

# THE DAILY NEWS

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## VICTORY FOLLOWING VICTORY IN FRANCE

### FRENCH OCCUPY LILLE--NEW GROUND CONSOLIDATED--GERMANS LOSE 60,000

#### ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORIOUS ALONG ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT

GERMAN DEFENCES CRUMBLING BEFORE TERRIFIC ALLIED  
ATTACKS--GERMANS LOSE 60,000 MEN--ALLIED  
LOSSES SLIGHT--GIVENCHY TAKEN--LILLE  
RE-OCCUPIED BY FRENCH

(Special to The Daily News.)  
London, Sept. 26.—There has been a great Anglo-French victory on the western front. An official announcement of the war office states that the renewed offensive south of Labassee has resulted in the capture of five miles of trenches. The German position has been broken through and occupied for a depth of two miles, capturing Lulluch, Loos and the adjacent mining works, Hill 70 and the Labassee Canal.

**12,000 Prisoners.**  
A simultaneous attack by the French in the Champagne district, east and north of Rheims, resulted in the breaking up of the German positions for a depth of three miles on a fifteen-mile front, and the capture of 12,000 Germans.

**Gains Consolidated.**  
The gains made have all been consolidated and stubborn fighting continues. The German fire and defence works were completely destroyed by artillery attacks and high explosives. No statement has yet been made as to the number of prisoners taken by the British, but the gains are the largest since trench warfare commenced on the western front. There is a general belief that the Germans will be driven back by the Allies before they have time to consolidate their broken forces.

**Germans Lose 60,000.**  
London, Sept. 27.—The fighting on the western front continues, the Allies holding ground gained and scoring fresh victories. The British occupy Givenchy and the French re-occupy Lille and continue to advance in Champagne. The total Anglo-French captures in two days include 20,000 unwounded Germans, 33 cannon

and numerous machine guns. The total German losses are 60,000.

**Allies' Losses Slight.**  
The Allies' losses are slight, as the positions were carried after brief bayonet charges after a sixty hours' pounding by heavy artillery. The great charge was made at dawn. Amsterdam reports that all the Belgian hospitals are filled with German wounded.

**Naval Attack.**  
This morning, in a fog, British warships bombarded at close range the German positions on the Belgian coast for four hours, doing great damage and starting many fires. A joint aerial attack was also successfully made.

#### FIRST NEWSPAPER FROM THE TRENCHES

Mr. Newey, chief steward on the Prince George, has just received a copy of the first newspaper printed in the trenches. It is published "somewhere in France" and is edited by Dr. W. G. Gibson, of Victoria, of the 7th Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. V. W. Odum, a son of Prof. Odum.

The paper is called "The Listening Post," and, needless to say, contains no war news of any account. The news items are chiefly of a humorous nature, poking fun at the "non-coms." and relating stories of some of the "characters" of the battalion.

The canteen tariff is published, in which Bass' Ale is quoted at \$7.65 per bottle, and cigarettes at 40 cents per packet, with other scarce commodities at correspondingly high prices. The Listening Post is sold at one penny, but, some years hence, it may be worth much more.



SURVIVORS OF ROYAL EDWARD

Central figure is F. J. Riches, leading signalman of the C. N. R. liner Royal Edward, torpedoed in the Aegean Sea. He and his two assistants (survivors) are shown with one of the ship's life preservers marked "Toronto," where the ship was registered.

#### PREMIER BORDEN'S FAILURE TO PROVIDE A CANADIAN NAVY

BORDEN AT FIRST FAVORED LAURIER'S SCHEME, BUT PARTY  
POLITICS TRIUMPHED--HAD THE LAURIER POLICY  
BEEN ADOPTED, CANADA TODAY WOULD  
HAVE A NAVY

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—As the Conservative press seems inclined to flirt with the subject it may be as well to give a straight story of what the Conservative party said for naval defence when it was out of office and what it did when it got in. Broadly speaking Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster and their following in Parliament assented and assented heartily to the principle laid down at every Colonial Conference since 1887, namely that while Canada is daughter in her mother's house, she is mistress in her own and that any system of imperial defence in which Canada had a share should keep that fact in mind.

The question of naval defence which had received considerable attention at the Colonial conferences was introduced to Canadian politics by Sir George Foster in March, 1909, when he moved a resolution to the effect that Canada should no longer delay to assume her share of the responsibility and financial burden "incident to the suitable protection of her exposed coast line and great seaports." Sir George's resolution was a little vague, so Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with Sir George's consent, and also with Leader Borden's, introduced one that made the meaning clearer. This motion went on to say that cash contributions to the imperial treasury were not in accordance with the spirit of home rule and that the best solution of the question was the speedy organization

of a Canadian naval service which would be built on imperial navy models and would fit into the big fighting machine in case the integrity or honor of the Empire was assailed.

To this resolution which was passed unanimously by the House of Commons, Sir George Foster said Amen. He particularly said Amen to Sir Wilfrid's remarks on cash contributions. Sir George may be a staunch imperialist, but he is also a good Canadian and any proposal to pay taxes and let somebody else control the money naturally made him hot under the collar. His objection to a fixed money contribution was that it looked like hiring somebody else to do our own job. What he wanted was something into which Canada would put her body, bones, blood, mental power and national pride. In short Sir George was all for a Canadian navy, built on British lines, and capable of working together with Great Britain's navy in the defence of the Empire.

Sir Robert Borden translated Sir George's opinion into words of four syllables and over, but substantially his views were the same—a naval force of our own. He was, so he said, opposed to cash contributions for constitutional and political reasons, not to mention the fact that Canada couldn't keep it up and that it would be the source of friction in the Empire and a bone of contention in Canadian politics and one way and another a bad thing

#### RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ALONG 260-MILE FRONT CONTINUES

COSSACKS CUTTING UP VON MACKENZEN'S LINE—AUSTRIANS  
RETREATING IN GALICIA--BULGARIA TO REMAIN  
NEUTRAL--ALLIED LOAN IS FINALLY  
ARRANGED

(Special to The Daily News.)  
Petrograd, Sept. 27.—The Russian offensive continues on a 260-mile front. German positions have been captured and many prisoners have been taken.

all round. He pointed out that cash contributions had not been approved by the people of Australia who were setting us an example by going in for a local navy. For all of which and many other reasons too numerous to mention Sir Robert was strong for a local navy on the Australian plan, with the money and the ships under control of our own parliament. Such a system, co-ordinating with the Imperial navy would render "a real service to the defence of the Empire and would do our duty not only to Canada but to the Empire as a whole." Incidentally Leader Borden expressed a hope that his friends behind him would "rise superior to party motives." They didn't, but that may not have been his fault. Circumstances have frequently obliged Sir Robert to drive with a slack rein.

At all events Sir Robert was enthusiastic for a Canadian navy in March, 1909, and for some few months later. He saw in it "The use of our own material, the employment of our own people, the development and utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness, and, above all, the impressing upon the people a sense of responsibility for their share in international affairs." That last phrase looks well in print, but as a practical statesman Sir Robert dwelt chiefly on the boom a local navy would give to our home industries. That idea was still bearing fruit in his mind six months later when he took it as a text to his own constituency of Halifax and made their mouths water at the prospect of a revival of the shipbuilding industry in Nova Scotia. A month afterwards he told a Toronto audience that it was absurd to think that Canada couldn't build her own navy. It is quite true that Sir Robert recanted all these statements four years afterwards, but in the year 1909 he was quite orthodox. In fact he remained so, as long as his friends would let him, yielding only when the Nationalists and other vexatious influences rendered it no longer possible to "rise superior to party motives." There can be no doubt that Sir Robert Borden had the right views in 1909 and the wrong ones in 1913. Time has told. The thing Robert Borden said could be done in 1909, and then said couldn't be done in 1913, is being done this very minute at Montreal where a gentleman named Chas. Schwab is building submarines for the British navy.

The Imperial Conference of (Continued on Page Two.)

The Cossacks succeeded in cutting Von Mackenzon's line in many places. The Austrians in Galicia have been driven back and are in full retreat.

**Bulgaria Neutral.**  
London, Sept. 27.—The Bulgarian government has issued an official communication to the Allies today, stating that Bulgaria has not the slightest intention of assuming the aggressive, but is firmly resolved to maintain a strict neutrality.

**Allied Loan.**  
New York, Sept. 27.—Final arrangements have been made for the floating of an Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 at five per cent. on government notes, convertible at maturity into twenty-year bonds at the holder's option.

**Santa Anna Fire.**  
Naples, Sept. 27.—Officers of the Greek steamer Santa Anna, which was set on fire in mid-Atlantic, have been able to collect evidence that the fire was caused by five Austrians, who were travelling under assumed names. Three of them have been arrested, while the other two leaped overboard and disappeared.

**Internment.**  
London, Sept. 27.—An order has been issued that every male Turk, Austrian and German in London, under the age of 55, who is not exempt from military service, must surrender for internment.

**Greek Movements.**  
Athens, Sept. 27.—Twenty liners have been requisitioned to convey Greek troops. 400,000 have been called to the colors, and ample arms and equipment have been furnished.

#### WEST HOLME

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2nd Episode of the \$800,000 Serial  
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A Paramount Feature in 5 Acts.

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In Two Parts.  
The Greatest Serial Ever Exhibited.  
"ANIMATED WEEKLY"  
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"THE FRIEND THE BURGLAR"  
A Screen Comedy.  
ADMISSION 10 and 15 cents.  
Coupon nights Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

#### SPLENDID RED CROSS WORK BY LITTLE GIRLS

The ladies of the Red Cross Society desire to thank Gracie Carroll, Ina Christian, Freda Pearce, Dorothy Jones and Alberta Hill for good work done during school vacation. These little girls earned \$106.67 for the fund by selling flowers.

#### THE WEATHER

By F. W. Dowling.  
Barometer ..... 29.944  
Maximum temperature ..... 60  
Minimum temperature ..... 44

#### SELF'S Cafe

Follow the crowd to Self's Cafe. There is a reason. Next Majestic Theatre.

#### MUSIC

CHARLES BALAGNO  
(Pianist at Westholme)  
TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE  
Former pupil of F. G. Strong.  
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