

WAR TO "BEGIN" IN MAY SAYS LORD KITCHENER

British War Lord Reported to Have Said That Allies Will be Ready For Hard Fighting in the Spring—Russia Bringing Up Enormous Bodies of Fresh Troops.

London, Jan. 11.—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 immediate needs. These difficulties now have been surmounted, and the obstacle which hitherto has blocked the way with the arrival in that country of the requisite supplies for the equipment and provisioning of the 600,000 men which it is able to put into the field. Arrangements have been completed also for the financing of these operations.

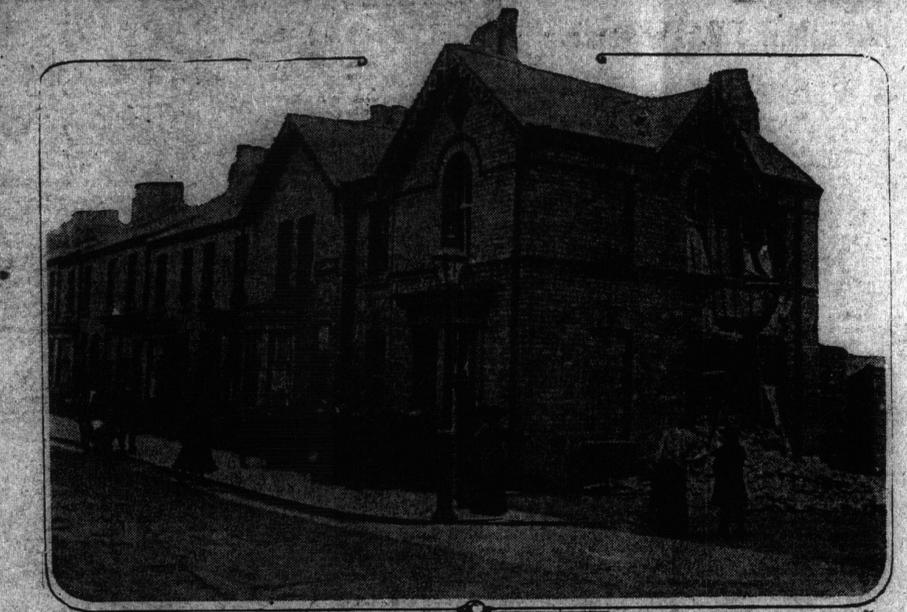
The lack of stirring battles at the present stage is attributed by British commentators largely to the determination of the allied commanders to content themselves with holding their present positions until the projected ring of armies is considered sufficiently strong to strike a blow which will prove decisive. The British idea that operations up to the present are only preparatory to big events fits in with a bit of what is heard here. It is to the effect that Lord 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 movements will be on an earlier date than is generally expected, although persons in close touch with the army believe that the real crisis will not be reached until summer.

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, that announced, amounts to 400,000 men of the age of nineteen, 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 Birmahausen, from which point the French were threatening Muelhausen.

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. Further south, simultaneously, with the Russian progress in Bukovina an advance on Carrow 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 in the campaign against Serbia, 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.

Work of "German Baby-Killers of Scarborough"



A ROW OF TENEMENTS ON COMMERCIAL STREET, SCARBOROUGH. A MAN HIS WIFE AND TWO LITTLE GIRLS WERE KILLED IN THE HOUSE ON THE CORNER, DURING THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

ARMY CASUALTY LISTS SHOW MANY BRAVE JEWS KILLED

London, Jan. 11.—More than 10,000 Jews are now serving in the British army and navy, and the army casualty lists show that six officers and over forty enlisted men have been killed, and 150 reported wounded or missing, in addition.

These figures are compiled by the Rev. Michael Adler, the senior Jewish chaplain to the forces. The Rev. Adler has a son in the Royal Fusiliers, and he himself expects to leave for the front soon.

"Before the war," said the Rabbi, "there were only 500 Jews in the service. Since the war all sections, rich and poor, have responded. Two of our men have received distinguished conduct medals. There are a large number of Jewish officers and men in the Australian forces in Egypt, while others took part in the operations in Samoa and New Guinea. Among the Canadian troops are about 300 Jews, mostly sons of naturalized Russian and Roumanian Jews. Jewish soldiers are to be found also in all the training centres in England."

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS

Three characteristic letters from men on Salisbury Plain have been received in St. John this week. They show that the Canadian troops there had as their condition of service as those of the New Brunswick regiment. The artilleryman's letter shows that the spirit that animated the officers on Partridge Island in doing the duty of the men while they all enjoyed Christmas dinner is that of the British army all through.

SPECIAL WAR-TAX ON INCOMES IS PROPOSED

Notice of motion to impose a special war-tax on incomes varying from one per cent on incomes of \$1,000 to four per cent on incomes of \$4,000 and over was given by Mayor Frink at Tuesday's council meeting. The motion follows:

GRISTS IN THE NOSE, FREQUENT SNEEZING, YOU HAVE CATARRH-A DISGUSTING DISEASE

Relief in Five Minutes—Certain Cure Follows if "Catarrhoxone" is Used.

CHICAGO MAN UPHOLDS STAND OF GREAT BRITAIN

In a letter to a Chicago paper on President Wilson's protest to Britain, Simon Thompson, a noted statistical expert, writes as follows:

If President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had consulted the department of commerce they could not have changed British interest on the right of search as "directly responsible for the depression in many American industries." The monthly summary for October, 1914, shows that our total exports for Europe for that month was valued at \$180,854,597, against \$181,657,940 for October, 1913. Moreover, this was in the face of the following decreases in exports to countries immediately engaged in the war:

United States exports to	Month of October 1913	1914
Austria
Hungary
Belgium
France
Germany

Total for these countries..... \$88,406,442 \$17,501,627

Turning to another page of the same summary, it appears that more than the entire decrease in exports was due to the drop in exports of cotton from \$107,891,217 in October, 1913, to \$45,418 for last October—loss of \$62,473,800 on cotton alone, where there was a loss of only \$50,903,948 on all exports to Europe. As cotton is not contraband and is free to go to Germany except as a mask for contraband goods, it is hard to see how the "depression in many American industries" can be traced to any interference on the part of the allies with its free transportation.

BOURASSA'S LIEUTENANT ECHOES MASTER'S DISLOYALTY

Montreal, Jan. 12.—Armand Lavergne, ex-M.P., Bourassa's friend and Nationalist lieutenant, made a sensational speech in the Quebec legislature last night, denouncing Canada's aid to the empire in this war.

"I know I shall be attacked by the papers and called a traitor," he said, "but I am obliged to say what I think, and that is that we are in a dangerous state of politics at present. We are marching on fast, but we do not know where we are going to fall."

Edward Blake and Sir John Macdonald, he added, had always refused to participate in imperial wars. To enter a foreign war in which Canada had no say was dangerous. The position of Canada as a colony was well defined. It was for England to defend Canada, not Canada to defend England. Canada took over its own defences when the British troops left Canada. That was the only constitutional obligation, and everything else was sentiment.

SAYS UNITED STATES RED CROSS SOCIETY IS PRO-GERMAN AGENCY

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Dr. L. E. Brown-Landoue, of Paris, France, who is in Toronto preliminary to making an appeal for the hospitals of Northern France, in an interview tonight, made the startling charge that the Red Cross Society in the United States is neither more nor less than a pro-German agency. He said that although given the nominal connection with the United States, through the name of President Wilson as honorary president of the organization, the Red Cross Society for its president, Jacob Schiff, a German Jewish banker, and on account of certain revelations in connection with the sailing of the Red Cross ship from America, last fall, it has been identified as strongly sympathetic with the German people.

"In the first place," said Dr. Brown-Landoue, "the officials of the Red Cross Society in the United States wasted \$67,000 in chartering a special ship to carry hospital supplies, which British, Holland and French lines of boats offered to carry, charges free."

"Then," he continued, "after the ship had left port, a protest from Great Britain and France over the predominantly German personnel of the crew resulted in her return to New York. The crew was re-organized, and those who left the ship took with them as their personal effects all the chloroform, iodoform and iodine that was contained in the cargo. And these articles were not replaced, and no trace of them has ever been found. When the ship resumed its journey, it carried officials and crew about evenly divided between Germans and Americans. It took twenty-seven days for some of the cargo to be delivered in Northern France and Belgium, to which countries the supply of hospital materials was destined."

SULTAN ORDERS RELEASE OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL

London, Jan. 12, 6:35 p.m.—Special despatches from Rome today say that Turkey has agreed to the demands of Italy in connection with the Hodeida incident. According to these advices, Turkey has ordered the release of the Italian vice-consul, Richardson, who was arrested in the Italian consulate at Hodeida, and has promised to punish the soldiers who broke into the consulate, as well as to salute the Italian flag when it is again hoisted over the building.

Inspects Troops and Is Pleased With Results

Brigadier-General Rutherford, of Halifax, yesterday inspected all the troops in St. John and it is satisfactory to know that he spoke highly to the officers. He was afterwards of the bearing and the soldierly qualities of the men. He was favorably impressed with the progress that has been made in the drill of the various units, especially perhaps the 26th Battalion which he saw go through various detailed movements in the country. At Partridge Island he was satisfied that all possible is being done to make the men of the battery comfortable and here too he was satisfied with the progress made.

Unquestionably the most interesting features of the day's inspection from the outsider's point of view was that of the New Brunswick battalion, to which was attached the Army Service Corps Company under Major McKean in the morning. The battalion marched out to a field near the provincial hospital and at 10 o'clock they had formed up for inspection by the brigadier-general. He saw the companies on parade and then went into a detailed inspection of the lines, kit and supplies. Not a button was overlooked and an hour was spent in this work alone, so thorough was it.

BRITISH WAR ORDERS PLACED IN CANADA ABOUT \$30,000,000

Canadian Press. London, Jan. 12.—William L. O'Grady, secretary to the high commissioner in London, says in a statement to press regarding the British purchases of war equipment in Canada:

Investigation of the circumstances attending the invasion of the Italian consul is still in progress, and the incident will remain open until this inquiry has been completed. In view of the concessions Turkey is reported to have made, however, satisfactory adjustment is expected.

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Pratts
Poultry Remedies
Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c. to \$2.75
Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. 50c. \$1.00 gal.
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Roop Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Roop Tablets, 25c. 50c.
Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.
Pratts Croup Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Croup Tablets, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Leg Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Neck Remedy, 25c. 50c.

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