

DIDN'T REVIVE THEATER AS YET

First Performances Fail to Bring Expected Audiences in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 29.—It cannot be said that the first performances of the Theater Francaise and the Opera Comique marked the revival of the theater in Paris. Many things combined to make the success of the season problematic, aside from the heavy weight of the war. Transportation facilities are still reduced, and the early closing regulation makes late hours inconvenient. In consequence, for the present, audiences will be mostly confined to the matinee and these, it may be said, have had a real success.

At the Opera Comique one of the most interesting and successful attractions of the first performance was the presence of a number of wounded officers and soldiers in the place of honor in the presidential box. When Monsieur Cheuse, director of the Opera Comique, asked President Poincaré for the authorization to accord the wounded soldiers the presidential treatment in the presidential box, the president replied:

"It is, indeed, the least that can be done for them."
As soon as the officers were perceived in the box they provoked a delicious burst of laughter, and from all parts of the house the Marcellaise was called for. The program, however, followed its course, and the first orchestral number gave rise to a curious error.

Everyone supposed from the first strains that it was the Serbian national hymn and jumped to their feet crying "Long Live Serbia!" It was the overture of the "Black Domino." The audience had satisfaction, however, when Mademoiselle Chénal appeared, draped in the three colors, to sing the Marcellaise.

A great many demands have been made for the production of the patriotic piece "Bataille" at the Theater Francaise, with Mounet-Sully in the leading role, and it is booked for as early a presentation as the difficulties of staging it will permit. The trouble is the lack of machinists and the complicated setting of Sardou's important work.

Of course the inevitable has happened. The first of the war, has been placed under contribution by amusement enterprises and other institutions, and in some cases, with rather doubtful propriety. Paris now has its Theater Albert I., and in this case the adoption of the name has its reason as the company is composed of Belgian refugees. The pieces presented are mostly of Belgian origin.

All of the national matinees to take place here will have the co-operation of the concert societies, conservatory, under the direction of Monsieur Andre Messager, former administrator of the Opera.

At the Opera Comique a special and very successful representation for the benefit of victims of the war was given on the 15th, with "La Vivandiere" as the principal attraction. Mademoiselle Delma, who created the part of "Marian," appeared in the role of La Vivandiere.

CIGAR BUTTS ARE USED IN FACTORY

London, Dec. 29.—The butt ends of cigars and cigarettes picked up so industriously in the streets by vagabonds are not all used for private smoking, as shown in the case of Isaac Liss, an ex-convict tobaccoist who was fined 100 pounds this week for selling untaxed tobacco. Liss had in his shop 30 pounds of butts and 4,500 cigarettes made of that material. He bought part of his supplies from a man named Robbins, who sold his pickings at the equivalent of 32 cents a pound. Cigarettes made of this material brought Liss two cents each. In view of the nature of the business, which carried disease as well as filth from the streets to the mouths of the deceived purchasers, the magistrates imposed the extreme sentence with its alternative of four months in jail on Liss, and the half of that penalty upon the duped Robbins.

FORM BATTALION OF FOOTBALL MEN

London, Dec. 29.—To offset criticism against professional football, which has been charged with hampering recruiting, authority has been granted for the formation of a battalion of athletes and football players, to be known as the 17th football battalion of the Middlesex regiment.

SOME DISTINCTION

(London T-Bits)
There are few people who can claim to possess a ticket for their own funeral. Sir Claude Macdonald, a former minister at Peking, recently stated that both he and Dr. Morrison had the pleasure of reading their obituary notices in the Times, but he could go one further than the doctor, for he was the happy possessor of a ticket for his own funeral service in St. Paul's cathedral. Sir Claude Macdonald, it will be recalled, was in command of the legation quarter, Peking, during the siege and alleged massacre in 1900.

ADENOIDS.

Adenoids are enlarged masses of lymphoid tissue in the vault of the pharynx. They may become large enough to obstruct nasal respiration or cause disturbances in the ears by pressure. The symptoms caused by the present adenoids are familiar to most people—mouth breathing, pinched expression of the face, contracted chest and mental dulness.

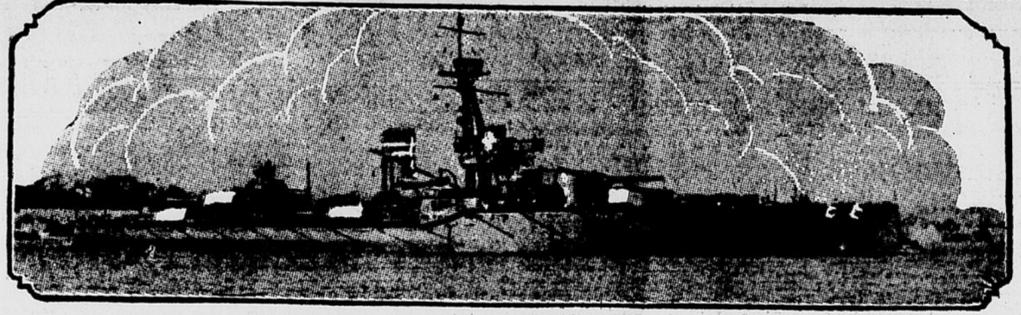
The cause of adenoids is held by all authors to be hereditary. Adenoids occur in a characteristic type of individual. Their presence in those whose state shows a predisposition to tuberculosis is marked.

The usual treatment for adenoids is the removal of the mass, but when we consider that they are due to heredity, we realize the incompleteness of such treatment. Although it removes the conditions due to the presence of the adenoids, it does not remove the state that made it possible for the adenoids to develop.

The removal of the underlying cause of adenoids is accomplished only by homeopathy. When the cause is removed the adenoids disappear. This fact has been demonstrated time after time by those who practice pure homeopathy. The general state of the individual is at the same time greatly improved because homeopathy is constructive.

Arthur Peake, M. D. Frances M. Peake, M. D.
Homeopaths, Grand Forks, N. D.
Consultation by mail or in person.

HAVE BRITISH LOST ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT? THUNDERER SUNK, SAY SWEDISH CREW



The Thunderer. A report that the British dreadnought Thunderer was sunk in the North sea on November 7 by coming in contact with a mine or being hit by a torpedo, has been brought to the United States. According to this report the sinking of the dreadnought was witnessed by eight men, members of the crew of a small Swedish sailing ship called the Seofjord, that put into Liverpool with survivors from the dreadnought on board.

CRITICISM HAS LARGELY CEASED

Early Signs of Dissatisfaction in England Have Been Done away With.

London, Dec. 29.—Criticism of the government's war preparations which was rampant during early stages of the war has largely ceased, indicating that the general public has either settled down to the belief that everything is being done about as well as possible, or has tired of writing letters to the press.

The war 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 swindling.

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 liberal government his point of view was not prejudiced in his favor.

"Having visited thirty-six camps in various parts of the country, I am thoroughly cheered. In the majority of cases business men are handling the different problems of the 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 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. If I were out to pick holes in our administration I should not be in the general management of the war."

NORWEGIAN SHIP OWNER SPREADING

Christiania, Dec. 29.—Taking advantage of the opening of the Panama canal, Frederick Olsen, one of Norway's greatest ship owners, has contracted for three 10,000-ton freight steamers, which will begin service early in 1916 between Norway and ports on the West Coast of the United States. Pending the completion of these new ships some older Olsen vessels will be pressed into service.

CASH ALLOWANCE FOR CAPTURES

Petrograd, Dec. 29.—The Russian Government has decided to make cash allowances to captured officers at the following rates:
Generals \$750; Staff Officers \$450; all other officers \$300.

UNUSUAL STRATEGY IN TRENCH CAPTURE

Paris, Dec. 29.—Describing the capture of a line of trenches in the north, a non-commissioned officer writes home of an unusual piece of strategy. "The evening before there had been a heavy fall of snow," he said, "and the bright moonlight showed up every object with extraordinary clearness against the white background. The 12th infantry which had planned a raid on the enemy's trenches, only 20 yards away, found its project compromised, but a corporal was struck by a brilliant idea; every man pulled off his outer clothes and pulled his shirt on over his jacket and rest; thus they crept through the snow up to the edge of the German trenches without being seen, and carried the entire line."

AGITATION FOR NEW WATER SUPPLY

Petrograd, Dec. 29.—The city's recent experience in doing without water, as a result of the blocking of the Neva conduits by ice, has renewed agitation for the aqueduct system of pure water from Ladoga lake. The prince of Oldenburg has been appointed chairman of a commission to examine into the whole question.

The present system is the cleansing of the river water by means of an ozonizing process, which was recommended and installed by German experts, and has several times been condemned as inadequate and unsafe by British engineers. The latter hold the water responsible for a long series of epidemics.

The effect of the total failure of the water supply of a city of over a million people, can hardly be described. For several days, during the blocking of the conduits, inhabitants of all classes and conditions, with every species of vase, jug, and pail, were seen rooping down to the rivers and canals to get enough water for the preparation of their meals.

Strength of German Lines.
Paris, Dec. 29.—The strength of the German lines of defense along the western battle front is indicated by a reference to artillery captured by the French in attacks on German trenches in the Perthe December 24.

The note says that when these trenches were taken the French gained possession of two quick-firers, several siege guns mounted on carriages; one siege mortar of 245 millimetres, one gun of 50 millimetres with an armored cupola and a revolving gun of 27 millimetres.

It doesn't take the average man long to develop into a nonsentient in the eyes of the female of the species who chased him to the gutter.

NEW LAND TAXES IN AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Dec. 29.—The federal parliament has passed new land taxes involving an increase of about fifty per cent. Exemption is granted to estates of less than 5,000 acres, and the tax is graduated, falling in maximum percentage only upon estates of more than 75,000 acres.

In view of the estimated shortage in the wheat crop, the parliament has abolished the import duty. The amount of the shortage is estimated at ten million bushels. The government maintains that the removal of the duty will not affect the farmers, as the wheat is held by speculators rather than by farmers.

SUBMARINE BASE ON BRITISH ISLE

Germans Were Operating Right Under the Nose of the British.

London, Dec. 26.—(By mail to New York)—Until recently the Germans actually had a submarine base in the English channel, on territory belonging to the British crown. Destroyers of British ships got their supplies right under England's very nose for a time.

This was made known here today when details were learned of the circumstances which resulted in the cancellation of the lease of the island of Hertz. Home Secretary McKenna, in the house of commons, announced the cancellation of the lease and the occupation of Hertz by British troops. This news was called to America, but how the island was serving as a German submarine base has just developed.

The government leased the island of Hertz in 1899 to a German company, and the company in turn leased it to Prince Blucher, a descendant of the famous Prussian general who co-operated with the Germans in the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. There the prince lived the life of an eccentric recluse for several years.

The first search of the island after the outbreak of the war was entrusted to raw country militiamen. Quite innocent of military knowledge, they came away with a bland smile and reported that the island held nothing that was of ill intent towards Great Britain.

After several instances of submarine activity in the channel, a more expert examination of Hertz revealed that oil fuel had been stored there, as well as torpedoes and other supplies. There had been several motorboats in use for carrying stores and munitions to the submarines, which remained at a distance from the shore. There was also a wireless station, by which the princely recluse could communicate with German warships. Hertz was an ideal submarine base, tucked neatly under the wing of England.

There remains much irritation among those who know the facts concerning Hertz and, but for embarrassing the government, there might have been charges of negligence brought into the house. From a political standpoint, criticism also has its disadvantages. The negligence has been displayed during the period the liberals have been in control when Hertz was leased to the Germans.

NO SYMPATHY.

Houston Post: "Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife."
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MAY BE GREATER CALAMITY COMING

Speaker Thinks Peace Might Cause Even More Disastrous Trouble.

London, Dec. 29.—That the return of peace may prove even more calamitous to industry than was the outbreak of war, was suggested by Prof. Sidney Webb in a lecture on the "Terms of Peace" at the opening of the London School of Economics.

"We have survived the outbreak of war," he said "with amazingly little economic distress. The question now is whether, at the coming of peace we shall be able to take the necessary steps to prevent the terms of peace working out in misery and distress in hundreds of thousands of households. If we are to do so, the first of the terms of peace, from the economic point of view, must be: No disbandment of the army. If men have jobs to go to, or are willing to take the risks, let them go; but there must be nobody turned out until they are likely to be absorbed in industry."

As to the terms of peace, Prof. Webb counseled moderation. "England would do well," he urged, "not to look for any indemnity, for indemnities have a habit of doing those who exact them no good at all. Belgium, of course must be rehabilitated. We should hope to make a peace which would leave the foe without undue embarrassment or humiliation. Humiliation is a most expensive luxury for a victor to impose upon a vanquished enemy. It does not pay to have an embittered enemy in the world."

MANY PROMINENT MEN AFFECTED

Paris, Dec. 29.—The recent decree expelling all Germans and Austrians from the Legion of Honor affects the following widely known persons: Duke Alexandre of Oldenburg, Prince Radolin and Baron Von Shoen, both former ambassadors to Paris; Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, Baron-Marshal Von Bieberstein, former foreign minister; M. Von Radowitz, former minister at Madrid; Prince Von Buelow, former chancellor, Puttmaker, former governor of Kamerun; generals: Genizkow, Von Hahnke, Kirchner, Kuntze, Von Straus, Von Villume, Count Von Eulenberg, grand marshal of the court; Admiral Fohl, Baron Oppenheim, Joachim, president of the fine arts academy of Berlin; Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Steamship company; Wiegand, director general of the North-German Lloyd, besides a number of professors and literary men.

DUTCH ARMY IS STILL UNDER ARMS

The Hague, Dec. 29.—The Dutch army of over 300,000 men is still under arms and the borders are guarded as vigilantly as if a hostile foe were approaching. The care of the Belgian refugees is a part of their duty. This capital is full of the more prosperous Belgians who refuse to stay at home under the German flag. The hotels were never so full at this season. Scheveningen, which had a disastrous summer season, is now overrun with troops who are quartered in the hotels and kurhaus.

SERVED 'EM RIGHT.

John Bull: "The Vicar—For shame, my lad! What have those poor little fish done to be imprisoned upon the day of rest?"
Tommy—That—that's what they get for—chasing worms on a Sunday, sir.

"Why, you goose, Dunrick isn't in England; it's in Scotland."

BRITAIN RUSHING 17 DREADNOUGHTS

Five Believed to Have Put to Sea Since the War Began

—Germany Building.

(By P. M. Earl)
London, Dec. 18.—(By mail to New York)—The announcement of the first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill that Great Britain will have 15 more dreadnoughts ready for action before the end of next year is no idle boast. In fact, according to naval experts, it is an understatement by at least two ships.

When war was declared, Great Britain had in commission 28 dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers, not counting the Lord Nelson and Agememnon, which, although nearly as powerful (they mount four 12-inch and 10 9.2-inch guns apiece) are reckoned as predreadnoughts.

Two Bought From Chile.

Building or refitting, Great Britain had 18 ironclad monsters on August 4 and another four just laid down. These vessels were reinforced by the purchase of two battleships building in England for Chile and the forcible acquisition of two building for Turkey. Work at the ship yards is proceeding so feverishly that the four battleships of the 1914 program may be completed before the end of the war, but Churchill does not reckon them in his estimate of ships ready next year. It will be seen, then, that he has 17 vessels, including the Turkish and Chilean acquisitions.

Five in Commission.

Five of these, the Emperor of India, the Benbow, Queen Elizabeth and Warspite and the 30,000-ton, 30-knot

battle cruiser Tiger, were launched over a year ago and have almost certainly been commissioned since the outbreak of hostilities. Two are known to have put to sea.

Of the others, the Vallant, Barham, Malaya, Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Hamillies and Revenge were laid down just over a year ago and some, if not all, must have been launched by now. The same applies to the Turkish dreadnoughts Birinje Osman and Reshadieh and the Chilean Almirante Latorre (now named Canada).

The five Queen Elizabeths and five Royal Sovereigns are armed with eight of the new 15-inch guns and will be able to fire the most tremendous broadside of any vessels afloat.

Germany Busy, Too.

Of Germany's 11 dreadnoughts and battle cruisers building at the outbreak of hostilities, five, the Koenig, Markgraf, Grosser Kurfurst, Derrflinger and Lutow were launched in 1913 and the first four are almost certainly in commission or nearing completion now.

Austria has but two dreadnoughts nearing completion, while France has 7, Japan 7, and Russia 11.

Will Return War Office.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The French War department, which is still in Bordeaux will return to Paris Jan. 7.

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