BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK

The Allies Make Another Raid With Dirigibles and Aeroplanes on Metz and Other Points

A despatch from Dunkirk says: In answer to the water plane raid on Cuxhaven German aeroplanes on Wednesday raided Dunkirk, and for more than half an hour were dropping bombs all over the town. According to returns already in, 15 people were killed and 32 wounded. The visiting fleet comprised four aeroplanes, both Taubes and Aviatiks, which flew several times across the city, dropping bombs on each journey.

Soldiers in the streets replied with vigorous rifle fire, but the aeroplanes sailed calmly on. One seemed to have been hit, for he turned on his head and descended several hundred feet before righting himself, but all got safely away. The bombs fell first on one side and then on another. No sooner did one aeroplane seem to be departing than another arrived. The whole city cracked with rifle shots and bombs, which threw up dense clouds of black smoke. Buildings and windows were smashed in all directions and tramway lines at one place were cut clear through.

The first bomb fell on the fortifications and two more near the railway station. Another landed in the Rue Caumartin and another in the kitchen of the military hospital. Another fell near the Town Hall, others in the Rues Pierre and Nieuport, and also near the arsenal. Two fell in the suburbs of Rosendaal on a jute factory. The districts of Coudekeque and of Furnes also suffered, and many were wounded there. One child had an arm blown off, while another with an old woman was killed outright, being dreadfully disfigured. The bombs were filled with shrapnel, which pitted the walls and buildings. A horse in the Rue Nieuport, close to the spot where a bomb fell, was mutilated. British ambulances carried the sufferers to the hospital. Some were dead on arrival there. The fifth German aeroplane remained as sentry outside the town, taking no part in the raid, but holding itself in readiness to attack any of the allies' aeroplanes seeking to repel the invading fleet.

GERMAN ATTACK COMES TO GRIEF

Slaughter Follows Effort to Resume the Offensive Towards Warsaw.

A despatch from London says: Success for the Russians in a sanguinary engagement on the Rawka River 40 miles south-west of Warsaw at Bolimow, where the Germans made a desperate effort to resume the offensive, is reported in an official communication from the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas. The Germans, according to the Russian statement, moved forward under a withering fire from the Russian artillery, and endeavored to take by assault the trenches in front of three villages east of the river.

"Our troops," the Grand Duke reports, "by an impetuous counter-attack slaughtered with their bayonets all of the enemy with the exception of a few, who were made prisoner. In this engagement we captured German machine guns and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy, who brought into action successively regiments from divers army corps."

At Inolodz, on the Pilica 65 miles south of Warsaw, the Russians stormed and occupied some German trenches. Further south the Germans, after a long cannonade, made an infantry assault, which was repulsed by the Russian artillery, excepting at one point, where the enemy secured an entrenched position. Later he was dislodged and thrown out of this ground by a Russian counter-attack.

It is unofficially reported from Petrograd that the German prisoners taken by the Russians during the last fortnight exceed 50,000 in number.

Commander Hewlett Rescued.

A despatch from London says: The newspaper Aeroplane learns that two German destroyers were seen approaching the aeroplane of Flight-commander Francis Hewlett, son of Maurice Hewlett, the novelist, who was reported missing after the recent aerial raid on Cuxhaven, and that there is reason to believe that he was saved by the Germans.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

Sister of the Tsaritsa who, helped by members of the dramatic profession, is in the streets of Moscow making remarkable caravan collections in aid of the Russian wounded. The picture depicts the Grand Duchess as a Sister of Mercy of the Greek Church. The Order is called Martha and Mary.

MARITZ DEFEATS LOYALISTS.

Rebel Leader Takes 90 Prisoners and Much Ammunition.

A despatch from Pretoria says: Lieut.-Col. Maritz, the rebel leader, reappeared at the head of 800 rebels. armed with four guns and four maxims, and defeated the Loyalists at Schnit Drift, capturing 90 men, a maxim, and 80,000 rounds of ammunition.

He Would Earn It.

"Supposing I give you your supper," said the tired-looking woman, "what will you do to earn it?" "Madam," said Tired Tim, "I'll give you the opportunity of seeing a man go through a whole meal without finding fault with a single thing." The woman thought for a moment, and then told him to come in and she'd set the table.

MANAGING WAR ALL RIGHT

British Public Cease Criticism—There Is No Need to Fear An Invasion

A despatch from London says: Criticism of the Government's war preparations which was rampant during the early stages of the war, has largely ceased.

The War Office has now enlisted the services of business men with experience in carrying out big enterprises to take part in the work of supplying the army, and the labor unions have volunteered to watch the execution of Government contracts, not only to see that proper equipment and rations are supplied to the soldiers, but to prevent sweating.

Arnold White, a prominent writer and former colonial official, has been making a thorough inspection of the training camps for the purpose of detecting any scandals and mismanagement. Having been a bitter enemy of the Government, his point of view was not prejudiced in its favor. He writes:

"Having visited 36 camps in various parts of the country, I am thoroughly cheered. In the majority of cases business men are handling the difficult problems of war. Dwellers inland have no conception of the thoroughness, efficiency and silence with which the War Office and the Admiralty have co-operated for the business of preventing a German raid or invasion. The alarm that is still felt in some parts of these islands is wholly unjustified, because, firstly, the business efficiency of the fleet under Jellicoe has increased since the war began, and, secondly, because the practical measures adopted by our military engineers, if generally known, would enable the timid to sleep quietly in their beds."

RUSSIANS AGAIN INVADE.

Czar's Troops Have Crossed the Carpathians by Four Passes.

A despatch from London says: Reports emanating from diplomatic sources in Rome are that the Russians have again crossed the Carpathians into Hungary. Four of the Mountain passes are said now to be in the possession of the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, which are at the heels of the Austrian army retreating towards the plains to the southward.

The opinion is held that this new invasion of Hungary, rendered possible by the collapse of the Austrian offensive in Galicia, will make it inevitable for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to draw off the German army with which he has been vainly trying to break down the Russian defences on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers to the west of Warsaw. With Hungary at the mercy of the Cossacks, and with all hope gone of the defenders of Cracow being reinforced from the south, it is expected that the German commander-in-chief will immediately find it necessary to transfer the greater number of his troops from Poland in order to defend the Silesia frontier from invasion.

SEND MAIL BY ARROWS.

Germans Confiscate Implements Used to Avoid Their Censorship.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans generally confiscated bows and arrows found in Northern Belgium, where archery still flourishes. French humorists were amused at this action at the time, but it appears that the Belgians were using the arrows to shoot letters into Holland to avoid the German censorship.

Caller—"So your sister and her sweetheart are very close mouthed over their engagement?" Little Ethel—"Close-mouthed! You ought to see them together!"

JOFFRE'S GIFT TO FRENCHMEN

The Richest Part of Alsace Again Under French Administration.

A despatch from Paris says: It is plainly evident that the people of France could have had no more pleasing New Year's gift than the one contained in the announcement that the French Government has appointed a sub-prefect for the "department of Haute-Rhine," which comprises the richest part of the lost province of Alsace. This is important not only from a sentimental point of view, but likewise from a military basis. It is interpreted as meaning that the French invasion of Alsace-Lorraine has progressed to such a degree that a civil administration of conquered territory is entirely compatible with the strategic aims of the general staff. The reoccupation of Alsace-Lorraine disastrously attempted in the early stages of the war has long been desirable from many standpoints. Now it has apparently become necessary from the standpoint of offensive warfare. In other words, the French troops have advanced so far in Alsace that the region remaining under their control had to be incorporated in the Government of France, and Alsace has become what it was before 1870—French in laws, customs and procedure.

The Germans several days ago recognized in an official statement that the allies were planning a general forward movement in Alsace, and warned their people to expect such news. It has been known here for some time that this plan had met with full success, but not until Friday was the seal of accomplishment set uopn it in the appointment of M. Paulhe as administrator of the region, with his headquarters at Dannemarie.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at $6.50, in jute bags; second patents, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $4.75 to $4.80, seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba, No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.30 1-2; No 2 at $1.27 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.23 1-2. Ontario wheat, No. 2 quoted at $1.12 to $1.14, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 49 to 50c, outside, and at 52 to 53c on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2 quoted at 61 1-2c, and No. 3 at 58 1-2c.

Barley—Market is quiet, with malting grades at 64 to 65c, outside.

Rye—The market is steady at $1.04 to $1.06, outside.

Peas—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at $1.55 to $1.65, outside.

Corn—No. 3 new American quoted at 76c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 76 to 78c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $25 to $26 a ton, and shorts at $27 to $28.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3 to $3.15.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 29 to 30c; do., solids, 28 to 29c; farmers' separator, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—New-laid, selects, dozen, 35 to 38c; storage, 28 to 30c.

Honey—Market is firm at 12 to 13c per lb. for strained; No. 1 honeycomb, $2.75 per dozen; No. 2, $2.25.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 13 to 15c; ducks, dressed, lb., 13 to 14c; fowl, 10 to 11c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, dressed, 18 to 20c

Cheese—New large, 16 1-4c; twins, 16 3-4c.

Beans—Prime, bushel, $2.50 to $2.70; hand-picked, $2.75 to $2.85.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 65 to 70c per bag, out of store, 55c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 60 to 65c per bag.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7.50 to $8 a ton, in car lots, on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at $16.50 to $17, on track here; No. 2 at $15 to $15.50, and No. 3 at $13 to $13.50.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 1-2 to 14 1-4c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 16 to 17c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 17 1-2 to 18c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 22 to 23c.

Lard—Market dull at 11 to 11 1-4c for tierces and at 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c for tubs and pails. Compound, 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.26 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.22 3-8 to $1.25 7-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.19 3-8 to $1.22 7-8; December, $1.21 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 to 63 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 to 63 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 47 1-4 to 47 3-4c. Flour, fancy patents, $6.45; first clears, 5.35c; second clears, $4.30. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.25 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.24 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.21 1-4; December, $1.23 1-4. Linseed $1.60 3-4; December, $1.60 1-4.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.22; No. 2 Northern, $1.19; No. 3 Northern, $1.14 1-2; No. 4, $1.10 1-2; No. 5, $1.06; No. 6, $1.01; feed, 97c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 55 1-4; No. 3 C.W., 52 1-4; extra No. 1 feed, 52 1-4; No. 1 feed, 49 1-4c; No. 2 feed, 48 3-4c. Barley, No. 4, 60 1-2c. Flax, No. 1 N.-W. C., $1.34 1-4; No. 2 C. W., $1.31 1-4.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Butchers' cattle, good, $7 to $7.60; do. medium, $6.50 to $6.75; do. common, $6 to $6.35; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7; do. good bulls, $6.35 to $6.50; do. rough bulls, $5 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice $6 to $6.75; do. medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do. common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, 900 lbs., $6 to $6.65; do. rough bulls, $5.25 to $6; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $5.75 to $6.15; do. medium, $5.50 to $5.75 canners and cutters, $3.75 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $90; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $40; springers, $50 to $90; light ewes, $5.35 to $6 do., heavy, $4 to $4.50; do. bucks, $3.75 to $4.25; lambs, $6 to $8.30; calves, $6 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $7.50; do., off cars, $7.75; do., f.o.b., $7.15.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—There was no good cattle on the market, and the stock offered sold at from $4 to $6, cows at $3.75 to $4, and bulls at $5 to $6 per cwt. Sales of lambs were made at $7 to $8, and sheep at $4 50 to $5.50 per cwt. The quality of the calves on the market was poor, which sold at prices ranging from $3 to $10 each as to size and quality. A stronger feeling prevailed in the market for hogs, and prices advanced 25c per cwt., and sales of selected lots were made at $8 to $8.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

DANGER IN FLY POISON.

Move on Foot to Prohibit Their Manufacture.

Because of the large and increasing number of cases where children have been poisoned by various fly poisons, a determined effort is being made by a number of medical associations and other sources interested in the health of children to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such products.

In less than three months during the summer of 1913, forty-seven cases of children being poisoned were reported in the newspapers of eighteen American states. Of these quite a number proved fatal, and many others were expected to die.

The danger to children in the use of fly poisons, lies in the fact that practically all of them contain arsenic in a sufficient quantity to cause death or very serious illness, even when but a little of the preparation is swallowed by the child.

Children are particularly attracted to fly poisons because of the fact that it is customary to mix sugar with the poison in order to attract the flies.

There were undoubtedly a great many cases of children being poisoned in this way which did not come to public attention, especially because of the fact that the symptoms of arsenical poisoning in children are almost identical with the symptoms of cholera infantum. This deadly infantile disease prevails during the fly season and the doctors state that it is practically impossible to determine whether death was caused by cholera infantum or fly poison, unless the children are actually seen drinking or sucking the poison.

The authorities in South Africa have already taken steps to regulate and ultimately eliminate the sale of fly poisons, and it is hoped by the opponents of these preparations to secure prohibitory legislation in the various states at an early date.

In the meantime, parents having small childern are particularly cautioned against the use of fly poison of any kind in locations where it is within reach of the children.

The less some men know about anything the louder they talk about it.

FORMIDABLE SUNK IN CHANNEL

British Battleship Either Hit Mine or Was Torpedoed

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Formidable was sunk in the English Channel on Friday morning with the loss, it is believed, of about 600 officers and men. So far as is definitely known, there are 150 survivors of the disaster. The vessel's normal complement was 781 officers and men. The Daily Chronicle states that survivors of the battleship Formidable report that the vessel was torpedoed both fore and aft early Friday morning and sank almost immediately, giving the crew hardly time to escape. The place of the disaster was not given in the official announcement, nor had the cause of the vessel's loss been determined. The brief and rather meagre official statement issued was as follows:

"The battleship Formidable was sunk in the Channel but whether by a mine or a submarine is not yet certain.

"Eighty survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, and it is possible that others may have been rescued by other vessels."

It was later announced that the Tor Bay trawler Providence had landed 70 additional survivors. They were rescued by the trawler during a terrific storm Friday morning. This makes the aggregate number of saved, so far as is known, 150. Among the rescued are eight officers and six midshipmen.

The Daily Mail quotes from the Plymouth Mercury a detailed story of the rescue of the two officers and 68 men by the Brixham trawler Providence. The Providence was running for shelter from a gale, but was compelled to heave to off Start Point, in Devonshire, which juts into the Channel 25 miles south-east of Plymouth.

The rescue was effected under dangerous and exciting circumstances. The crew of the trawler was amazed while running before the gale for shelter to find a small, open boat driving under their lee through mountainous seas with an oar hoisted, bearing a sailor's scarf. After strenuous efforts those on the trawler succeeded in getting a rope to the cutter and brought her with great skill to berth at their stern.

The naval men began to jump aboard, but even then there was danger of losing men, as the seas were rising thirty feet high. After thirty minutes' labor, however, all were safely rescued. One lad of nineteen was so exhausted by exposure that he required immediate treatment to save his life. When all had left the cutter her rope was cut as she was full of water, having a hole under her hull which had been stuffed with a pair of trousers of which one man had divested himself for the purpose.

Some of the rescued men had no trousers and these were cared for in the warm engine room. The naval men had been in the cutter for nearly twelve hours. The crew of the trawler distributed hot coffee, food and tobacco among the benumbed sailors. When they landed at Brixham the residents brought blankets, clothing and boots for the survivors and housed them in comfortable quarters.

FRANCE BUILDS AIR FLEETS

Large Divisions of Aeroplanes Will Operate, Instead of Raids by a Few Machines at a Time

A despatch from New Yorks says: France is building two great fleets of aircraft, armed with cannon, darts and bombs, with which to invade Germany in the spring, according to Pedro Chapa, a Mexican aviator, who has been in Europe for the past four years, and who arrived here on the Cunard liner Carpathian. Hundreds of armored biplanes, each carrying a small cannon and bombs, and numerous monoplanes equipped with bombs and steel darts, will be ready to sweep across the German frontier when winter is passed, he said. The monoplanes are intended mainly for scout work, and will make a speed of 120 miles an hour. All the aeropanes will have a cruising radius of 130 miles from the frontiers, said Chapa, and their attack will not be in the form of raids by a few machines as hitherto, but by large divisions. The aviators to man these machines are now being trained in several large cities for the purpose, he said.

SOON TAKE THE INITIATIVE

The Germans Must Abandon Their Present Tactics, Says a French Expert

A despatch from Paris says: Lieut.-Col. Rousset devotes a long editorial in the Liberte to an analysis of the situation created by the extraordinary complex system of entrenchments on both sides. He refutes the argument often put forward that neither the Germans nor the allies can hope now for a decisive change in the near future.

"On the contrary," he says, "very soon we shall be in a position to take the initiative. The enemy, run to earth both in the east and west, will be forced to abandon his present tactics. Then a battle on Napoleonic principles will prove as decisive as it proved recently in Servia, when at the very moment the Austrians believed they had a victory in hand they were overwhelmed. Yet before striking their crushing blow the Servians had retired some one hundred kilometres.

"We do not need to retire. On the contrary, we are holding firm, and we are preparing, like valiant little Servia, our weapons for the decisive encounter. It is not numbers that guarantee victory. It is determination to win, and above all a steady pursuit of the sole object of war, namely, the demoralization of the enemy. When our general staff sees the moment to strike has arrived the blow will be struck."

British War Prisoner Must Die

A despatch from Copenhagen says: A Berlin message says that the German supreme war tribunal has sentenced a British war prisoner named Lonsdale to death for assaulting a German officer at the Doberitz concentration camp. Lonsdale, in the first instance, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but the military authorities' appeal for a sentence of capital punishment has been successful. Lonsdale, it is admitted, did not hurt the officer, and the prison guard beat him off.

Austrian Dreadnought Torpedoed

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Venice contains a report that a French submarine boat has torpedoed the Austrian Dreadnought Viribus Unitis at Pola. It is said the hull of the Dreadnought was pierced, but that she succeeded in reaching her dock. The Viribus Unitis is of 20,000 tons displacement, and has a complement of 1,000 men. She is one of the four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy.

CANADIAN REMOUNT DEPOT

Col. Grant Morden Returns From Front, Where He Narrowly Escaped a Bursting Shell

A despatch from London says: Colonel Grant Morden of Montreal, formerly of Toronto, has returned to England after several weeks spent at the front. He has established a Canadian remount depot in France. Col. Morden had a narrow escape while he was in the trenches. A shell burst close beside him, and his hearing has been temporarily impaired by the concussion. In a little French village within sound of the guns Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to go to the front, are billeted, waiting their turn to go into the trenches. They were accorded a splendid reception by their comrades in arms and the French villagers.

Portuguese Forces Were Defeated

A despatch from Lisbon says: The Portuguese Government has supplied details of an engagement between the Portuguese and German forces in Angola. The German artillery attacked Fort Naukilla, and the Portuguese made a steady resistance to the enemy's entry, which tried to turn their left wing. The great numerical superiority of the Germans obliged the Portuguese troops to retreat. Cavalry was engaged on both sides and there were many losses. Eight Portuguese officers were killed and missing and one is a prisoner.