

WIK'S SOUPS

... variety and...
... for sale...
... water...
... will tell you...
... willing to take...
... of a friend...
... your story...
... can't have a...
... line...
... cream...
... will remove...
... make the skin...
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... and delicately...
... of Vaseline...
... will be sent...
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... various...
... preparations...
... "Vaseline"...
... all about them.

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 Taubas 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 second 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 had 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 Rue Pierre and Nieuport, and also near the arsenal. Two fell in the suburbs of Rosendaal on a jute factory. The districts of Coudesque 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, because dreadfully disfigured. 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.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Broodstuffs.
Toronto, Jan. 5.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at \$2.50, to \$2.55 per cwt. second patents, \$2.10; strong bakers, \$2.00; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.85, softboard, \$1.60 to \$1.70. No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, No. 2 at \$1.20 to \$1.25, Ontario wheat, No. 2 quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25, at outside points. Date—Ontario, quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.05, No. 1 at \$1.95 to \$2.00, No. 2 at \$1.90 to \$1.95, No. 3 at \$1.85 to \$1.90. No. 4 at \$1.80 to \$1.85. No. 5 at \$1.75 to \$1.80. No. 6 at \$1.70 to \$1.75. No. 7 at \$1.65 to \$1.70. No. 8 at \$1.60 to \$1.65. No. 9 at \$1.55 to \$1.60. No. 10 at \$1.50 to \$1.55. No. 11 at \$1.45 to \$1.50. No. 12 at \$1.40 to \$1.45. No. 13 at \$1.35 to \$1.40. No. 14 at \$1.30 to \$1.35. No. 15 at \$1.25 to \$1.30. No. 16 at \$1.20 to \$1.25. No. 17 at \$1.15 to \$1.20. No. 18 at \$1.10 to \$1.15. No. 19 at \$1.05 to \$1.10. No. 20 at \$1.00 to \$1.05. No. 21 at \$0.95 to \$1.00. No. 22 at \$0.90 to \$0.95. No. 23 at \$0.85 to \$0.90. No. 24 at \$0.80 to \$0.85. No. 25 at \$0.75 to \$0.80. No. 26 at \$0.70 to \$0.75. No. 27 at \$0.65 to \$0.70. No. 28 at \$0.60 to \$0.65. No. 29 at \$0.55 to \$0.60. No. 30 at \$0.50 to \$0.55. No. 31 at \$0.45 to \$0.50. No. 32 at \$0.40 to \$0.45. No. 33 at \$0.35 to \$0.40. No. 34 at \$0.30 to \$0.35. No. 35 at \$0.25 to \$0.30. No. 36 at \$0.20 to \$0.25. No. 37 at \$0.15 to \$0.20. No. 38 at \$0.10 to \$0.15. No. 39 at \$0.05 to \$0.10. No. 40 at \$0.00 to \$0.05.

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 Rawa River 40 miles south-west of Warsaw at Bolnow, 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."

In Poland, on the Pilica 65 miles south of Warsaw, the Russians stormed and occupied some German positions. 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.

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Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna.

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.

GERMANY FOUND WANTING

MILITARISM HAS RUINED A GREAT PEOPLE.

The Allies Are Now Fighting for Redemption of Their Foes.

One of the strongest arraignment of the militarist leaders of Germany published in the United States appeared recently in the Philadelphia Ledger under the heading of "Mene, Mene, Tekel Uharasin." It was as follows:

"The handwriting is on the wall for German militarism; the mighty war empire has been weighed in the balances and found wanting; the vast superstructure of militarism built at infinite cost is falling because it rested upon a flawed foundation. Of all the terrible pages that history has chronicled this is the most awful; that a people who possessed a superlative capacity for abstract thought, for scientific investigation, for music and poetry, for commercial dexterity and for the domestic virtues should have been wrecked on the false assumption of militaristic supremacy propagated by a despotic aristocracy. The people are not to blame; for the mass of German men and women, gentle, peaceable, thrifty, industrious and ingenious, the world at large has nothing but sympathy. They have been blinded and misled by a sinister caste of

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, 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 prejudicial in its favor. He writes:

"Having visited 30 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. Dwelling 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."

GENERAL'S DEVOTION.

Sacrificed Own Life to Save His Whole Brigade.

An equal heroism inspires all ranks of the French army, from private to general. In the mathematical nature of things, of course, more privates than generals show themselves heroes. All the more reason then to remark the following act of heroism on the part of a general of brigade. This general had received orders from the highest quarters to advance his men along a certain route which was beset by the enemy's fire. Obedience to these orders would mean the practical annihilation of his brigade, and the general knew it.

How was he to reconcile the necessary respect for authority with the desire to spare a fruitless waste of life? He could obey blindly, or wilfully disobey—that to the ordinary man would have been the terrible alternative. But our general had a Frenchman's keen judgement as well as a soldier's heroism. In spite of his staff's restraining advice, he insisted on advancing himself alone through the zone of fire. "If I win through unscathed," he said, "my orders can follow. If not, my orders are that they remain where they are." He advanced and fell riddled with bullets. He had saved honor and his brigade.

ARTILLERY DEVELOPMENT.

New Methods Have Been Introduced in War.

The character of the artillery disclosed in the war, from the machine gun to the great siege mortars, has introduced largely new methods of warfare, and the strategy of the campaigns is a subject gaining rapidly in public interest as people begin to realize how meaningless, although thrilling, isolated engagements are in the present conflict, and that the result is not likely to be settled in any single battle. The subject of strategy in this war is entertainingly analyzed for the general understanding by a high authority in military matters in a series of articles appearing in the Scientific American, and in the special war issue he writes as follows in regard to the development of this war has been the great improvement in artillery and in the supply service. Indeed, it is well named a machine-made war. Like any other machine, the new highly developed types require fewer men, yet accomplish equal or even greater results.

Especially is this the case with the German machine gun, or automatic rifle that has been quoted so often in the despatches. It fires the same cartridge as the rifle, but has the trigger mechanism of a machine gun, from which they are fed into the gun. Its fire for short periods at the rate of five shots a second gives it great value in stopping charges or in shooting up any bodies of the enemy that expose themselves.

The Germans have these guns posted so as to cover the ground over which attacks will probably be made. When the signal is received from the observing station that the enemy has reached the danger zone, the gun that covers this part of the front can then open a storm of bullets that will wipe out any troops in its path. Ten men can in this way deliver as much fire with machine guns as can one hundred men with rifles.

Besides the advantage in machine guns, the Germans have so far had an additional advantage in that their 6-inch siege guns could outrange most of the field guns of the French and British. But such equipment wears out rapidly in service; the bores get worn and the shooting is inaccurate; guns are captured; many are broken or destroyed. It is doubtful whether Germany can replace this great drain upon her equipment in spite of her great ordnance factories. The allies, on the other hand, have not only their own gun works, which are working night and day, but they also are calling on most of the arms and ammunition factories of the world to aid in increasing their mechanical fighting equipment.

At present the Germans are counting on their superior equipment to enable them to hold back the western allies while Germany and Austria prosecute their campaign against Russia. The French and British have had to fight for time to complete the equipment of their armies. France now has nearly caught up with Germany; Great Britain, though far behind, is steadily gaining. The situation in France seems to point to an early assumption of the aggressive by the French and British.

FORWARDING MAIL.

Many Letters Intended for Soldiers Abroad are Insufficiently Prepaid.

It is found that a number of letters, post-cards, packets and other articles of mail addressed for delivery in England, and on the Continent, more particularly for members of the expeditionary force, are received at the General Post-office insufficiently prepaid.

Mail matters addressed to Canadian soldiers in France or elsewhere on the Continent must be fully prepaid at the usual postal union rates, which for letters is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce. In cases where the senders of letters or newspapers or other articles of mail matter do not know whether the addressee is in England or abroad, the only way in which they can be sure of it being fully prepaid is to pay the postal union rates on it. This is for the reason that it is impossible to collect any surcharges placed on an item of mail matter from the addressee if on active service.

All insufficiently prepaid letters, post-cards and packets addressed to the British Expeditionary Force, serving on the Continent will be returned to the senders.

As to the rate of postage for parcels addressed to the soldiers now at Salisbury Plains, or in active service, enquiry should be made at the General Post-office or one of the postal stations.

MADE HER PUFF.

A traveller bought a ticket, and then, going out on the platform, saw a soldier in a military uniform start. "Why, there she goes now," said a porter. "You've just missed her." The traveller kept on the line and set out in pursuit of the train with all his might. But in two or three minutes he came trudging back. A laughing crowd had gathered, and the porter said, "Well, did you catch her?" "No," said the traveller, "but, by jingo, I made her puff."

REBEL LEADER TAKES 90 PRISONERS AND MUCH AMMUNITION.

A despatch from Pretoria says: Lieut.-Col. Maritz, the rebel leader, reappeared at the head of 600 rebels, armed with four guns and four maxims, and defeated the loyalists at Schuit Drift, capturing 90 men, a maxim, and 80,000 rounds of ammunition.

COMMANDER HOWLETT 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.

TIT FOR TAT.

Here is a good story told by an American. The goose had been carved, and everybody had tasted it. It was excellent. The negro minister, who was the guest of honor, could not restrain his enthusiasm. "Dat's as fine a goose as I ever ate," he said. "Whar did you get such a fine goose?" "Well, now, pabson," replied the carver of the goose, exhibiting great dignity and reticence, "when you preaches a speshul good sermon I never axes you whar you get it. I hopes you will show me the same consideration."

FRANCE BUILDS AIR FLEETS

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

A despatch from New York says: France is building two great fleets of aircraft, armed with cannon, bombs, and 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 aeroplanes will have a cruising radius of 120 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

BRITISH WAR PRISONER MUST DIE

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

Tripped to turn their left wing. The Portuguese Government has supplied details of an engagement between the Portuguese and German forces in Angola. The German artillery attacked Fort Naukika, and the Portuguese made a steady resistance to the enemy's entry, which

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

AVOIDS MONOTONY.

"Do you always leave a card when you call on a friend?" "No; sometimes it's an umbrella."

"So you send your wife to the mountains for three months—every summer. It's great to have money." "Yes; money is certainly a great blessing."

"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house!" "How does she get along with her family?" "Oh, even her relations are strained."

Austrian Dreadnought Torpedoed

A despatch from 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.