Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 p. cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

BRITISH AND GERMANS ENGAGE IN NAVAL FIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

In an engagement between British light naval forces and German torpedo boat destroyers in the North Sea last night, a German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and other torpedo craft scattered, it was officially announced to-night. The sinking of a British torpedo boat destroyer in another engagement with German torpedo boat destroyers in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank last night, with the loss of three officers and forty-four of the crew, was also announced. The text of the official communication says: Last night while our light forces were patrolling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast, they met a division of enemy torpedo boat destroyers. A short engagement took place, during which one of the enemy torpedo boat destroyers was sunk and the rest scattered, having suffered considerable punishment. Darkness prevented the full results of the action from being observed. During the night there was also a short and sharp engagement between enemy torpedo boat destroyers and our own destroyers, in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank. During this engagement one of our torpedo boat destroyers was struck by a torpedo, the explosion killing three officers and forty-four of the crew. She subsequently was sunk by our ships. Relatives of the victims have been informed. Our ships suffered no other casualties.

According to a Hague report to the Exchange Telegraph Co., two German ships were sunk and three others badly damaged in the North Sea fight.

Reports from Ymuiden, Holland, received by Reuter's Telegram Co., via Amsterdam, say the German torpedo boats last night attempted to leave Zeebrugge to avoid ice, which was very thick. They were attacked by a large British squadron. The action opened at short range. Early in the fight the bridge of the German destroyer V-69 was swept away by a direct hit, the commander and two other officers being killed. The V-69 fired one torpedo and was then hit by another British shell, which knocked the funnel flat on the deck. Still another shell put a hole in the forepart of the vessel. Her guns appeared not to have been damaged. The crew of the V-69 numbered about 60. It would appear from the statements of the men that seven other German vessels were sunk. The V-69 belonged to the home fleet.

Yuiden, Holland.—The encounter occurred on Tuesday morning in the North Sea between 14 German torpedo boat destroyers and a British flotilla. Sixteen severely wounded Germans have been landed here by a Dutch trawler which took them off the badly damaged German torpedo boat V-69. The torpedo boat was afterwards towed here with twenty dead aboard. The commander had both his legs shot off and died before reaching port.

ANOTHER NORWEGIAN GONE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The sinking of the Norwegian steamer Rinunga, by a German submarine, is reported by Lloyds; the crew landed.

INFANTRY FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

There was infantry firing as far as the Danube, says to-day's official from the Macedonian front. The day was calm along the Danube.

DEGREE CONFERRED.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.

The Duke of Devonshire to-day received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Toronto, and addressed the students.

NO WORD FROM GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

It was stated officially to-day that President Wilson had received no word from Germany that she and her allies were willing to lay their terms of peace even confidentially before him. The statement was made in response to a recently published intimation that the German terms already had secretly been placed in the President's hands.

THE CHIEF NEWS EVENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

President Wilson's speech in the Senate yesterday on the participation by the United States in the league of peace, maintained its position as the chief news event. The evening newspapers devote their front pages to the text and comment from the morning papers of London and Paris under headings such as "President Wilson's Millenium" and "The Washington Sensation." The Westminster Gazette asks whether if President Wilson had suffered what the Entente Allies have, would he patiently have listened to a third party telling him he must be content to end the war without winning it and to forego penalties against an enemy who had sprung the war, torn up treaties, and committed unheard of crimes against humanity, and says, "we see no reply to these retorts."

THE BULGAR PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

In an interview with the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, the President of the Bulgarian Parliament, says an Exchange Telegraph Co. despatch from Copenhagen, declared the Bulgarians' peace demands were, the whole of Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia and all of the Incrava River, Serbia and Monastir.

UNIONIST VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

C. W. Belairs, Unionist, made the following statement to-day in regard to President Wilson's speech: "To me the most important passage of the whole speech is the dozen words, 'We shall have no voice in determining what the terms shall be.' That sentence definitely established two facts which never before have been made clear from a high authority: first, that the United States does not intend to participate in the peace conference; second, that Wilson is firmly resolved to keep the United States out of the war."

BRITISH VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Baron Sydenham, former chairman of the British Air Board, said with regard to the President's utterances: "The strength of President Wilson's address lies in the high ideal by which it was inspired. He sees as in a vision a new world in which there shall be no preparation for war, but a solid union of all peoples acting in a common interest. That is an ideal which all right-thinking peoples of all countries can share. How it can be achieved must remain to be determined when peace returns, and in Wilson's opinion only a peace that suggests no element of victory can pave the way for the application of the glorified Monroe Doctrine in which the United States will play their part. Wilson claims to speak for the mass of mankind in the old world which sees death and ruin everywhere, but he absolutely ignores the passionate resentment that the allied peoples of all classes feel towards the power which crowned its long career of calculated aggression by forcing Europe into an abyss, by waging war with unparalleled brutality on sea and land. Unless Germany is defeated not one of Wilson's demands can be fulfilled, his roseate vision will fade into oblivion. Reparation and restitution for France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro is possible, only if Germany acknowledges defeat. Can President Wilson really believe the Union could have been maintained if victory had been denied the Federal armies?"

Prof. Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University, said: "President Wilson's address is most important and welcome. In the course of settlement he requires and expresses an ideal to which we should approximate rather than with which we must comply. There will be need for much definition, perhaps some compromise before all his requirements can be translated into fact. But in the essentials it is our ideal he has stated. These are the exact ends for which Great Britain in 1914 took upon herself the gigantic burden of this war, for which we are prepared still to use to the utmost of our strength. Our general aims then laid down by Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey, have been more closely defined by Balfour's note of last week. These statements and the statement of President Wilson are essentially in accord. The apparent divergencies can easily be reconciliated or disappear on closer examination. We consider victory necessary, but neither the people nor the government of Britain ever demanded or desired to impose peace by victory in the sense which the President deprecates. Our aim is a victory for international rights or the defeat of militarism."

Percy Alden, M.P., President of the Mayflower Club, said: "We cannot help admiring the tone and temper of the President's speech, even though we may not agree with the position he takes up. We have to remember in criticising, first that he cannot be expected to note the boast that the German armies everywhere were victorious. I cannot conceive that the President, if I were born in Belgium, would consent to anything less than such victory as would discredit the Prussian military regime. Without this the future seems hopeless. My own view of this important speech is that it results from conviction on his part that the war may probably and will end in the stale mate, and that he desires, with all his heart, that he may entertain the same feeling toward Germany as a suffering belligerent like Britain. Second, he is animated by a sincere desire to save humanity from the horrors of a fight to a finish. Accepting his own interpretation of peace without victory, does he really think the Central Powers, which have not yet stated the terms they would be willing to accept would have proposed negotiations had they not believed themselves conquerors?"

WILSON'S ADDRESS CAUSES SURPRISE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

President Wilson's address to the United States Senate furnished the British Government and public with a surprise as electrifying as his mediatory note to the belligerents. With the exception of the Manchester Guardian and London Daily News, which are the only papers in Britain that can be classified as pacificatory in policy, the press gives the President's speech an unfriendly reception and engages in much speculation over the meanings which it is considered may be concealed behind certain passages. Public men interviewed began with courteous tributes to the President's good intentions and by supporting Britain's measures. While the Government cannot make any direct reply to the communication from the President to the United States Senate, there is certain to be discussions in Parliament. The usages of the House of Lords give even greater latitude for addresses on any topic, while the question paper in the Commons furnishes an equally good opportunity for the advancement of personal views. It is already foreshadowed by members of the Commons that a discussion will be insisted upon when Parliament reassembles. Speeches from members of the present and late Cabinet are expected. Possible action by the American Congress in committing the nation to membership in an international peace league is awaited with greatest interest. Both David Lloyd George in his historic maiden speech as Prime Minister, and Viscount Grey, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated strongly that the membership of such a league without obligations to force its decrees by arms, would be useless. The effect of President Wilson's policy on the States' Monroe Doctrine is discussed with equal interest. Several British publicists, notably I. J. Maxse, editor of the National Review, suggested recently that Britain is entitled to a weighty voice in any international movement in the American hemisphere because of the growing importance of Canada as one of the foremost nations of that hemisphere. The voice of the silent masses upon the war was heard at the Labour Party Conference in Manchester to-day, when it endorsed the action of the Labour members of Parliament who entered the war cabinet, by a vote of more than 6 to 1. Most of the small substratum of sentiment favoring a conciliatory policy toward the Central Empires is to be found in the Labor Unionists and a small group of intellectuals. The Central News says that undoubtedly the manifesto has developed a situation of extreme delicacy, and it adds whether or not it was expected by the Allied diplomats in London, it came as a bomb to those outside official circles, and no amount of President Wilson's plain English will convince the rank and file of the members of Parliament or the men in the street that it has no direct bearing on the immediate facts of the war. It is not doing the President an injustice to say that whatever may have been the lofty motives of his speech, the average British member of Parliament and his constituents regard it as an ill-timed interference in matters which can only concern the United States, when the time comes for the settlement of the basis of international peace. The extreme opinion, which in fairness must be stated, is that the President is selling the Allied cause to Germany. A calmer view urges a dignified protest to the President to keep out of the ring till the great round is over.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

An official from British headquarters in France, issued to-night, reads: We carried out a successful raid during this morning northeast of Neuville St. Vaast and captured some prisoners. In the neighborhood of Fauquissart, bombing activity continued again last night. In addition to that reported in yesterday's communique, two other raids were attempted by the enemy last night, between Armentieres and Ploegsteert. In one case the enemy was repulsed before reaching our lines; in the other he succeeded in reaching our trenches, but was immediately driven out. A hostile party came under our machine gun fire, both advancing and returning, and left a large number of dead in front of our positions.

(Continued on 7th page.)

Eczema Now Curable

A wonderful new discovery for the cure of skin diseases called the **D.D.D. Prescription for Eczema** has finally convinced physicians throughout Newfoundland and Canada that eczema is curable. **D. D. D.** is a scientific preparation, compounded by a famous skin specialist. It is a simple antiseptic wash, a reliable home remedy that should always be kept on hand.

Apply this D. D. D. Prescription to the skin and instantly the awful itch is gone. The very moment the liquid touches the skin, the agonizing, tantalizing itch disappears. This soothing wash pentrates the pores, kills and washes away disease germs and restores the skin to a thoroughly healthy condition.

Don't delay your cure; get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold Everywhere. Recommended by T. McMurdo & Co., A. W. Kennedy, M. Connors, Peter O'Mara.

THE WIFE HE LEFT BEHIND HIM

Pursues her daily round of Domestic Duties

The homes of our Gallant Soldiers & Sailors are not neglected in times of war. The Motto of Sweethearts and Wives is

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