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PRICE FIVE CENTS

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR BIG OFFENSIVE

KERENSKY'S MEN MARCHING ON PETROGRAD---QUIET PREVAILS ON WEST FRONT

ITALIAN LINE STIFFENING BEFORE THE HUN INVADER

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES FAIL IN OPERATIONS TO ENCIRCLE ITALIAN LEFT WING—STAND BEING MADE ON LINE OF PIAVE RIVER—PREPARING FOR OFFENSIVE—GOOD PROGRESS IN PALESTINE

(Special to The Daily News).
Rome, Nov. 13.—The operations of the enemy in the north and east in an attempt at the encirclement of the Italians has not succeeded. The menace on the Italian left wing is also virtually past. The Austro-Germans are holding the Piave River. The enemy action on the Asiago Plateau on the Trentino front is also a complete failure.

Line Stiffening.
London, Nov. 13.—Italy is preparing for her greatest offensive. Her battle of the Marne is expected to take place within a few days. The whole Italian line is stiffening like a wall before the invaders. A shrewd blow was struck at the enemy along the extreme northern front, and the vanguard of von Huegel's army was captured in the Sugano Valley sector.

What Berlin Says.
Berlin, Nov. 13.—Ten thousand Italian soldiers surrendered to the Austro-German forces in the upper Piave Valley. The German troops have reached Feltre on the left wing of the Italian positions along the Piave.

In Palestine.
London, Nov. 13.—The British forces in Palestine are continuing their northward drive along the coast of the Mediterranean and have made an advance of fourteen miles in three days.

British Front.
Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides there is nothing to report on the western front.

French Front.
Paris, Nov. 13.—On the front between Chaume Wood and Bazemont on the Verdun front, active artillery fighting continued during the night. The remainder of the front is calm.

The War Council.
London, Nov. 13.—Chancellor Bonar Law said in the House of Commons yesterday that he hoped that the United States would participate in the deliberations of the inter-allied War Council. The Council will meet once or oftener every month at Versailles with the military action. Big events are viewed to the better co-operation of looked for this week.

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COSSACKS OVERCOMING NEW RUSSIAN GOVT.

Collapse of the Bolsheviki Movement Believed Inevitable—Kerensky Going Strong

(Special to The Daily News).
London, Nov. 13.—Premier Kerensky, who escaped from Petrograd on the night of November 6th in an auto ambulance, arrived safely at General Headquarters and has now two hundred thousand devoted to him reported to be marching upon Petrograd. The Cossacks, assisted by Maximilists are overcoming the followers of the new government. The collapse of the Bolsheviki movement is believed to be inevitable. A religious movement for the protection of Holy Russia is said to be spreading rapidly among the troops.

LLOYD GEORGE CARRIES A TREMENDOUS BURDEN

(Special to The Daily News).
London, Nov. 13.—Premier Lloyd George shoulders the load of Italy and of Russia now. He is carrying a bigger burden than any man in either of the belligerent countries. He is much stronger as a leader than he was a month ago. As the odds increase, the British determination grows the stronger.

GERMANS CAUSING TROUBLE IN BRAZIL

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.—Officials here believe the settlement of the strikes which have greatly interfered with the shipment of food-stuffs and other supplies to the Entente allies is only temporary and that the Germans are fomenting a new walkout. It is believed in some quarters that the strikes are a part of a revolutionary movement.

The government has prohibited entrance into the country of Uruguayan Germans and it is reported a decree has been issued suspending the constitutional rights of Germans. This action is expected to cause a new uprising in the German provinces.

The national government is maintaining strong forces throughout the affected district and the Brazilians are declared to be anxious for action against the Argentine troops as a result of reports in official circles that Argentine is mobilizing at Libres and Santo Tome, near the southern Brazilian frontier.

Officials scoff at Argentina's excuse that the mobilization is merely precautionary against a German uprising in Brazil and fear a renewal of hostilities over the old boundary dispute.

Among other internal problems Brazil is faced by a renewal of active propaganda by the Monarchists, especially in the Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Allegro districts and which also is active here.

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WHAT A VICTORY BOND REALLY MEANS TO YOU

The security behind Canada's Victory Bonds consists of all the resources. Every farm, every forest, mine, factory, bank, business—every conceivable kind of wealth within the borders of the Dominion. It has the wealth of Canada's splendid army and heroic deeds done and to be done. But we must feed and clothe them. You are not giving your money, you are loaning it on an ideal investment.

What are the necessary essentials for an ideal investment? They are five in number.

First—The safety of the principle—assurance that the bond will be paid when due.

Second—The interest rate or income yield.

Third—The degree of marketability enjoyed by the security—the readiness with which it can be turned into cash.

Fourth—The stability of quoted market price.

Fifth—The legitimate chance that the security has of appreciating in value.

In normal times such a thing as an ideal investment does not exist, for the reason that an investment which is absolutely safe and has a ready market (should you wish to sell) is in itself so desirable as a result of having these qualities, that it will sell at a high price and thus yield only a low rate of income.

In the Victory War Bonds you have an ideal bond with all these essentials in a very marked degree.

In the first place it is absolutely safe, even more so than the banks, they possibly may fail, but the Dominion Government cannot possibly do so unless Germany wins the war. This loan is being floated to prevent the Germans having any say in the matter. Therefore, it is safe because we will win the war, and it is backed up by all the immense resources of the country, the Anglo-Saxon race and Allies.

Second—The interest bearing rate is the highest yet offered by the Canadian Government to the general public. Compare it with the 3 per cent Liberty Loan, 4 per cent Consols Boer Loan, 2 1/2 per cent Consols Napoleonic Wars and the 4 per cent United States Civil War loans, with the 5 1/2 per cent for present issue of the Victory Loan, and you must appreciate its value as an investment. Consider it from a patriotic standpoint and you must appreciate the fact that you are being paid handsomely for doing your bounden duty as a citizen.

Third—These bonds, when issued, is like buying a fifty or one hundred dollar bill below its face value; is just as easy to exchange for cash by any bank or broker, or you may borrow against it for 90 (Continued on Page Two)

PRESIDENT WILSON APPEALS TO LABOR

(Special to The Daily News).
Buffalo, Nov. 13.—President Wilson made an eloquent appeal here last night for the full support of organized labor for the Government in the conduct of the war. He declared flatly that Germany started the war and that the design of the Berlin Bagdad railway was to menace several nations.

FIRST APPLICATION FOR VICTORY BONDS

(Special to The Daily News).
Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—The first application for the Victory Bonds reported to the Manitoba headquarters is by the Hudson's Bay Company for one million dollars.

NOTES FROM THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

The regular meeting of the city council took place last evening, Mayor McCaffery presiding. Upon the meeting being called to order, Mr. G. W. Nickerson was heard upon the subject of Cow Bay and the city receiving the four hundred and sixty-five feet of waterfront which will be created by its being filled in.

An application was received from the staff of the fire department requesting an increase of 10 per cent in salaries. The application was recommended by the fire chief. The matter was referred to the public utilities committee for report.

An application for an increase in salary was also received from Mr. E. A. Woods. He had been in the employ of the city since 1910 and during these seven years had filled practically every office in the city hall. The finance committee were left to consider the application.

In the matter of the Prince Rupert Hydro-Electric Company's property in the water rights of Falls river, a letter from Mr. G. A. Winter, of Vancouver, was read. It stated that the offer made by the city was not satisfactory to the bond holders. The property was offered to the city for the sum of \$55,000 net—in cash—anyway not in city bonds. Were this unsatisfactory, Mr. Winter proposed arbitration.

Ald. Montgomery was not in favor of Mr. Winter's proposal, neither for the amount of \$55,000 nor for arbitration. Ald. McRae was not any more so and moved that Mr. Winter's letter lie upon the table for a week. This was seconded by Ald. Nelson. Alderman Casey also opposed the proposal, emphatically.

Recommendations were made by the utilities committee for raises in salary to Mr. G. W. Waddell and Mr. B. McDaniel. Mr. H. Smith, cemetery caretaker, and Mr. J. Carroll likewise received increases.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. had in an application for the construction of a garage on First Avenue, adjoining their present premises. Upon the motion of Ald. Montgomery this was laid upon the table for one week to allow time for any protest which might be made.

The old telephone building now being used by the returned soldiers being in need of roofing repairs, it was decided to put in a tar and gravel roof. The city engineer was also authorized to sell five yards of gravel at \$2.75 per yard.

The lumber situation also came up again. It transpired that one hundred thousand feet of the quantity ordered during the month of August was not yet delivered. Upon the recommendation of the city engineer it was decided to call for tenders for 100,000 feet of 2-in. fir to be delivered not later than February, 1918.

GERMANY WANTS BELGIUM

(Special to The Daily News).
Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—Admiral von Tirpitz made a violent annexation speech at the meeting of the Fatherland Party. He declared that Germany must hold Belgium and that the country must hold Antwerp. He dilated upon the struggle of Germany with the tyranny of Anglo-Americanism.

Huns Take all Cereals.
The Hungarian Government has requisitioned the entire stock of cereals remaining in Hungary.

The favorite household Coal is Ladysmith Wellington. Phone 15, Prince Rupert Coal Co.

PRINCE RUPERT LIBERALS ENDORSE MR. FRED STORK

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN LIBERAL ROOMS LAST EVENING ENDORSES THE CANDIDATURE OF MR. FRED STORK AT THE COMING ELECTION AS REPRESENTATIVE TO THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

A large and enthusiastic gathering of Liberals thronged the Liberal rooms last evening to hear Mr. Fred Stork, the Liberal candidate, discuss the issues before the electorate at the coming election. Mr. F. G. Dawson, president of the Association, occupied the chair.

Mr. Stork, who was received with a burst of hearty cheering, opened his remarks by referring to the many changes and new issues which had arisen during the past three years. "At the Winnipeg convention," stated Mr. Stork, "I supported a resolution to the effect that Sir Robert Borden had forfeited the confidence of the people of Canada. I voted for another resolution that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the greatest of all Canadian statesmen. And I have not seen anything since then to make me change my mind."

Mr. Stork showed the analogy between the present campaign and that of six years ago, when reciprocity, aimed at a reduction in the cost of living, was not discussed upon its merits. He showed how race, religion, passion and prejudice were all utilized to cover up and distort the real issues.

Conscription.

Mr. Stork showed how the fear of conscription was used to defeat the Laurier naval policy, which was to build battleships in Canada with Canadian materials. At the last election the people were told that their sons would be conscripted to fight upon Laurier's battleships and that Laurier naval policy means conscription. In diverting the attention of the people from reciprocity, the real issue, by such arguments, the "ory-Nationalist combination were successful. Their campaign was financed by the big interests, who since that time have controlled the Government. Immediately prices began to rise. They have been rising ever since. And since the war broke out profiteering broke out on a large scale, which was a disgrace. On the top of an already bad record the Government proposes to pay a sum which will in all likelihood amount to \$10,000,000 for the worthless stock of the C. N. R. Knowing that their record was too bad to place before the electorate, a new issue had to be placed before the public in order to divert attention. This new issue was found in conscription. Mr. Stork referred to the curious fact of the newspapers throughout the Dominion forgetting the C. N. R. steal and all screaming for conscription.

Many people were under the impression that conscription was brought in to make Quebec do her duty. Mr. Grothers, a cabinet minister, had said that had Quebec done her duty, conscription would not have been necessary. That the Borden Government was not sincere in this matter was shown by the circular letter sent by Mr. Rainville, the deputy speaker, who was a Frenchman, sitting for a French-speaking constituency. This letter informed his constituents that farmers' families and "industrials in good faith" would be exempt. "Without any fear you may present your unmarried sons before the tribunals," the letter said.

Sir Robert Borden was asked in the House if this was a correct

statement of the intention of the Government. But Sir Robert did not know whether it was correct or not. He would investigate, and so far was presumably investigating still.

When the Military Service Act was introduced, Sir Wilfrid opposed it because the principle of conscription did not go far enough. It did not touch the big interests. But the Military Service Act became law, and is now the law of the land. Sir Wilfrid counselled that the law be lived up to. The Act calls for the enrollment of 100,000 men. "If I am elected," said Mr. Stork, "I would vote that wealth and resources be added to the conscription of any further number of men, and that the question be put to the people. When the common people believe that their sacrifice is being met with equal sacrifice, when conscription is on a basis that we all share and share alike and becomes a square deal, when all the burdens are equally divided, the people of the country will go through with any measure required."

"Is it any wonder, that there would be objection taken to a one-sided measure of conscription like this?" continued Mr. Stork, "when millionaires are made in Canada overnight; when bacon costs more in Canada than it does in England, and when every meal set upon the table suggests exploitation? Under such conditions you can never get the people wholeheartedly, but when the people are all sharing equally, you will get a better spirit in this country. We can only regard the grafters at home as Huns in disguise."

Mr. Stork recommended the plain people to figure out for themselves what was the matter when the newspapers of the country all suddenly become silent at the \$10,000,000 steal of the C. N. R. and at the same time all become hysterical for conscription. This was only thrown to the people to fight over when someone else was getting away with the money.

Win the War.

This movement was characterized as another attempt to line up the country behind the Borden Government. Every one was in favor of winning the war, but it is a question as to methods. Each town can figure out for itself how it can best help to win the war and in Prince Rupert there are many opportunities. Take for instance (Continued on page three.)

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STAND BEHIND THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS!
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