

THE DAILY NEWS

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THE DAILY NEWS
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Give War News Immediately
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ALLIES ARE COMPELLED TO RETIRE ON THE AISNE

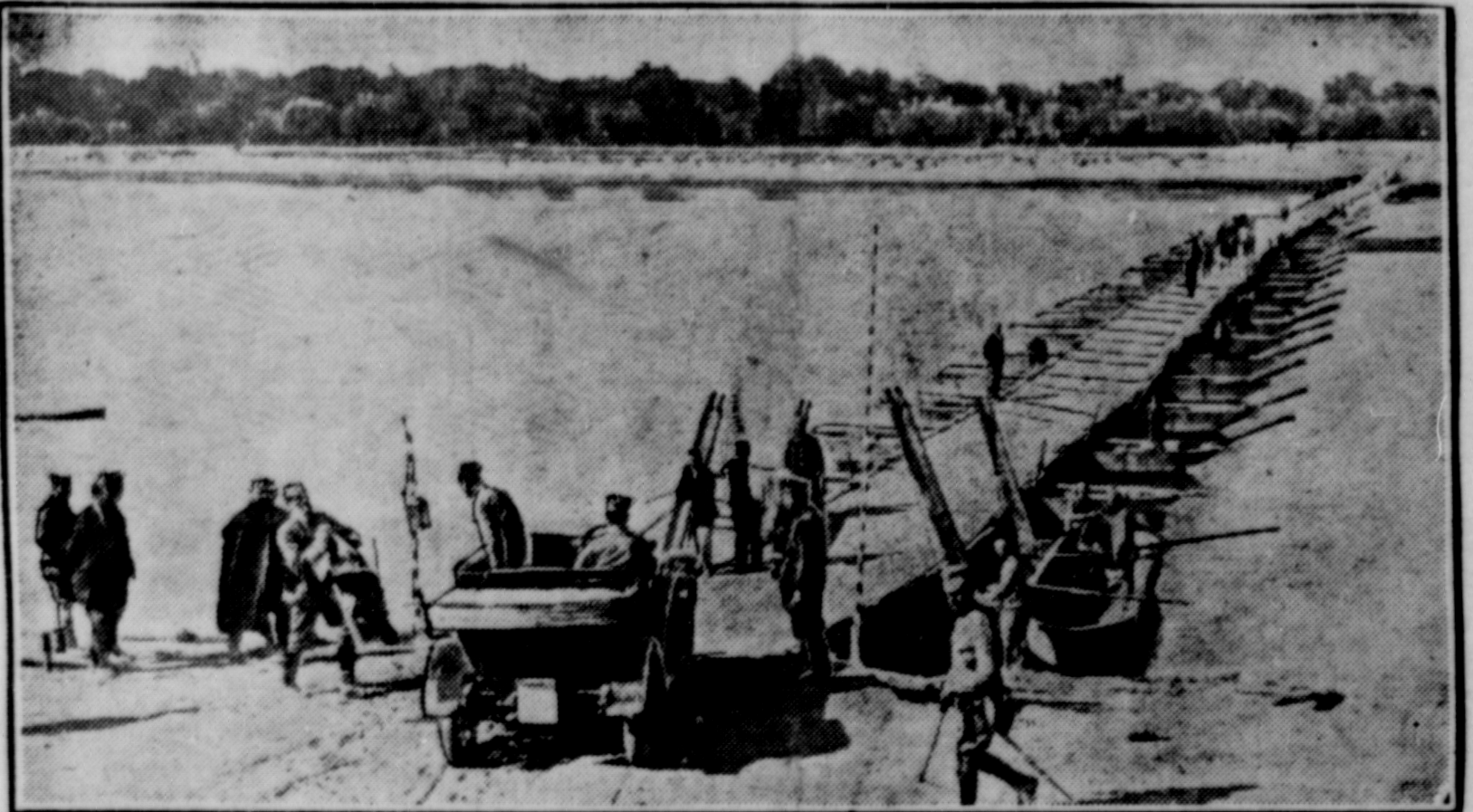
EARTHQUAKE DISASTER DELAYS ITALY'S PART IN WAR--PREMIER ON GERMAN SPY STORY

FLOOD IN AISNE COMPELS ALLIES TO EVACUATE NORTH SIDE

GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE ADVANTAGE AT ONE POINT-- OTHER ATTACKS OF GERMANS HAVE BEEN REPULSED BY ALLIES.

(Special to The Daily News)
Paris, Jan. 14.—The French official statement reports minor operations between the sea and the Oise.
North of Soissons there was determined fighting all day yesterday, particularly in the section north of Crouy, where the Allies held only the first slopes of the hills.
In the center, around Crouy, the positions have been maintained notwithstanding the desperate German efforts to dislodge the Allies, but farther east, in front of Vregny, the Allies were obliged to yield.
The continued floods of the Aisne River have swept away several bridges, interrupting the Allies' lines of communication. Therefore, the Allies have fallen

back to the south side of the river between Crouy and Missy, but maintain the bridge heads on the north bank.
In the Champagne the struggle continues around Perthes. Farther east there is nothing to report.
Berlin Report.
Berlin, Jan. 14.—The official report says that continuing the advance northeast of Soissons the Germans have attacked and won the Heights of Vregny, the Allies' trenches one after another being taken by storm in a pouring rain. Fourteen French officers, twelve hundred men, four cannon and four machine guns were captured.
Northeast of Chalons the French attacks were repulsed.



BRIDGING THE DANUBE.—Pontoons built by the Servians over the Danube to help them outflank the Austrians in their attack on Belgrade.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER MAY KEEP ITALY OUT OF THE WAR

KING VICTOR DECLARES THAT THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE COME BEFORE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—SUFFERING IS GREAT.

(Special to The Daily News.)
Rome, June 14.—King Victor Emmanuel, before leaving last night in his motor car for Avezzano, said that the people's sufferings must come before the international situation.
The earthquake disaster apparently makes very remote the incursion of Italy into the war.
Very grave reports of the disaster come from Popoli, Hansanico, Ocra, Paganicia, Aversa and Cocuzzo.

A hundred persons were killed in towns near Rome.
The King, Queen and the entire government are devoting themselves to the preparation of relief work.
The mountainous country on the road to Naples suffered worse and here the telegraph lines are down and the railways are useless owing to the destruction of tunnels and bridges. A heavy snowfall also makes the highway impassable.

Rome Jan. 14.—The latest reports estimate that the victims of the earthquake disaster number fifteen thousand killed and thirty-five thousand injured.
The earthquake zone extends nearly three hundred miles, from Naples to Ferrara, and right across the peninsula. A further distinct shock was felt here this morning. Where the destruction of towns is total, great numbers are buried in the ruins, and it may be weeks before the death roll is complete. Among the towns totally destroyed are Avezzano, Capello, Cappadocia, Celano, Buzzi, Magliano, Pescina and Scoula. Aquila, Arpino, Sora and Sulmona are partially wrecked.

Avezzano, which is razed to the ground, and the surrounding Abruzzi country is the center of the greatest loss of life. One report from Avezzano says the dead in that city and the vicinity alone number fifteen thousand.

STARTLING GERMAN SPY STORY IS DENIED BY PREMIER McBRIDE

Seattle Paper Publishes Current Story That Late Secretary Of Premier Had Sold plans of Esquimalt To A German Spy

(Special to The Daily News.)
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 14.—Premier McBride today formally denied the current report that his late secretary, Lawrence Macrae, had committed suicide because of the discovery that it was he who sold the plans of Esquimalt to the Germans. A report was published at Seattle that the plans of

these defences were found on the person of a brother of Alvo von Alvensleben, arrested a few months ago at Gibraltar as a German spy.
The above report has been current for months in Prince Rupert but was not published for obvious reasons. The late secretary committed suicide without any apparent reason shortly after the war broke out. As secretary of the Premier, the matter was considered somewhat of a scandal and the widest sort of rumors of political shortcomings of those high up were scattered abroad, until the German spy story swallowed up all else.

minion Trust Company has turned up, which is contended to be the price offered for the plans but which was refused payment when the cheque was presented, as in the meantime all the German funds were transferred across the border. The Premier, however, has apparently denied the whole affair.

GERMANS BELIEVE FIGHT TO BE DEADLOCK

London, Jan. 14.—According to information received from two distinct neutral sources, Germany has already come to the realization that she cannot conquer in this war. The New York correspondent has seen a letter from a Danish house, in which it was stated that a Berlin magnate of finance had admitted to the writer that the ruling powers of Germany had acknowledged that it was impossible to win. The text of this part of the letter was: "Un des magnats berlinois de la finance m'a avoué que les dirigeants allemands se rendraient compte de l'impossibilité de vaincre."
(One of the Berlin captains of finance has confessed to me that the German heads of state were reconciled to the idea of the impossibility of winning.)
The letter is highly confidential and was only given to The Times correspondent because of its bearing on The Times editorial of December 15, "For Germany Peace with Freedom," which has been quoted all over the world.

Another story connecting this affair with the Dominion Trust Company has also been in the air. It has been reported that an "N. S. F." cheque for \$100,000 from Alvo von Alvensleben on the Do-

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IS CONDUCTED TODAY

Today is election day in Prince Rupert and if somebody didn't tell you you might never know. The utmost indifference has been displayed toward the event from the first and the fact that there is no election for mayor hasn't made any change.
Up till noon only about a hundred voters entered the poll. The deputy returning officers appear to be half asleep as everybody is so quiet that it requires a great effort to keep awake with nothing to do.
There are not even many "glad hands" around, most of the candidates preferring to remain in obscurity. The amusement of the mayor trying to smile is even absent. He wasn't there.
It is confidently expected that not more than a third of last year's vote will be polled. The vote last year was in the neighborhood of a thousand.

BROKER SUICIDES WHEN HIS FIRM SUSPENDED

New York, Jan. 14.—G. F. Stringer, Jr., junior member of the Stock Exchange firm of Stringer & Company, shot himself and died instantly shortly after the suspension of the firm was announced on the floor of the Stock Exchange.
To the sensational rise in wheat within the past few days was attributed the failure of the firm by C. A. Decker, its counsel. Mr. Decker said that Stringer & Company had been badly caught on the short side of the market and had failed for about \$160,000.

FURIOUS FIGHTING RESUMES IN POLAND

(Special to The Daily News.)
Petrograd, Jan. 14.—Furious fighting is resumed in Poland. Russian forces, pushing towards East Prussia, captured a number of villages near Mlawa.
In the center the Germans have made four violent attacks in the last twenty-four hours, pushing the Russians back and gaining considerable ground.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES MAY BE INCREASED

(Special to The Daily News.)
Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Representatives of the Canadian railway systems have gathered here for a conference regarding the proposed application for an increase in the Eastern freight rates. They will be bitterly opposed by the Canadian manufacturers, the millers and the Dominion Grain Exchange.

GENERAL VON KLUCK AGAIN TO THE FRONT

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, Jan. 15.—Military experts agree that the battle raging around Soissons has assumed such proportions that its outcome may greatly change the present alignment of the western lines. Britain is pouring fresh troops in support at this point and Germany is replying with a supreme effort. Under the personal direction of General Von Kluck, heavy reinforcements are being hurried forward through Belgium.

TORONTO BRICKLAYERS SUPPORT HOME PRODUCT

(Special to The Daily News.)
Toronto, Jan. 14.—The Toronto bricklayers' union has decided to lay no brick this year not made in Canada.

SEVENTEEN OF PILGRIM'S CREW HAVE BEEN LANDED

American Bark Thrown on Her Beam-Ends in Terrific Atlantic Storm.
Kirkwall, Scotland, Jan. 14.—Seventeen persons, the entire crew of the American bark Pilgrim, with the exception of the mess boy, who was drowned, were landed here by the Norwegian steamer Tholma, having been rescued in mid-Atlantic three weeks ago.

The Pilgrim was bound from Newport News for Buenos Ayres, when she encountered heavy weather and was thrown on her beam-ends through the shifting of ballast. Her masts were cut away, but this did not avail to right her. The mountainous seas also swept the bark's boats away.
In response to the signals of distress sent up by the Pilgrim the Tholma, which had left Mobile, Alabama, on December 6 for Copenhagen, steamed as close as she dared to venture, and the crew of the disabled vessel swam to the Norwegian boat.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Commission government has made rapid progress in the United States and has spread to Canada. It was recently adopted in St. John, New Brunswick. Edmonton and some other cities of the West have also been under commission rule.

LET US GET TOGETHER

Mr. George L. Clayton is starting a campaign in favor of making a unanimous effort to secure the fishery concessions required by this port. It, of course, goes without saying that he will have to have the moral support of all the citizens. More than that is required, however. The people must get together and show that they are aroused over this matter and determined to go to the limit in defence of it. The last few meetings called for this purpose were attended by a mere handful. This is not the way to get results. It will not do to leave it to a few leaders. In the first place, it is the united people that moves the government and in the next place an enthusiastic backing puts more fight into those who will carry the case into the enemy's camp. Let there be a public meeting called and let it be so enthusiastically attended that its echoes will be heard at Ottawa. It's not a political fight; it is a fight for the rights of this district.

BRITISH AND GERMAN LOSSES COMPARED

In spite of the fact that Britain has had several serious losses most people do not seem to understand that German losses have been more severe. The following shows the losses on both sides:
British Losses — Battleships: Bulwark, blown up; Formidable, sunk by a torpedo or mine. Armored cruisers: Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, torpedoed by submarines; Good Hope and Monmouth, sunk in action. Protected cruisers: Amphion, Pathfinder, Hawke and Hermes, sunk by mines or torpedoes; Pegasus, disabled in action in Zanzibar harbor. The auxiliary cruiser Oceanic was wrecked off the north coast of Scotland, and three submarines and two small gunboats, the Speedy and Niger, were sunk.
German Losses — Armored cruisers: Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, sunk in action; Yorck, sunk by German mine; Friedrich Karl, sunk by a Russian mine in Baltic; Madgeburg, blown up in Baltic to escape capture by Russians. Protected cruisers: Koln, Mainz and Ariadne, sunk in action off Heligoland; Leipzig and Nurnburg, sunk in action off Falkland Islands; Emden, burned off coast of Bengal; Hela, torpedoed in the North Sea; Augsburg, sunk in Baltic; Koenigsburg, imprisoned in an East African River; Geir, interned in Honolulu; Cormoran, sunk; Berlin, interned in Norway;

Spreewald, captured. In addition nine gunboats, eight torpedo destroyers and six submarines have been sunk, chiefly by British cruisers and destroyers.
In battleships and battle-cruisers Britain is comparatively much stronger today than when the war began. She has today 38 pre-dreadnought battleships and 26 dreadnoughts, exclusive of the Audacious, but including all the ships of the 1914 program, which must now be ready for sea. She has also 10 battle-cruisers, including the Tiger, which must also be either commissioned or undergoing her final trials. She has in process of completion eight super-dreadnoughts, the greatest fighting machines ever built, carrying 15-inch guns. They will all be added to the fleet this year. This makes a total of 74 capital ships able now to take their places in the line of battle, or 82 at the end of the year. Germany has in commission 20 pre-dreadnoughts and 16 dreadnoughts. One more will be commissioned this year and two in 1916. She has four battle-cruisers in commission and two in process of construction, to be finished one in 1915 and one in 1916. The Goeben is excluded from the total, which gives Germany 40 capital ships now and 42 at the end of the year. The figures show that the British fleet today in numbers is almost twice the strength of that of Germany. In gun-power it is far more than twice as strong. There is no hope for the Teuton in torpedoing a British battleship every two or three months.

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MANAGER.
