was now without adequate means of sustenance.

He declared that the medical men of the city were brought too closely into touch with the hardships and tribulations of the city without seeking to add to the burden of taxation of the workingmen, but any compensation that might be given Dr. Hutchinson was only a very fractional repayment of overdue compensation. He declared that he believed the council would deal with the question in a kindly, honorable, generous manner.

Await Report.

Ald. Palmer moved that as no report had been forthcoming as a result of the recent inquiry here, the whole question be left open until this was received, and that in the meantime the question go to the board of control. The motion carried.

Later when Dr. Hutchinson's resignation came before the council it, too, was sent to the controllers.

According to the city clerk's report, the expenses for the municipal elections this year totalled $1,787. A year ago they were $1,571. The account was ordered passed.

After a short recess the striking committee presented its report, naming the four committees that will act as auxiliaries to the board of control during the ensuing year.

As soon as the list had been announced, Ald. W. A. Wilson objected to being placed on the same committee as Controller Rose.

He suggested that a change be made.

They Don't Speak.

"For four years he and I haven't been on speaking terms, and I don't want him on my committee. He hasn't any love for me, and he will make trouble," said Ald. Wilson. He also insinuated that Ald. Rose had attended the meetings at which the lists were prepared, and that he had offered the chairmanship of the committee—No. 3—to Ald. Lerner. The latter, said Ald. Wilson, had no love fr Controller Rose, either.

"It's not so, that I have no love for Controller Rose," objected Ald. Lerner. "He has no love for me."

Controller Rose absolutely denied having attended any of the meetings, and declared that he was willing to serve with No. 3. If there was to be any fighting he would willingly help.

Suggests a Change.

Ald. Ashplant suggested that Ald. Wilson change places with Ald. Merryfield. Then Ald. Wilson had another suggestion:

"Come with me to my committee," he said to Ald. Cooper.

"No thank you, I'll stay where I am," was the old war horse's reply.

Because he could secure no seconder to his proposed change, Ald. Wilson will be a member of the committee. By a vote of 14 to 2 the council sustained the original draft.

"All right, then, if there is no Christianity here, I'll walk the floor all year and won't have any committee," declared Ald. Wilson.

Ald. Cooper objected to the striking of the committees. The procedure by-law had not been changed to permit it, and therefore the whole question was illegal.

In reply, Ald. C. H. Merryfield admitted that the bylaw had not been changed, but that as the whole council, with the exception of Ald. Cooper, had agreed to ratify and stand by the proposed change, the striking of the committees was perfectly in order.

Under the head of giving notice of motion, Ald. Wilson submitted two. The first was for the reduction of the controllers' salaries to $500 a year, and that of the mayor to $2,000. The second was to change the procedure bylaw so that the committees might be in order.

Mr. Saunders Named.

With one exception the appointments slated for the various city boards went through. That exception was the appointment of ex-Ald. J. H. Saunders to the board of health in place of Thomas Baker, of the Dyment-Baker Lumber Company, slated for the office by the striking committee.

Ald. Cooper led a bitter fight against the appointment of Controller W. W. Gammage to the Western Fair board. He claimed that the honor should go to one of the other members of the council.

The usual bylaws to provide for the levying of taxes for the ensuing year, the acceptance of the 1914 assessment for the current year's taxation, and so on, were passed without opposition.

The amendments to the procedure bylaw was laid over until the next meeting.

LOCAL NEWS

FIRST MEETING OF NEW YEAR.—The board of governors of the Western University will hold their first meeting of the New Year on Wednesday.

FALSE ALARM.—Apparatus from the Central fire hall responded to a false alarm early this morning, when an alarm bell on an outside wall of a building at York and Richmond streets, occupied by the London Shoe Company, started to ring. Simultaneously the alarm was recorded at fire headquarters and the apparatus turned out.

CONSERVATORY RECITAL.—The recital at the Conservatory was given Saturday afternoon by the following pupils: Misses Jessie Gillespie, Kitty Gillespie, Margaret Johnston, Rhea Harris, Margaret Wilson, Edna Barbour, Ruth Davis, Dorothy Davis, Mildred Baker, Minnie Amos and Master Roy Allan.

BACK TO WIFEY.—Tracey E. Orr, arrested Saturday night by Detective Harry Down on a warrant charging him with non-support in Harriston, was today turned over to Chief of Police E. Johnson and taken back to stand trial. Chief Johnson spent all day Saturday here looking for Orr and departed in the evening thinking his man had gone elsewhere. Five minutes after the train left the depot Orr was arrested.

COMPANY OF SLEUTHS PROBING BRASSES STEAL

Seven Railway Detectives in City To Investigate Carload of Loot.

Railway detectives from seven different railways are here today attempting to identify $3,000 worth of brass and many hundreds of feet of copper wire, which they believe has been stolen from Toronto railway property.

Chief of Detective Hodge, of the Grand Trunk System, stated today that hundreds of feet of wire, which had been cut from poles in the yards out of Toronto, were in the car, that is at present being held in the Grand Trunk yards. Many Grand Trunk brasses were also in the car.

The Canadian Pacific Railway authorities state that over $1,000 worth of their brasses are among those in the car. The rest of the brasses are from American roads. Many coils of hydro wire were found by Detectives Robert Egelton and Harry Down and identified by the hydro authorities.

The detectives all agree that the wire and brasses were stolen, as their companies do not sell the goods but send them back to their smelters and have them made over.

Three men whom the detectives suspect as having something to do with the stuff were seen in the city at noon today, but the detectives learned later that they had taken a train east. Efforts are now being made to land the trio.

For years brasses have been disappearing from the railways, but all efforts to ascertain where they went failed until Friday night, when a carload of scrap ran off the track on the interswitching. Finding a number of new brasses in the car, an employee reported it to the railway authorities, whose detectives are now trying to discover how a Toronto junk company came into possession of the goods.

Crossing Ocean to Bid Son Good-Bye

Mother and Sisters of Captain Simmons Will See Departure for Front.

So that she may see her son once more before he leaves with his regiment for active service in the trenches in France, Mrs. N. Simmons, 88 Tecumseh avenue, and two daughters are crossing the Atlantic in the liner Zeeland for England.

Recently Mrs. Simmons received word that her son had been promoted to a captaincy in the South Down Battalion, and that he was soon to be ordered to the front. He was formerly a second lieutenant.

At once she made preparations to sail for England. She left the city last week, taking her two daughters with her. Norman, a son, is connected with the office staff of the Labatt Brewing Company.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Hewlett, of Hamilton, is a visitor in town, the guest of Mrs. E. Yeates.

Miss Frances Riley, of Petrolea, who has been spending the holidays with relatives in this city, left for home today.

Mr. and Mrs. MacVicar, Regina, are visitors in town with Mrs. MacVicar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McEwan, King street.

Miss Nasmyth, of the editorial staff of the Vancouver Province, formerly of Woodstock, is a week-end guest in town in the home of Mrs. Nathaniel Mills, Elmwood avenue.

FRENCHMAN "GETS" A GERMAN AIRSHIP

Goes Aloft To Meet It and Brings It Down Quickly.

Paris, Jan. 11.—3:00 p.m.—A German aeroplane flying over Amiens, has been brought to the ground by a French machine.

The French airman went aloft the moment the German was seen approaching. He opened fire on his antagonist, with the result that the German machine fell within the French lines. One of the German pilots was killed.

YALE STREET RESIDENCE ENTERED BY BURGLARS

Detectives Looking For Men Who Stole From J. B. Leech.

J. B. Leach, 35 Yale street, complained to the police today that his residence had been burglarized last night.

When called up by a reporter Mr. Leach admitted that his house had been entered, but refused to say anything about it. The detectives are on the case.

EASY MONEY FOR THE GRAND JURORS

All They Had to Do Was to See Sheriff and Drew Pay.

One of the shortest charges ever made to a grand jury was that of Mr. Justice Britton, who opened the winter assizes of the supreme court at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The judge stated that there were no criminal cases to come before the jury. He said that there was no need of the jury inspecting the jail, courthouse and other public institutions, as this had recently been done in December at the high court sittings. "There is no use in inspecting them over again," said Mr. Justice Britton, "unless you like. All you have to do is to go to the sheriff and draw your pay."

The case of Arthur E. Sheridan against the city and the water commissioners is being tried this afternoon. Sheridan asks $5,000 damages from the city, alleging that on July 29, 1912, while in the employ of the water commission as a lineman he was ordered to make some repairs on Dundas street east. He climbed half-way up the pole, where he alleges he came into contact with a guy wire running from one post to another, that was charged with electricity. Sheridan alleges that he was severely burned and otherwise injured. E. T. Essery, K.C., for plaintiff, and Morrison & Ballard, Hamilton, for the city and water commissioners.

The non-jury action of Dr. H. J. Stephens against the London Loan Company has been postponed to the spring assizes.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

Burial at St. Marys.

The remains of Mrs. Rebecca Quince, who died in this city, Saturday morning, were forwarded to St. Marys on the 5:05 Grand Trunk train, Saturday afternoon, by George E. Logan. Interment will be made in St. Marys today.

Mrs. Cora Molland Dies.

Mrs. Cora Gertrud Molland, wife of Charles W. Molland, died in St. Joseph's Hospital on Saturday. She is survived by her husband, and one young son. The funeral will be held from the residence of her father, Jeremiah Robson, lot 32, concession eight, London Township, on Tuesday afternoon. Services will be conducted at St. George's Church, London Township, at 2:30 o'clock.

COBDEN IS MISSING

Letter Sent to Former Londoner at Front Is Returned.

[Canadian Press.]

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 11.—A letter sent by Mayor Spence to Corporal J. L. Cobden, local constable, who joined the Coldstream Guards as a reservist, has been returned home with the statement that he cannot be located.

The last heard of him here was that he was in the hospital, place unnamed, suffering from bullet wounds and a sprained back, owing to a "black aMria" bursting in a trench and throwing the walls down on him.

Corp. Cobden was formerly a member of the London police force.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—VIOLIN, WITH CASE, excellent condition, or exchange for victrola. Apply Box 232, Advertiser. 3tc

SALE OF Soft Hats TODAY FOR $1.10 and $1.45
Regular $2 and $2.50 Lines.
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IN A WEEK'S TIME

Dr. McCullough's Report Will Be Prepared Soon as Possible.

Dr. J. W. I. McCullough, provincial health officer, over long-distance telephone, told The Advertiser today that his report on the investigation into the office of the medical officer of health would not be ready for some days. His stenographer had not yet prepared the typewritten manuscript, and the matter would require several days' consideration. Possibly a decision would be forwarded to the city council within a week.

"There seems to be an impression in London that Dr. Hutchinson's witnesses were not given a chance to testify," said Dr. McCullough. "I wish you would correct this impression. I was willing to hold another session, but Dr. Hutchinson's counsel did not think it necessary."

HONOR GENERAL LEMAN

Bust Crowned With Laurel in Paris by French and Belgians.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Jan. 11.—A bust of General Leman, defender of Liege, who is now a prisoner of the Germans, was crowned with a laurel wreath in the presence of representatives of the French and Belgian governments and 5,000 spectators in the Trocadero yesterday. During the ceremony Jean Richepin, the dramatist, declaimed the "Marseillaise."

DE BEERS MAY CLOSE

Kimberley, Union of South Africa, Dec. 2 (Correspondence of Associated Press).—"The past year has been a bad one for the diamond trade, and the De Beers Company will probably pass its dividends at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 next."

Such was the statement of Chairman Francis Outes at the annual meeting of the De Beers shareholders. Diamonds are a luxury, said the chairman, and not only has the demand been less, but the prices lower as the result of the war. The company may have to close down entirely soon, owing to the fact that there is already a large stock of diamonds on hand."

WAS COVERED WITH BOILS

Could Not Get Rid of Them Until She Used

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

When the blood becomes impure the first symptoms which manifest themselves are a breaking out of the various forms of skin trouble, such as boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, etc., and the only treatment you can use is some sort of a good blood-cleansing remedy which will put the blood into a perfect condition, and thus eliminate all the different poisons from the system which cause these different eruptions to occur.

The best blood-cleansing remedy on the market today is Burdock Blood Bitters. All we ask you is to try it and be convinced. Thousands have used it during the past forty years, and have nothing but praise for its curative powers.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Plantagenet, Ont., writes: "I am one woman who cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was covered with boils, and could not get rid of them. I was advised by a friend to try B. B. B., which I did, and I can truthfully say that it completely cured me. I have never had a sign of a boil since."

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Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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