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The latest war bulletins received exclusively by The Daily News are posted immediately after coming off the wires at the following places—

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Central Hotel.

Windsor Hotel.  
Knox Hotel.

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PRINCE RUPERT BRANCH

## "TOMMY'S" DESCRIPTION OF NEW KRUPP GUN

An Edinburgh man at the front, writing home, says he has so far escaped shot and shell, but "he was near sent to Kingdom Come the other night when he got knocked through a hedge by a motor lorry of J. & J. Tod & Sons, Leith." He encloses a copy of a soldier's note on "one of Germany's latest big guns," which seems to show that the gift of humor has not entirely deserted the men in the trenches. It purports to be a description from "Liarsberg" of the gun, and reads:

The Krupp 42-centimetre howitzer is eclipsed by a new Krupp gun that will "end the war at the first shot." This gun weighs 27,000,000 tons, and the muzzle is so large that the Kaiser drove his limousine down the barrel. A troop of artillery went through, and a Zeppelin also flew down the gun. It fires a projectile that weighs 23,000,000 tons. On the projectile is a clock and it also carries a timetable. It will be fired from Berlin at 9 a. m., and will destroy the following cities at the times mentioned:

Leave Berlin, Germany, 9 a. m., arrive London, England, 9.1 a. m.; Paris, France, 9.2 a. m.; Sydney, Australia, 9.3 a. m.; British South Africa, 9.4 a. m.; Petrograd, Russia, 9.5 a. m.; Antwerp, Belgium, 9.06 a. m.; Ottawa, Canada, 9.7 a. m. The projectile is so highly trained that as it passes Ottawa and destroys the town it picks up the 20,000,000 pounds gold reserve resting there, and flies back to Germany, landing it in the vaults of the Deutsche Gesellschaft at 9.13 a. m.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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Box 16—1st Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts. (Knox Hotel.)  
Box 17—1st Ave. and 7th St. (Central Hotel.)

### CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Box 22—3rd Ave. and 3rd St. (Post Office.)  
Box 23—3rd Ave. and McBride St.  
Box 24—1st Ave. and McBride St.  
Box 25—2nd Ave. and 2nd St.  
Box 26—2nd Ave. and 6th St.  
Box 27—G. T. P.

### CIRCUIT NO. 3.

Box 31—5th Ave. and Fulton St.  
Box 32—Borden and Taylor Sts.  
Box 34—7th Ave. and Fulton St.  
Box 36—9th Ave. and Cornox Ave.  
Box 37—8th Ave. and Dodge Pl.  
Box 38—6th Ave. and Thompson St.

### CIRCUIT NO. 4.

Box 41—4th Ave. and Emmerson Pl.  
Box 42—5th Ave. and McBride St.  
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## EX-GERMAN CONSUL IN BRITAIN IS GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON

CHARGED WITH ASSISTING GERMAN RESERVES TO LEAVE  
COUNTRY—WAS TRIED BY DURHAM ASSIZES  
IN BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 20.—At the Durham Assizes recently sentence of death was passed on the ex-German consul at Sunderland, Nicholas Ahlers, a British subject, accused of high treason.

The jury unanimously decided that, though himself a naturalized British subject, he incited and assisted a number of German reservists to join the German forces, knowing that war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany.

The fact of incitement and assistance was hardly disputed. The whole case turned upon the question of knowledge of the war. Most, if not all, the specific instances of assisting the enemy given in evidence occurred on August 5, and the plea of the defence was that at the time in question Ahlers was ignorant of the declaration of war between the two countries.

The judge has granted a certificate of appeal on certain points of law. The sentence of death was the only one provided by the law. If, on appeal, the conviction is confirmed, the Home Secretary will consider the question of advising a commutation of the death sentence.

The rarity of a trial for treason—the last such trial was that of Colonel Lynch, nearly twelve years ago—gave to the proceedings a special interest, which intrinsically they would hardly attract. The indictment, framed under the statutes of King Edward III., relating to giving aid and comfort to the enemy, was a long recital of charges expressed in the quaintest of archaic phrases. The prisoner, who was born in Hamburg, was naturalized in England in 1905, in which year he also became German consul. "Seduced by the devil," the indictment ran, he "maliciously and traitorously aided and comforted the King's enemy by inciting and assisting three Germans . . . to leave England and join the enemy's forces."

The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty," and after an opening statement by the Solicitor General, the evidence for the prosecution was heard. The most striking passage was the statement made by the prisoner to a neighbor named Heaton. On the evening of August 5 Heaton was in his garden, when Ahlers passed. Ahlers said: "I have had a busy time. I have sent eighteen men back to Germany today." Heaton asked, "Who paid the expenses?" Ahlers replied that he had paid them himself 2 pounds 11 shillings for each man and 10 shillings for traveling. He added: "I am a naturalized subject, but naturally I am a German at heart."

The case for the prosecution closed with the putting in of the Supplement to the London Gazette, dated August 5, declaring that a state of war existed between Germany and Great Britain from 11 p. m. on August 4.

### The Case for the Defence.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson submitted that there was no case for the jury. The indictment averred that the prisoner well knew that an open and public war existed between Germany and this country on August 5, when he committed the alleged treasonable acts. That had not been proved by the mere production of The Gazette of August 5. Without proof of actual knowledge there was no treason.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson further submitted that the prisoner had only assisted men to do what they could lawfully do under the Alien Restrictions Order of August 5, which permitted enemy aliens to embark at approved ports provided they went before August 11.

Ahlers then went into the witness box. He said that as German consul it was his duty to

advise and assist Germans in his district. On August 4, 5 and 6 he was kept busy dealing with inquiries by Germans as to whether they must go home in view of the declaration of war with Russia, France and Belgium. On August 4 he believed England would be able to remain neutral. The following morning, on his way to his office, he saw in the stop-press column of a newspaper the statement, "Germany declared war upon England last night at 7 o'clock." He did not believe it, but at about 1 o'clock that day it dawned on him that the situation was so critical that it did not behoove him as a British subject, to assist more Germans to leave, and from that moment he had given no further assistance to anybody. He admitted that the conversation with Heaton was substantially correct, except that he said eight men, not eighteen.

In cross-examination on Wednesday the prisoner admitted that on August 1 he received a printed circular from the German Consul General in London directing that German ships in British ports should be warned that "there might be a cessation of diplomatic relationships" and that they would run risk if they stayed. He did not take much notice of the circular because he did not think there were any German ships in Sunderland.

"I suggest to you," said the Solicitor General, "that it is a little strange that, with such a serious notice on August 1, you should have been confident on August 4 that war would not be declared between this country and Germany."

The prisoner replied: "I do not think it strange at all."

The judge, in summing up, said the question to be decided by the jury was whether they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that Ahlers knew when he gave assistance to the enemy that the two countries were at war.

The jury gave the unanimous verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner seemed dazed, and when the clerk put the question, "What have you to say?" his lips refused to move.

Sentence of death was then passed, in the usual way, and the prisoner, still dazed, was removed to the cells. Afterwards the judge informed the prisoner's counsel that he would give any facilities he could to expedite an appeal by certifying points of law, and, if they desired, points of misdirection also.

## GERMAN PRISONERS ARE WELL TREATED

Writing in The Daily Mail, Frederic William Wile gives the substance of a conversation he had at Dyffryn Aled, Wales, with Lieutenant Wolf Von Tirpitz, son of Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, secretary of the Imperial German navy. Dyffryn Aled is the Welsh estate of Lady Dunderdale and is doing duty as a detention barracks for enemy officers who fall into British hands as prisoners of war. Lieutenant Von Tirpitz was watch-officer in the light cruiser Mainz, and during the engagement in which she met her doom in the Heligoland fight he was "spotting" in the crow's nest with a brother officer.

Lieutenant Von Tirpitz, asked whether he was aware that Mr. Winston Churchill had promptly telegraphed Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz advising him of his son's safety, said:

"Yes, my parents wrote me about that in grateful terms. I know Mr. and Mrs. Churchill quite well. I played tennis with Mrs. Churchill at the Queen's Club last

summer and lunched with them both."

Then he went on to say: "My part in the Heligoland fight was not very important, I fear. Of course, it was my baptism of fire. My chief recollection of the engagement in general is that we were very heavily outnumbered. I think I must have counted at least twenty-five British men-of-war from my place in the crow's nest of the Mainz before I was brought down."

### Spared by a Miracle.

"It is only by a miracle that I was spared. The officer on duty alongside me in the crow's nest was torn clean through by shell fire, while I remained untouched. The poor fellow was too far gone to swim, as I did, after we were swept from our lofty perch and dashed into what seemed certain death in the sea. I think I stayed with the ship as long as it was humanly possible. I certainly had no other thought than to go down with her. I assuredly did not expect to come through the awful experience with my life. But, you see, I had not reckoned fully with the knightliness of our foe. I swam for about twenty minutes in full uniform, except for cap and sword, and with some half-burnt lifebelts to help me, when I was picked up by one of the cutters of the cruiser Liverpool. Cutters from that and other ships were now busily scouring the sea in all directions making the utmost efforts to save German sailors from drowning. All of us were treated exactly as if we were comrades, not enemies. I am quite sure Admiral Beatty's sailors made every effort to rescue our fellows. It was not the Britishers' fault that more of us were not saved."

### British Hospitality.

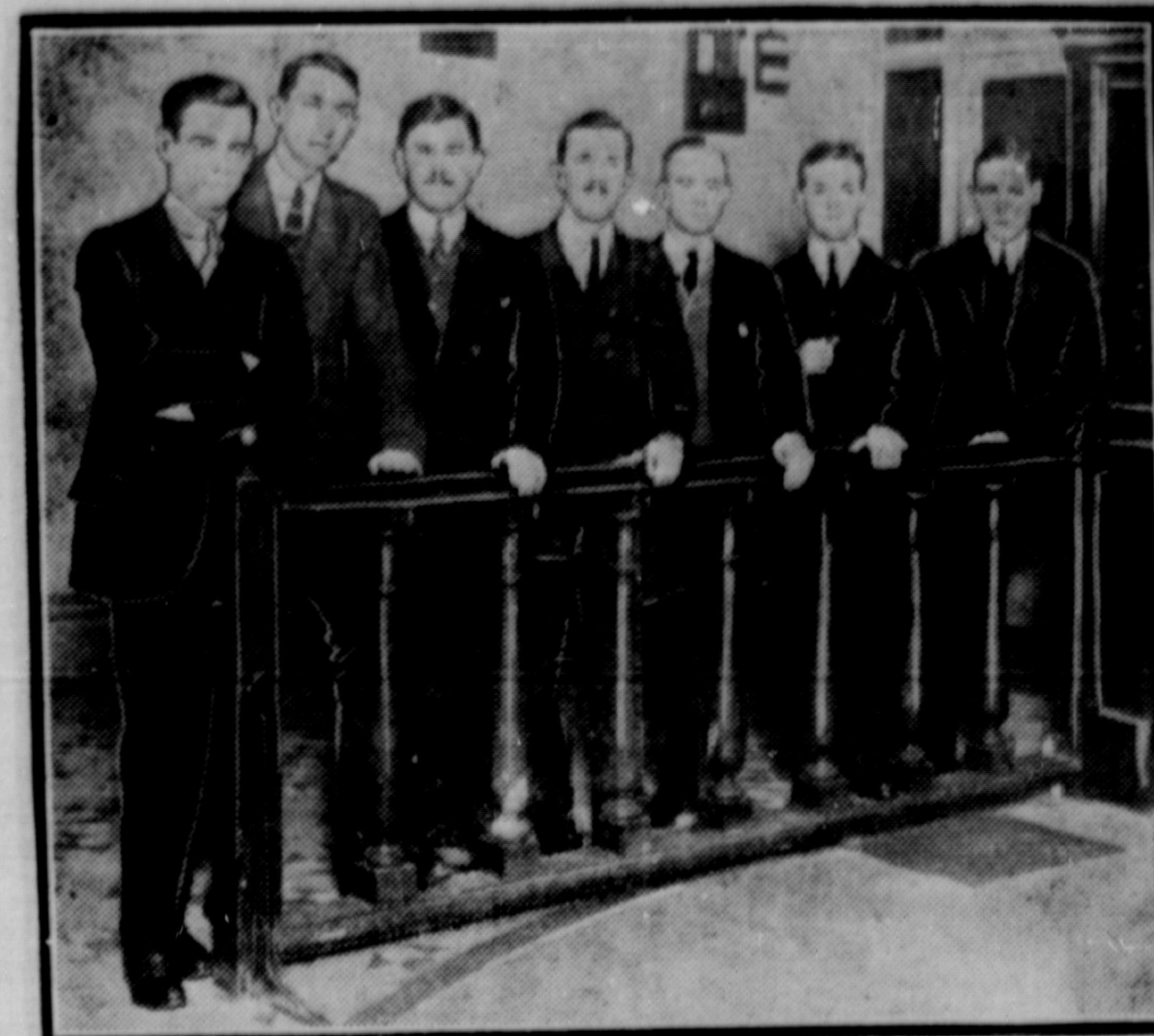
"British hospitality, which began that misty August afternoon—the fight was at its height about 2 p. m.—has been continued, so far as my comrades and I here at 'Dyffryn Aled' are concerned, to this very hour. I can not say I am exactly happy; I am a prisoner in the enemy's country. But I am quite as comfortable and well cared for as any man in my position has reason to expect—in fact, far more so."

"You can judge from my appearance that I am absolutely 'fit,' as the English say. You have been round the camp and know for yourself that everything is done for our comfort, convenience, and happiness which is compatible with our surroundings."

### Salvation Army.

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