

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE IN CANADA

Have Written Letters About "Fruit-a-tives" And Have Allowed These Letters To Be Published In Their Home Newspapers

TO HELP OTHERS TO GET WELL

Those Foremost In The Religious, Social and Political Life Of The Dominion Have Permitted their Photos To Appear, Together With Testimonials Telling How They Have Been Cured By "Fruit-a-tives".

One of the most remarkable features of the magnificent success of "Fruit-a-tives", has been the caliber of the men and women who have written to Fruit-a-tives Limited and sent their photos, with permission to publish these in the newspapers. These include a Former Member of the Cabinet, a Senator, a Country Treasurer, two Soldiers, two Justices of the Peace, a High Constable, seven Merchants, one Postmaster, two Superintendents of Sunday School and one School Commissioner. These letters were signed by the writers and may be seen at the company's offices in Ottawa.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" of Stomach Trouble, Indigestion or Dyspepsia—Kidney or Bladder Disease, constant Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—chronic Headaches or Neuralgia—Biliousness, Constipation or Liver Complaint, are glad to let the whole world know of the remedy that cured them. They feel that they are only doing their duty to write and tell about "Fruit-a-tives" and to urge their sick friends and neighbors to try these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

These letters, telling how sick, suffering people have cured themselves in their own homes, have been powerful factors in inducing many others to try "Fruit-a-tives", you realize, this, for if some relative or close friend has tried something and is satisfied with it, you are apt to try it too. The fact that "Fruit-a-tives" has cured thousands of people, all over Canada, is an excellent reason why you should try these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices. If you are suffering with any of the complaints mentioned above, get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" to-day.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 5c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MASTERLY REVIEW OF WAR AND CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT

DEMANDS OF ALLIES SO GREAT THAT ENEMY WILL NOT STOP WHILE ANY CHANCE OF SUCCESS REMAINS—FLEET WILL COME OUT FIRST.

Any consideration of the question of the length of the war involves a reference to the terms which the Allies, if successful, would exact. The more humiliating the terms are, the longer will the Germans resist. But there are some conditions which all the Allies are likely to agree upon as the irreducible minimum. These include:

- 1—The destruction of the power of German militarism.
- 2—War indemnities that may reach twenty billion dollars.
- 3—The dismantling of the German fleet.
- 4—The cession of Alsace-Lorraine and all the German colonies.

In addition to these minimum terms, there are a number of secondary conditions which one or all of the Allies may try to enforce. Britain may insist on taking back Heligoland, which was given up before its importance as a submarine base was realized. Russia may demand all of German Poland in order to form a new Polish principality, as well as Galicia and that part of Germany's Baltic provinces east of the Vistula—which, by the way, once formed part of Poland. It may be considered advisable to restore the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein to Denmark, as the Kiel canal runs through them. Then Serbia's claim to the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be considered valid, and Greece and Italy may divide Albania. Britain and France also may stipulate that a real constitution be granted to Germany along with full manhood franchise, which would be the best guarantee of peace and progressive government in Germany that could be secured. This would enable Britain to appear as the noble champion of liberty, and the best friend of the German people, and as having secured for them rights that they could not have wrested from the autocracy without a bloody revolution. Britain might go even further, and having stripped Germany of her offensive power, she might, by a grim irony of fate, guarantee the independence and neutrality of Germany as she did many years ago those of little Belgium.

But assuming that the minimum terms alone were imposed; how long do you think the German people would resist them? A German patriot would say until they had run out of blood and ammunition. But they will do nothing of the kind, being an eminently reasonable, not to say shrewd, people. A fanatical tribe or a semi-barbarous people might resist to the last, but an industrial nation with a highly organized society has more common sense than recklessness, and would give up the struggle just as soon as all hope of success was gone and no better terms possibly could be expected by prolonging the struggle. That time has not arrived, although the military situation already offers Germany only a remote chance of prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

Germany will not make peace until her battle fleet has fought with the British in the North Sea. By gaining one great naval engagement the entire situation would be transformed in Germany's favor. It is not putting it too strongly to say that the chances are ten to one against such a development, but no German hereafter could raise his head if the war came to a close while his nation had in being the second most powerful fleet in the world. Depend on it, Germany's battle squadrons will yet seek an engagement, and will prove their ability to inflict very material damage on the enemy. That battle is not likely to come off until the most reckless attacks have been made on Britain's capital ships by submarines and airships. And it is likely to occur before the German army is compelled to relinquish its hold on the Belgian coast.

Nor will Germany yield until the tide of invasion is pouring strongly across one of her frontiers and the line of fortresses buttressing it has been passed by the foe. How near are we to such a development? Certainly not very near on the east. The German army at Soissons is still only 55 miles from Paris, and at Lille the German troops are 130 miles west of their own borders. The French are digging their toes into German Lorraine, but the mighty fortresses of Metz and Strassburg are in front of them, and a passage that way does not promise to be easy. To force a way through the mountainous defiles

of Luxemburg might be even more difficult. Further north, the line along the Meuse river, on which the Germans might retire, would be more easily defended than the present position along the Aisne river. Except for the aid of increasing pressure being exerted by the Russians, it is doubtful that the allies could force the German armies across their Empire's western frontier before the middle of next summer.

On the eastern side the situation is more encouraging. The defence fortifications are not nearly so strong and the German forces are in a much worse strategic position. The Russians have had them on the run for four weeks and are everywhere pressing their advantage. The Germans have been turned out of their Warthe River entrenchments and are being driven beyond their frontier on to Breslau, Posen and Thorn. It is quite possible that during the next three months that the Russians will have overrun the entire province of Silesia. This would have a marked, crippling effect on the German armies everywhere, as well as be fraught with political consequences of the first importance. This rashness on the part of Grand Duke Nicholas or inefficiency on the part of his scouting department might bring a reverse on this victorious army.

But even while holding favorable strategic positions, the Germans may be driven by other considerations to make peace. For instance, the appalling casualties her armies are suffering may warn her that she will not be able to long retain such advantages as she possesses. During the first three weeks of the Franco-Prussian war, Prussia lost between eight and nine per cent, by reason of forced marches and during the course of the successful campaign many regiments were reduced by half. Bernhardt rightly pointed out that in the next struggle, the present one, the losses from all causes would be much heavier. Experts figured that an army in a modern war would lose between sixty and seventy per cent. of its men in the first year, but experience in this struggle has taught that the estimate is not nearly large enough and the Canadian contingent is to have reinforcements available at the rate of 25 per cent. every month, which would seem excessive. However, the German official casualty list warrants the belief that the Kaiser has lost more than a million effectives since the war began. Hilaire Belloc puts the figures at 1,700,000. Germany has nearly eight million men under arms, and claims she could secure as many more, but the present wastage of men if maintained at the same rate for another twelve months would produce a condition of utter exhaustion.

Germany no doubt hopes that France will become exhausted first. The republic is feeling the strain, having lost at least twice as many men as Britain has sent to the front. But she has a million and a half still in training. Britain has another million and a quarter, while Russia can provide unlimited millions. The war having become one between the resources of the combatants, Germany is a sure loser.

Another factor making for peace is the industrial stagnation in Germany and the increasing difficulty the German allies are experiencing in getting anaesthetics and war munitions. The blockade of the North Sea is keeping out of work hundreds of thousands of men who otherwise would be employed. The hardships resulting may be borne patiently for the first four months, but the second four months conditions will be nearly unendurable. In Austria the exports have declined seventy-five per cent. Germany will feel the pinch just as badly later on. And it is probable that she will be deserted by her principal ally and be faced with other hostile combinations. So far as food supplies and campaign funds are concerned, Germany will show herself surprisingly well prepared.

Taking everything into consideration, however, it seems a moral certainty that before this time next year Germany will be approaching a state of helplessness, and will be convinced that further resistance will only result in the further desolation of her country without offering any prospect of securing terms better than those then offering.



HIS OWN DEAR PRUSSIA.—The Kaiser (after reading dispatch): "The Barbarians in my own dear Prussia. Why can't they invade Austria, or even Bavaria? Have I not provided Turkey for them to invade?" (Cartoon by James Frise.)

VANDALISM JUSTIFIED BY GERMAN GENERAL

Hopes That in This War Germans Have Merited the Title Barbarians.

London, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of The Standard in Copenhagen wires as follows, quoting General von Disfurth (retired), in an article contributed to the Hamburg Nachrichten:

"No object whatever can be served by taking any notice of the accusations of barbarity levelled against Germany by their foreign critics. We owe no explanations to any one. Whatever act committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying the enemy is a brave act and fully justified.

"Germany stands the supreme arbiter of her own methods. It is no consequence whatever if all the monuments ever created, all the pictures ever painted, all the buildings ever erected by the great architects of the world be destroyed, if by their destruction we promoted Germany's victory. War is war. The ugliest stone placed to mark the burial of a German grenadier is a more glorious monument than all the cathedrals ever put together. They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse.

"For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title, barbarians. Let neutral peoples and our enemies cease their empty chatter, which may well be compared to the twitter of birds. Let them cease to talk of the cathedral of Rheims, and all of the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?"

WORK FOR TANNERS.

England Expected to Place Huge Orders for Leather Goods With Canadian Tanners.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The British War Office is likely to place huge orders in Canada for leather goods equipment. A delegation of sixty of the leading tanners of Canada was called in consultation by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to-day and asked if in the event of such orders being received they would be able to supply the leather. Sir George was assured that the capacity of the Canadian factories was fully equal to any demand that may be made on them.

KILLED BY DEER HE SHOT.

Wisconsin Hunter Is Victim of Wounded Animal.

Antigo, Wis., Nov. 28.—That a fight with a wounded deer ended in the death of David Gibson was revealed when the body of the hunter was found yesterday in Sawyer Lake, near here. Gibson was out hunting Monday and wounded a large deer, which plunged into the lake. Gibson followed the wounded animal, and was killed in the struggle.

Experiments are under way with glass for spectacles intended to filter out the injurious rays of artificial light, leaving the effect of sunlight.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY NEWS

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

- CIRCUIT NO. 1.
- Bel 12—5th St. and 3rd Ave.
 - Bel 13—6th St. and 3rd Ave.
 - Bel 14—7th St. and 3rd Ave.
 - Bel 15—Junction of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Aves.
 - Bel 16—1st Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts. (Knox Hotel.)
 - Bel 17—1st Ave. and 7th St. (Central Hotel.)
- CIRCUIT NO. 2.
- Bel 22—3rd Ave. and 3rd St. (Post Office.)
 - Bel 23—3rd Ave. and McBride St.
 - Bel 24—1st Ave. and McBride St.
 - Bel 25—2nd Ave. and 2nd St.
 - Bel 26—2nd Ave. and 6th St.
 - Bel 27—O. T. P.
- CIRCUIT NO. 3.
- Bel 31—5th Ave. and Fulton St.
 - Bel 32—Borden and Taylor Sts.
 - Bel 34—7th Ave. and Fulton St.
 - Bel 35—9th Ave. and Cornish Ave.
 - Bel 37—8th Ave. and Dodge Pl.
 - Bel 38—6th Ave. and Thompson St.
- CIRCUIT NO. 4.
- Bel 41—4th Ave. and Emmerson Pl.
 - Bel 42—3rd Ave. and McBride St.
 - Bel 43—3rd Ave. and Green St.
 - Bel 44—6th Ave. and Basil St.
 - Bel 45—7th Ave. and Uthman.
 - Bel 46—7th Ave. and Young St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Princess Sophia southbound Sunday at 8 p. m.

Princess May northbound for Alaskan Ports Monday, Nov. 30th

J. G. McNAB, General Agent
Corner Fourth Street and Third Ave

FOR A TAXI

75—PHONE—75

PRINCE RUPERT AUTO CO

LATEST WAR NEWS

- * The latest war bulletins received exclusively by The Daily News are posted immediately after coming off the wires at the following places:—
- * Cole's Cigar Store, 3rd Ave
- * Wark's Jewelry Store, 3rd avenue.
- * Prince Rupert Hotel, 2nd avenue.
- * Royal Hotel.
- * Central Hotel.
- * Windsor Hotel.
- * Knox Hotel.
- * Daily News windows, 3rd avenue.

Certificate of Improvements.
Aldebaran Mineral Claim, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.
Where located:—About three-quarters (3/4) of a mile, more or less, from the northwest point of the head of Alice Arm and adjoining the Black Bear Mineral claim on the southwest.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Pedro Salinas, as agent for William J. Vaughan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 81545B, and for myself, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80313B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 21st day of September, A.D. 1914.
PEDRO SALINAS.

Certificate of Improvements.
"El Chance" Fraction, and Black Bear Mineral Claims, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.
Where located:—"El Chance" Fraction located between the "Lilly Bertha" and "Aldebaran" Mineral Claims near head of Alice Arm, Observatory Inlet, and "Black Bear" Mineral Claim, located one mile, more or less, from the northwest point of the head of Alice Arm, a branch of Observatory Inlet.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Pedro Salinas, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80313B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 21st day of September, A.D. 1914.
PEDRO SALINAS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY NEWS

Hotel Directory

- Members P.R.L. Vintners Association
- WINDSOR HOTEL**
Corner of First Ave. and Eighth St.
W. H. Wright, Prop.
- HOTEL CENTRAL**
First Avenue and Seventh St.
European and American Plan
Peter Black, Prop.
- KNOX HOTEL**
First Ave., between Eighth and Ninth
European Plan, Rates 50c to \$1.00
Per Day
Becker & Becker, Props.
- J. Y. Rochester V. D. Casley
EMPEROR HOTEL
Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Streets
European Plan, 60 to \$1 Per Day
- ROYAL HOTEL**
Corby & Burgess, Props
Third Ave. and Sixth St.
European Plan Steam Heated
- BEAVER WHOLESALE LIQUOR CO., LIMITED**
Second Ave. and Sixth St.
Phone 102
- PRINCE RUPERT IMPORTING CO., LIMITED**
Fraser and Sixth Sts.
Phone 7