

# THE DAILY NEWS

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## GREAT CURTAILMENT OF BRITISH IMPORTS

### CAN FACE ENEMY'S WORST, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE, IF TONNAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY NOW MENACED

Lloyd George's Speech in House of Commons Foretells of Many Curtailments of Luxuries.

London, Feb. 24.—Premier Lloyd George in a great speech in the House of Commons today admitted the gravity of the situation with regard to the nation's food supply through the operation of the German submarine warfare. Britain must be determined to curtail in the most drastic fashion her imports. Luxuries of every description must be banned. Face to face with a life and death struggle, many things which had heretofore been considered as necessities, but were really not so, would have to be done without. All unessential staples must make way for the necessities of war. He said that the restrictive plans about to put in operation will affect the very foundation of British life and will apply to the dining tables of practically every British citizen. The Premier promised his audience that if this programme be carried out, Britain can face the enemy's worst. The whole success of the Allied cause depended upon the ability of the government to solve the tonnage problem. This could be helped by the restriction of unnecessary imports and increased agricultural and shipbuilding activity.

#### BRIDES TO RUSSIA

The statement made by M. Hanotaux in an article recently published in the "Figaro" in which he asserted that Germany some time ago offered Constantinople and the Dardanelles to Russia as the price of a separate peace, is known in diplomatic circles to be correct. It is interesting in this connection to recall the different attempts which Germany has made to buy a separate peace with one or the other of the Allies at the expense of the powers leagued with her. These attempts may be summarised as follows: Germany offered the Austrian province of Galicia to Russia. Subsequently Germany offered the whole of Galicia and the whole of the Austrian province of Bukovina to Russia. Germany offered a large slice of Austrian territory in the Southern Tyrol and farther south to Italy as the price of neutrality. Subsequently Germany offered the greater part of the Austrian province of Bukovina and a strip of Hungary to Roumania as the price of Roumanian neutrality or co-operation with the Central Empires. The last offer of this kind was the one mentioned by Mr. Hanotaux in regard to Constantinople and the Dardanelles.—"Wireless."

#### NOTICE

The annual church service of the Knights of Pythias will be held on Sunday, February 25. All members and visiting brothers are requested to meet at their hall at 6:30 p.m. and proceed in a body to the Methodist Church. C. C. LOOP, K. of R. & S.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT

#### NOTICE

1917 Dog Taxes. These taxes are now due and payable. Same are to be paid to the Chief of Police or Health Inspector, who will issue 1917 brass tag. Owners of dogs who have not taken out these Licences by March 1st next will be prosecuted without further notice. CITY COLLECTOR.

#### MORE RAIDS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS

British Raid Results in Dugouts Being Destroyed and Many Prisoners—Germans Again Repulsed.

London, Feb. 24.—A British raid was successfully carried out to the south of Souchez. Many prisoners were captured and dugouts were destroyed, and numbers of the enemy killed.

A French report states that several surprise attacks in Alsace and Lorraine regions were repulsed with great loss to the enemy in each instance.

#### Steamers Sunk.

The British steamer Wathfield has been sunk.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The French steamer Athos, carrying Senegalese troops and colonial laborers, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, despite the escort of the French torpedo boat destroyers Mameluk and Enseigne. The destroyers, aided by the gunboat Henry, saved 1,450 lives.

#### Eastern Front.

Petrograd, Feb. 24.—The Germans after strong artillery preparation launched three attacks against the Russian positions east of Zlochoff and broke through the Russian lines. Counter attacks drove the invaders into their original positions.

#### GERMAN POPULATION

London, Feb. 24.—The German reports of their man power do not agree with their previous records. They now claim that their population at the last census was not sixty-five millions, but eighty millions. With war in view, false figures were deliberately published in order to mislead possible enemies. This may explain Germany's unexpected capacity to produce reserves and man power.

#### SUDDEN DEATH

Oswego, Feb. 24.—Anonymous letters have been received by the members of the House Committee for Foreign Affairs threatening them with death within twenty-four hours, if they supported the declaration of war with Germany.

#### GERMAN GOVERNOR DISMISSED

The Hague, Feb. 22.—General T. Von Huene, the German governor at Antwerp, has been dismissed for promising the Dutch authorities in 1914 that Belgians would not be deported. This promise forced Germany to send back many deported Belgians who only returned to Belgium after their flight to Holland following the fall of Antwerp on the strength of Von Huene's pledge. Von Huene asked to be allowed to command at the front, but the request has not been granted.

#### GERARD KNOWS

Madrid, Feb. 24.—Mr. Gerard knows the Germans. His appreciation of their sense of honor is keen. He is urging all other Americans in his party not to embark with him upon his ship for their own safety, as he thinks that the vessel he sails on will be made a special target for attack by the enemy submarines.

#### CLIMBING DOWN

London, Feb. 24.—The latest Berlin newspapers received her state that henceforth American ships will not be sunk.



The S. S. Frederick VIII. on Which the Late German Ambassador Sailed for Home.—Inset are the photos of the Count and Countess Bernstorff.

#### REVENTLOW ATTACKS JAMES W. GERRARD

Count Von Reventlow has devoted the leading editorial in the Berlin Tages Zeitung to an attack on James W. Gerrard, former American Ambassador to Germany, whom he accuses of having used his official position deliberately to transmit important war information to the Entente by way of the United States.

"Many indications," he writes, "have continually pointed to the theory that the uncontrolled cable service and letter service to the United States permitted to the American Embassy, had also been an uncontrolled method of communication with London and Paris. This was best illustrated in the events which led to the capture and execution of Sir Roger Casement. Thus London learned in good time of the enterprise which led Casement to the Irish coast and his capture resulted. American Ambassador Gerrard and his personnel were the ones who delivered the honorable Irishman to the hangman."

An attack on American newspaper service from Berlin is appended, and the article closes with an expression of hearty thankfulness that Mr. Gerrard has left Berlin.

#### STATE SOCIALISM

The Empire Resources Development Committee met a number of press representatives in their offices in London recently when an explanation of the scheme for State development was put forward. Sir Starr Jameson quoted from Lord Milner's speech at the inception of the committee that it would be impossible for the Empire to pay off its enormous war debt under the existing system of taxation and foreshadowed a new line of revenue production to relieve future taxation.

Sir Starr said the committee proposed to invite suggestions as to the means of producing revenue from the State's resources and referred to the general ignorance as to the enormous potential wealth of the Empire and of the neglect of past governments to utilize it. Of criticism that might be levelled against the scheme, one was that it was state socialism rampant. The tendency was in that direction long before the war and we had to see that State Socialism was of the proper label and that it took the right direction. Regarding the possible criticism that no government department could be trusted with the foreshadowed developments, he said it was intended that the Development Board should consist of captains of industry.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL. phone 116. We have just received a shipment of 500 tons Lump Coal. We are prepared to put in your winter's coal for you.

Boys' waterproof boots, sizes 4 to 5½, \$3.45; Youth's 11 to 13½, \$2.95—Wallace's, 48.

#### THE FIVE CANADIANS IN THE NEW YEAR'S HONOR LIST

SIR HUGH GRAHAM (BARON)



#### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

San Francisco—The prices of all food stuffs are going up by leaps and bounds. The eastern merchants are outbidding the west for western produce.

Paris—Marcel Hutin, French military expert, says that armed merchantmen are the only effective challenge to the Huns.

Paris—The French Minister of Manufactures has introduced a bill to the Chamber requiring all persons possessing over 100 lbs. of copper to surrender it to the government.

London—The Sinn Fein movement in Ireland has not been killed. Fifty arrests were made yesterday in various parts of Ireland.

#### UNITED STATES STILL WAITING AN OVERT ACT

Washington Still Silent—Peace Propagandists Have Usual Stormy Session—Food Still Scarce.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Silence is being maintained by all government officials regarding the European situation. No reply has yet been received from Ambassador Penfield regarding Austria's attitude regarding the submarine campaign.

Later—The international situation following yesterday's cabinet meeting is announced unchanged.

#### Would Arm Ships.

P. A. Franklin, president of the American S. S. Line, during a conference with Secretary Daniels, intimated his readiness to defy submarines, if the navy would furnish defence guns, but Secretary Daniels demurred and feared international trouble would ensue.

#### Food Situation.

New York, Feb. 24.—Food rioting of a sporadic nature continues. Governor Whitman is giving the food situation his close attention.

New York, Feb. 24.—More than twenty organizations desirous of peace at any price assembled at their joint meeting, have had their usual stormy session.

belts. A rum ration was served round and the men drank it and felt the glow of it, so that the white waste of no mans land did not look so cold and menacing.

"Suddenly about half past five there was a terrific crash of guns and at the same moment the men scrambled up into the open and with their bayonets low went out into no mans land, each man's footsteps making a trail in the snow. I think it took about four minutes, that passage of the lonely ground which was about 100 yards or so between the lines, all pock-marked with shell holes and hard as iron after the freezing of the quagmire. You will understand that there was no preliminary bombardment. As soon as the guns went off the men went with the line of shells not far in front of them. They found no men above ground when they pierced the German line. It was curious and uncanny—the utter lifelessness of the place they came to capture. Good to see, and better still for men attacking, for men who always listen for the quick rush of bullets, which is the ugliest sound in war, not a single machine gun spat at them. They knew quickly that they had surprised the enemy utterly. They found the dugouts and called down the challenge and heard it answered. The Germans came up dazed with the effect of the capture, hardly believing it, as men in a dream. One of the officers explained: 'We thought it was just a morning 'strafe'. We had no idea of an attack. How did you get here so quickly?' They were abashed. But they were trapped. They could do nothing but surrender with the best grace possible."

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