

P. WANTED.

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vessels. Also teach
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ing Co., London and Ger-
man, Ontario.

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in the Kitchen.
dison was praising the
dye-stuff plants that
since the war, relates
horrible-Telegraph.

was so silly and igno-
rant that it reminded
who said to her mis-
sioner.

new butler you've got
fine scholar, ma'am.
The mistress.

am said the cook-
sitting-room is a
place of an evening.

He talks science—
ing long. It is cer-
of science does he talk.

last evening, for I
saw how we was
Mr. Darwin.

ent Co. Limited.
my daughter, 22 years
from a school and
how so badly it re-
very painful for
her. Mother of M-
ENT could not be cured
and been troubled for

Cherita To-day.
on doubly desolate is
Heck Cherita in the
three limestone cliffs
the ravine for the
wicked king and the
om he ruled suffered
the rain ceased.
the king raged in his
the prison, solitary
the lightning broke
of the watchful care
word he had seen.
the brook failed for
and fled to the
and Zoroaster. The
stone and you wonder
the rock in the fore-
ground of the gorge
the water fell, and in
the current walls near
the convent, in which
commemorate the long
of the island. The fos-
sils, they are said
to be known "Christian

ment Relieves
neuralgia.
ing the News.
and his father were
in the same stone
a bark carved in and
to break the news to
the foreman eventually
lung strike and said to

have to go home and
it very place to do
you to, boy, break it
let you know it's easy
and his head and slowly
came as he came up
as his mother busy in
be said to her when
she surprised.

and when father's
and when in his letter
plunder.
at it, either, for it
now under twenty tons
large.

Blame for the
st of Food?
the farmer, it
the middleman, it
the weather—but
and—you have
Wheat at the
price, the same
y, the one per-
plete food, sup-
e real nutriment
or eggs, or veg-
esting much less
easily digested.
high-price foods.
ided Wheat for
with milk or
at it for dinner
d fruits and green
A deliciously
meal for only, a
Made in Canada.

KAISER SILENT
ON U-BOAT WARThough Appealed to by
Many for Ruthless Course.Mass of People See Peace is
Impossible.

Berlin cable: Emperor William, in reply to a loyal address from the House League, occasioned by the Entente's announcement of its war aims, passed over in silence the league's reference to the necessity of the "emergency employment of all weapons with firm determination."

The address was one of hundreds which are now pouring in upon the Emperor from sovereigns of federal states, Parliamentary bodies, municipalities and trade and agricultural organizations of all kinds in Germany, thanking him for the manifesto with which he responded to the Entente's announcement of its condition for ending the war, and pledging their loyal and enthusiastic support in the further conduct of the war. Several of these addresses have touched upon the idea of unrestricted use of the submarine, but the Emperor's replies have uniformly avoided it.

Time enough having elapsed since the publication of the Entente's reply to President Wilson to permit German opinion to crystallize, the effects of the announcement of terms which the Entente Allies regard as a necessary result of the war are clearly evident. In the first place, the pronouncement of the Allies, together with earlier interchanges of opinion on the peace proposals, may be regarded as having virtually eliminated the peace party in Germany except for a small minority of desiccated Socialists, some of whose newspaper organs still see the possibility of continuing the discussions after the Entente's reply.

The large and influential section, including a majority of the Socialists and powerful influences among non-Socialists, which up to last month was bringing the heaviest pressure to bear on the Government to take steps for the opening of negotiations for peace, based on an understanding, is now convinced such negotiations are impossible. Virtually the entire nation is lined up behind the Government for energetic prosecution of the war. Regarding the possibility that Germany would make a statement of terms, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, indicates this is now out of the question. For some reasons, however, there is an impression which will not down that the Government may perhaps consider and make some announcement of its peace programme, particularly in regard to Belgium and the remainder of the western front, as it has done already in regard to Poland.

The possible inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare, in contrast with the attitude of the Entente, with a view to bringing England to terms, is much discussed. The interests and the organizations which during the last two internal crises on the submarine question were so much in evidence are again active.

THE RAIDER IN
THE ATLANTICOperating 1,000 Miles South
of Virginia Capes.More Details of How She is
Fitted.

Norfolk, Va., despatch: A German commerce raider, presumably the one reported to have sunk a score of vessels in the South Atlantic, is operating a thousand miles south of the Virginia Capes, according to warning flashed broadcast by allied warships at noon to-day. Masters of all British ships are warned not to proceed in the direction of this locality.

An unknown submarine, supposedly German, was also reported 500 miles at sea, off the Capes.

British Consular officers here have received official notification to extend the warnings to all allied vessels in American ports.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.

Philadelphia report: The British Consul-General here said to-day that at least sixty-three Americans were aboard the British steamers Georgia and King George, which sailed from here, and which are reported sunk by a German raider. Sixty of the Americans were aboard the Georgia, having shipped as horsemen, foremen or assisting foremen. Most of them came from New York. Among those aboard were: Dr. J. E. Davis, a surgeon, of New York, and Dr. O. E. McKim, of Watertown, N.Y., veterinarian.

Records at the British Consul-General's office show that there were three Philadelphians on the King George. They shipped as firemen.

VINETA A PROTECTED CRUISER.
New York despatch: The Vineta, mentioned in Buenos Aires despatches as being the German raider which has preyed so successfully on allied commerce in North and South Atlantic waters, is a German protected cruiser, listed last as in the trading service.

The Vineta is of the 1896 class, and was completed in 1897. She displaces 5,885 tons, and normally carries a crew of 465 men. Her length is 234 feet and her draught 32 feet.

Before the war the Vineta was armed with two 8.2-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, twelve 15-pounders, ten 3-pounders and four machine guns.

with three 14.7-inch torpedoes, rather submerged. Her armor was 4 to 5 inch Krupp steel. She had a speed of 19 knots.

At the office of the British Consul in the South Ferry building, Capt. John Blackwood, assistant Naval Attaché, said to-day that the latest German commerce destroyer is the German protected cruiser Vineta. Captain Blackwood inclines to the belief that the raider is a converted merchantman, fitted out in the German port. He said:

"We believe there is but one raider at large, and that she is a converted merchantman. She is thought to have been fitted out in a German port with guns and deck torpedo tubes, and to have made her way past the British patrol. There are only four or five hours of daylight now in the North Sea, and it is very hard sometimes to detect vessels steaming under cover of darkness. Possibly she hugged the coast of Norway until she got very far north, and then struck across the Atlantic."

"We have a pretty good description of the raider. She is a vessel of about 5,000 tons, with one funnel, two masts, and carries eight guns. These are particularly concealed by the bulwarks, which may be dropped when the ship goes into action. According to our information, she has four deck torpedo tubes."

"We know that this vessel was fitted out in a German port. She could not have been fitted in this way at sea, as would have been necessary with a captured vessel. I am inclined to believe that this was the ship that stopped the Samland early in December. After this she probably steamed southward to find more unfrequented waters. The name Moldavia, however, is wrong, as the Moldavia is a British liner doing duty as an auxiliary cruiser."

"There will not be much more raiding by this vessel in the South Atlantic. We have fast patrol boats down there, and I believe they will soon hunt the raider down. It is our belief that if she is not captured she will soon intern at some South American port, and not attempt any raiding in the North Atlantic."

\$37,000,000
WAR CLAIMSPaid Up Already by British
Life Companies.Who Have Invested \$75,000,000
With Government.

London cable: British institutions transacting life assurance business paid \$37,000,000 war claims from the beginning of the war to last November, according to J. G. Warner, president of the Institute of Actuaries. An article on the subject in the Times says: "Many of those who assured during the past few years did not anticipate the European cataclysm, and received as a rule policies free of all restrictions. In some cases in the policies issued to civilians the war risk was specifically excluded, but the offices which issued these generally decided to waive their rights, partly in view of the fact that the great majority of the policies were free of all restrictions. It has been a testing time in all offices, but it is a splendid tribute to the strength of British life assurance that there have been practically no signs of distress. During the war these offices have been an important factor in national finances. They are large subscribers to war loans. The president of the Institute of Actuaries stated that the offices had invested in British Government securities upwards of \$75,000,000, and had sold or lent to the Treasury securities of the face value of \$49,000,000. Before the Treasury scheme appeared large blocks of American securities had been sold by life assurance offices in the market, many of which might have passed into the hands of the Treasury. Their sale in any case effected the same purpose as the Treasury scheme, viz., maintenance of rate exchange. The total amount of these was not less than \$20,000,000."

NEW BRITISH
LOAN IN U. S.Morgans to Float Issue of
\$250,000,000In Form of 5½ P. C. Con-
vertible Notes.

New York cable: Another new British loan, amounting to \$250,000,000, will be floated in this country by J. P. Morgan & Co., that banking firm announced to-night. This is the third flotation, including the Anglo-French, of British loans in the United States since the outbreak of the war.

The new loan, secured by high-grade collateral, will take the form of 5½ per cent. convertible notes, dated Feb. 1, 1917, \$100,000,000 to mature in one year and the balance in two years, according to the announcement.

A country-wide syndicate composed of banks and trust companies, banking houses and bond dealers, has been organized to offer the note to individual participants. The notes will be convertible at par at the option of the holder prior to maturity into a 5½ per cent. bond of the United Kingdom, maturing in 20 years.

Even a hairpin may go to extremes. Many a woman converts it into a button hook.

TWO YIELDED
JUST IN TIMEAllies Were Ready to De-
stroy the Greek Army.King Grateful That His
Throne Was Spared.

Athens cable: Nearly everyone in this city is much satisfied with the acceptance of the ultimatum. The king is undoubtedly thankful to have preserved his throne through a period of stress. He would probably have accepted any ultimatum rather than embark on an uncertain military adventure between the closing forces of Admiral Gauscher and Gen. Sarraïl. It is known, however, that the king is unimpaired at the front to have forces and time to devote himself to the entire destruction of the Greek army. Nor was he unprepared for that end at the time the ultimatum was delivered.

All plans formed here for the eventual entry of the Greek army into the campaign against us were based on the co-operation of the German troops when so favorably situated that the Hellenic forces would only encounter the minimum of danger. Among political leaders even Countar, the arch-pro-German, counseled acquiescence in the allied demands. The only openly restless people are the those dilapidated statesmen who wish to be either actual or moral superiors of Germany. The evacuation of the troops seems to be quite correctly begun. Everything is still in a state of transition. The attitude of the Venizelists on the situation is one of genuine satisfaction. They are content to abide by the result of the whole European campaign.

Twice Size of Deutschland,
On Way to U. S.

Baltimore—despatch: Baltimore agents of the German submarine owners have been notified to expect in this country within the next two weeks not only the Deutschland, but another merchant undersea freighter twice as large as the craft in which Capt. Paul Koenig has paid two visits to this country. The fact was learned here to-night from the highest authority, which is unquestionable. The American agents for the submarine of which Paul G. L. Hilken, of Baltimore, is the head, do not know which of the two boats will arrive here first. They are expected at New London, Conn., and Mr. Hilken is going there Friday to await their arrival.

Capt. Koenig, it is stated, has given up command of the Deutschland to pilot the huge new submarine. Lieut. Eyring, Koenig's assistant, now commands the Deutschland. The new submarine is believed to have been named Baltimore.

POPE PLEADS
FOR BELGIUMAppeals to Kaiser On Behalf
of the DeportedAnd for Aid to All Those
Suffering.

London cable: With a view to preventing further Belgian deportations and bringing about the repatriation of those already sent to Germany, Pope Benedict has made representations to the Imperial Government, according to a letter from Cardinal Caerpi, the Papal Secretary of State, to Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, which has been given out here. The Pontiff has also directed Cardinal Mercier to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the Belgians, and the cardinals has instructed the priests to defend the interests of civilians and provide material comforts to the families of the deported men.

Cardinal Caerpi wrote as follows to Cardinal Mercier:

"The Pontiff, whose fatherly heart is deeply moved by all the sufferings of the well-beloved Belgian people, has instructed me to inform your eminence that, taking a vivid interest in your people who have been so harshly put on trial, he has already pleaded in their favor with our Imperial German Government, and that he will do everything in his power in order that an end may be put to the deportations and that those who have already been carried off far from their country may soon be back amidst their mourning families."

LADY GOT \$5,000 DAMAGES.

Toronto, Report—After an absence of three hours the jury who sat through the trial of a woman charged with the death of her husband, Mrs. Dorothea, who had stated in her evidence that one reason why she had brought the action was to endeavor to prove that scandal among the Jewish fraternity attaching to her name, was dismissed. The total damages of \$5,000 were returned to her.

FATAL SOLDIERS' TRAIN WRECK.
Paris, Cable—A train with British soldiers aboard, returning from leave, was wrecked to-night on a belt railroad, owing to a broken coupling. Ten dead and thirty injured have been taken out of the wreckage so far. The total number of victims is not known, but it is believed there are many unaccounted for.

MYSTERY CRIME
STIRS NEW YORKMan 'Phones Undertaker
and Discovery Follows.Murder of Wine Seller Ba-
flies the Police.

New York Despatch—Not since the murder of William Guidersappe, the Turkish bath rubber, several years ago have the police of this city been called upon to solve as mysterious a crime as that which was brought to their attention to-night by Dominico Bonomolo, an undertaker, at 204 Elizabeth street, this city.

It was shortly after 7:30 to-night when Bonomolo, whose undertaking rooms are directly over the wine cellar owned by Dominico Nostromo, who lived at 205 Fifth street, was called to the telephone.

He heard a voice which, he says, was a heavy bass, which asked if he had seen the wine seller about his place of business during the evening. Repeated questioning as to the identity of the man on the other end of the wire brought no other response than that it didn't matter, and he was finally told to look in the wine cellar for Nostromo.

Thoroughly mystified and believing that he was being made the victim of a hoax, Bonomolo sent his young four-year-old son into the cellar to carry out the instructions of the mysterious voice.

The lad had no sooner entered the cellar-way, where he ran to his father, screaming that he had slipped on what he believed to be a pool of blood.

Laughing at the lad's fears, the man went to the head of the stairway leading to the underground winery, to recall in horror from the pool of blood which had stained the fourth step from the top, and which dropped down the remainder of the short stairway.

Pushing open the door, Bonomolo was horrified to find the body of Nostromo lying between two of the wine racks. Hurrying to the prostrate man, he discovered that Nostromo's throat had been cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from the shoulders.

BLUE BLOOD
FREELY SHEDBritish Aristocracy Has
Nobly Done Its Part.Long List of Those Who
Died in War.

When the full story of the war is written, it will have no more inspiring chapter than that which describes the magnificent part the sons of our noble houses have played in it—their devotion, their heroism, their splendid deaths for the land they love.

Already, although the war has barely reached its turning point, the list of these heirs to coronets they will never wear is appallingly long. Since the Master of Burleigh, eldest son of Lord Burleigh, eldest son of a noble family, has fallen, as a gallant soldier, he has been the first of a long list of noble names who have perished in the first month of the war, nearly 50 peers have lost the sons who ought to have succeeded to their honors.

These heroes have come from all grades of our peerage. One of them was Lord of a dukedom, who, if he had lived, would have been premier duke, marquis and earl of Ireland. Four were sons of marquises, five had earls for their fathers, seven were heirs in viscounts, and 29 were successors to baronies. Six of them were the last heirs to the family honors, and the pericages which should have been theirs have been extinguished.

The Marquis of Lincolnshe, Lord of Knaresborough, Playfair, Ribblesdale, Rosmead and Stamford have now no heirs to follow them; though their sacrifices have not been so great as that of Lord Desborough, who has lost two successive heirs in the war within the space of a few months.

In the roll of honor, so far, there are comparatively few names that have won fame in old-time battles, such as Stanley, Percy, Clifford and Chalmers, but many that recall legends and traditions of warriors. There is Lord of a dukedom, a Marquis, a Playfair and a Pitt Rivers, but the leaders of the war are mostly another historic name have been as gallantly and died as heroes, as any armored knight of the age of chivalry.

Young Lord Vespington, a boy of 20, who died on Monday a few weeks ago, had plenty of fighting ancestors. In his veins, and proved himself a worthy descendant of his ancestor, Sir John Thynne, who won his knightly spurs so valiantly on the field of Mueselburgh more than three centuries and a half ago. Lord Bridgeport's heir, who gave up his brave life on June day last year, had in his veins the blood of England's hero, Lord Nelson, and also of that grand old sea dog, Sir Samuel Hood, Admiral of the Blue.

Lord Spencer Douglas Compton, son of the Marquis of Northampton, who died a year ago, could look back to a long array of fighting ancestors. Generation after generation, the Comptons were among the doughtiest warriors of England. There was a Compton in every battle in the Civil War, including the third Earl, who, with his father and all his brothers, fought so bravely for their king at Edgehill and Banbury and in many another battle.

Lord Arthur Hay, heir to his brother, the Marquis of Tweeddale, who died in the second month of the

THINK RAIDER
IS THE MOEWEKindred Kiel Blockade by
Carrying Hay Cargo.Flew Danish Flag and Was
Disguised.

Rio Janeiro Report.—It is considered almost certain here that the German sea raider which has been creating havoc among Entente shipping in the South Atlantic is the Moewe, the German armed raider which captured the Appam and sunk numerous Entente ships in Atlantic waters a year ago.

According to reports from an authoritative source the Moewe is understood to have sailed from Kiel under the Danish flag, carrying a cargo of hay on the bridge in order to conceal her armament. When last seen the Moewe was painted black, with white markings. Her armament included four torpedo tubes in service and several tubes in reserve. She is believed to have carried a mine-laying apparatus.

The raider also carried a large number of auxiliary plates, which would permit her commander to change the appearance of the bridge at will. In addition, she had collapsible funnels.

The vessel, now believed to be the Moewe, was repainted several times and under the last coat of paint were observed traces of the Danish flag which had been painted on the hull.

The British steamer Yarrowdale, with the crews of eight ships sunk by the German raider in the Atlantic, arrived January 16 at Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands, according to reliable information received here. The steamer Hudson Maru, which arrived at Pernambuco with survivors aboard, will remain there as a war prize under the jurisdiction of the German Minister. The Brazilian naval authorities consider the Hudson Maru a German vessel.

It is expected that the steamers Drina and Samara, which were reported to have fallen victims to the German raider, will reach port at the end of the week, coming from the north. The Germans are circulating fantastic reports, to which the steamship companies and maritime authorities give no credit.

HUNS MASSING
NEAR BASLE

London, Jan. 19.—"Swiss newspapers assert that masses of German troops are concentrating near Basle," says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Geneva correspondent. "The Swiss General Staff is convinced that an invasion of Switzerland is contemplated with a view to freeing Alsace from the French yoke."

THE DUMA SITTING

Postponed Owing to the
Government Changes.

London Cable.—According to the Russian semi-official news agency an imperial ukase has been issued setting forth the date for the convening of the Duma and the Council of the Empire for Feb. 27. A former ukase fixed the date at Jan. 25.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 19.—The postponement of the reopening of the Duma and the Council of the Empire is due exclusively to serious changes in the composition of the Government, according to the semi-official news agency. These changes, it is said, necessitate an allowance of time to the Administration, in which to discuss and revise numerous projects outlined by the preceding ministry.

Sick leave of two months has been granted Foreign Minister Pokrovsky and Minister of Commerce Shakovskiy, according to the Reich. The newspaper comments that their vacation period will extend beyond the opening of Parliament.

WANT REPRISALS ON CANADA.

FARRAGUT'S AIDE DEAD.

New York Report.—Captain Chas. H. Baxter, last surviving officer on the staff of Admiral Farragut, died at his home in this city yesterday, at the age of 83 years. Captain Baxter was born at Baton Rouge, La., and had served as an officer with the British forces during the Sepoy rebellion in India, and later in the Crimean war and the rebellion in Madagascar. He served as an officer in the American navy throughout the civil war.

WANT NATIONALIZATION.
St. Catharines, Report.—The Trades and Labor Council here has passed a resolution unanimously calling upon the Dominion Government, while dealing with National Service in labor, to take immediate steps to nationalize manufacturing plants, railways, and all other public utility directly associated with prosecution of the war. It was held that labor should not be the property of the State, and that profits out of munitions should go back to the general public.

The lump of genius burns quicker than the lamp of life—Cecil.