

THE DAILY NEWS

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PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HUN AIRMEN AGAIN BOMB ITALIAN TOWNS

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR FOR BRITAIN --- PEACE NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED

ALLIES MAY RECOGNIZE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

NEW SOCIALIST AMBASSADOR IS APPOINTED TO GREAT BRITAIN—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT BREST LITOVSK APPARENTLY ENDED—BOLSHEVIKI AWAKE TO DUALITY OF GERMANS—MAY YET FIGHT

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, Jan. 5.—The Entente allies may give recognition to Lenin and Trotsky in their government, owing to the latest developments in the negotiations at Brest Litovsk, and the rift in the German lute. The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Chronicle believes that the Russian government will resume diplomatic relations with her former allies. Maxim Litvinoff, a Socialist, has been appointed ambassador to the Court of St. James. He says that he will disseminate to the people of Great Britain the truth about the present leaders among his countrymen. They are not pro-Germans nor even mere pacifists. He hopes yet to see the Russian armies, together with the German troops overthrow the Junkers who have so long held the German people in thrall.

Japan Acquiesces.

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Tokyo indicates that Japan will resume the fullest diplomatic relations with Russia.

Peace Repudiated.

Petrograd, Jan. 5.—Russia repudiates the German contrived peace. The pour parlers at Brest Litovsk are apparently ended. The Bolshevik government is wide awake to the duplicity and self-interest of the Germans. Whether or not Russia can fight again within months, however, cannot be foreseen.

Russ Proposals Rejected.

Amsterdam, Jan. 5.—Chancellor von Hertling announced to the Reichstag yesterday that Kuehlmann, the Foreign Secretary, had been instructed to reject the Russian proposals for the transfer of peace negotiations to neutral soil. He also stated that the German delegates to the Brest Litovsk conference had been instructed to continue their negotiations as to the Russian territories now held by Germany. This point of the German armies being in continued occupation in Livonia, Courland, Poland, and part of Esthonia is the one on which the Russian and German delegates disagreed at past meetings at Brest Litovsk.

Fishermen and boat owners meet Sunday 2 o'clock. City hall.

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"THE COOK OF
CANYON CAMP"

—and—
GOOD LIVE COMEDY

NICKY AND WILLY FOR THE WITNESS STAND

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—A military inquiry committee has been appointed with the object of investigating the causes of the war and of fixing the blame. Therefore, persons charged with the responsibility for its outbreak will be called before the tribunal to be summoned by the Russian "Government" and consisting of representatives of "all European democracies."

It appears hopes are sincerely entertained for the formation of such a tribunal, and for the appearance before it of the ex-Czar and along with him the "ex-Kaiser."

The next few days look likely to be very awkward for the Bolsheviks. The wholesale strike of civil servants is announced following the strike of the Petrograd municipal employees. The chief Bolshevik difficulty is the shorthandedness in all class of labor, even the Foreign Office cannot find typists. The Lenin Government is thus forced to take into its employ a great many persons of doubtful reliability without inquiring too closely into credentials.

FOODSTUFFS PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, Jan. 4.—The demand made by the labor convention that the Government secure a more equitable distribution of foodstuffs arose from the constantly growing difficulty, experienced especially by the poorer classes, in obtaining a few staple articles. No difficulty has yet been experienced in obtaining bread, which, under the Government subsidy system, is the cheapest food on the market.

Potatoes and fresh vegetables are plentiful and comparatively cheap, while meat, although less plentiful than in former years, still is in fair supply and at prices ranging below that of a few months ago. The articles most difficult to obtain, and which have caused quite a scandal, are tea, butter, lard and margarine. It is almost impossible to purchase butter. Scarcity of milk is noticeable only in the poor districts of the big towns.

PRESIDENT ASKS FULL CONTROL OF RAILROADS

(Special to The Daily News.)

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Wilson has called upon Congress to give him full and unrestricted powers to conduct the Federal operation of the country's railroads.

Buffet, dining tables and chairs at Tite's January Sale, 20 per cent discount.

Fishermen and boat owners meet Sunday 2 o'clock. City hall.
See Tite's windows for January Sale bargains.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Three Bricklayers.
Apply to
Prince Rupert Lumber Co.
Seal Cove.

THE RAILROAD IS NOW CLEARED ONCE AGAIN

The post office was a busy, busy place this morning. All the mail from the east on the last three trains due here arrived altogether in the early hours of the morning, and the sorters have a big day's work ahead of them. A train left here yesterday to transfer the contents of the stalled through train which has been held up by the slides. It was expected to get in here sometime yesterday afternoon, but it was considerably after midnight before her headlights were seen coming along the track. She brought in the passengers and the mail, while the heavier express freight is expected to arrive today.

Such good progress has been made with the clearing up of the railroad track that it is expected to get the train for the east through this afternoon. No. 1 will therefore leave here around one o'clock, and it is hoped to continue the traffic regularly without any further interruption.

ANOTHER CHANCELLOR YET FOR THE KAISER

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, Jan. 5.—Von Hertling, the German Chancellor, is not well. He may be succeeded as the mouthpiece of the Kaiser by von Buelow.

RE CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To the Editor:—In a former letter I advocated the principle that the leading classes of the community should be represented in the council. I should like to say now in apparent contradiction that no man is big enough for the council who cannot rise above class interests. What I mean is this, while he looks especially after his class interests, he must also be able to look beyond, at the interests of the city as a whole.

An organization which helps to elect one of their number is sometimes unfair to him, if they find that he does not always stand by what they regard as their class interests. In association with others, it may be that he has come to look at a certain matter from the standpoint of the whole and votes accordingly.

There never was a time in the history of the world when it was so necessary for us all, individuals, classes and nations, to learn to face great problems in this manner—different interests fully represented and earnestly contended for, but ultimately harmonized by reference to the highest welfare of the whole.

Yours truly,

F. H. DU VERNET.

January 5th, 1918.

RAILWAY WORKERS' WAGES DISCUSSED BY U. S. GOVT.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Plans for raising the pay of the rank and file of railway workers, and reducing some of the very high salaries paid to executive officials were discussed today at a conference between Director-General McAdoo and the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The board now has before it pending demands for wage increases ranging as high as 40 per cent. for the four great brotherhoods. It has been known that the Government was disposed to grant some increase, and the railroad men in turn have given their word they will not attempt a strike while the Government is taking hold of the railroad situation.

AUSTRIA'S METHODS OF KILLING OFF SERBS

Further details of the horrors of the Austrian occupation of Serbia as revealed by the Jugoslav Deputy, Mr. Tresic-Pavieio, in a speech in the Austrian Parliament, have now been published. In one part of his speech not hitherto published he stated:—"At Zomun (Semlin) Professor Dusan Savic was killed in his own house. He was robbed of 50,000 crowns, and his body thrown into the Drave. In the neighborhood of Zabace 82 persons were hanged at once, without trial; in Trebinjo, 103 in all, for the conclusive reason that they were notabilities. Seventy-one persons were hanged in Foca for the same reason. I cannot tell you the number of persons hanged in Sarajevo, Bjelina, Srebranice, Zvernik, Aotovac, Vicegrad, Bilce, etc., as I have not been able to make inquiries. What I do know positively, however, is that there, too, the halter has not been spared. A single Hungarian battalion was supplied with 1000 metres of rope when it was sent from Sarajevo to the frontier. In Twrlas 300 Serbian corpses were seen hanging from the branches. The entire Serbo-Montenegrin frontier has been almost denuded of its population, and like the Paleatine in the time of Louis XIV., it has been turned into a desert! It is said that General Potiorski signed 3500 death-warrants with his own hands. (Cries of indignation.)

Only two or three innocent victims from Dalmatia have been spoken of. Captain Adzija, of Albic, was summoned by telegram to Cattaro in order to give evidence against Szrentio, second in command on board his ship. Captain Adzija had just been home for two days to see his wife, who was expecting a child, and his child, aged two. The ship's engineer had accused Szrentio of having uttered Serbophil sentiments, which was tantamount to the crime of high treason. Being asked whether he had such expressions from Szrentio, Adziji replied in the negative, but added that at one or another time at table they had criticized the prejudiced attitude of the Austrian Government towards the Southern Slavs. For this statement the Prosecutor extended his indictment to the witness. Both defendants were convicted and executed within three hours. Adziji vainly protested his innocence. He was compelled to walk in his own funeral procession behind the hearse, which was carried on in front, while the priest chanted the funeral service. He collapsed several times, and had to be dragged along until the bullets of the firing party put an end to his sufferings. (Loud cries.)

Vranjican, the doctor of Mayar (Lesina) was imprisoned on suspicion of having conscientiously tended the Serbian sick who arrived in Mvar. For this he was accused of Serbophilism. He was imprisoned in the fortress of Sarajevo. His sufferings in the fortress must have been indescribable, because when he was set at liberty—his innocence having been proved—he committed suicide at a hotel in Sarajevo in an access of temporary insanity.

The evacuated Istrians died like flies of hunger, cold, spotted typhus, and other diseases in Leibnitz, in Gmunden, etc. Ljubomir Nikolic, a Catholic priest of Istria, wrote a letter to the Croatian papers, in which he stated that he alone blessed the corpses of more than 2000 evacuated Croats from Istria in Mollersdorf. I was told by one of my informants that in one single day and one single shed in Leibnitz he counted the bodies

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF TRADE

The annual business meeting of the Board of Trade took place last evening. There was a large attendance of members. The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were appointed:

Honorary President, Mr. G. A. Woodland.

President, Mr. H. S. Wallace.

Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Smithers.

Secretary, Mr. J. M. Clancy.

The executive consists of Messrs. G. J. Frizzell, J. C. Gavigan, Stan. Parker, Doherty, Dybhavn, Nelson, Garde, J. McRae, de Gex, Williams, Babington, D. Thomson, J. G. Steen, H. Lipsett, Arneil, Tite, and G. A. McNichol.

The report of the Commissioner, Mr. E. H. Mortimer, which was read, dealt exhaustively with the activities of the board during this past year, which is the ninth of its life. It was thought that the hearty co-operation of the City Council with the Board of Trade would lead to better results in connection with the advancing of the city's interests.

The report showed that the finances of the institution were in good shape, there being enough cash on hand to meet all indebtedness, and a small margin left over. The particulars of the fish arrivals for the year were given as follows: For halibut landed in Prince Rupert, 19,773,500 pounds; the salmon catch was 27,245,500 pounds, which is an increase of 5,312,400 lbs. over the previous year, while the customs receipts were \$177,279.03.

Several letters were dealt with, pertaining to mining and tourist travel. There were also some communications from the food controller regarding the food questions now before the country. These were referred to their respective committees.

WIRELESS PLANNED FROM ALASKA TO CAPE HORN

New York, Jan. 4.—A plan to link the Americas from Alaska to Cape Horn in a system of wireless communication that will enable commercial houses ashore to talk daily to their clients in another continent and with the masters of commercial vessels engaged in trade between the North and South American continents has been formed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. Work on a chain of stations to give the United States direct communication with Argentina will be started early in 1918, and as soon as concessions are obtained in other South American countries the company and its subsidiaries will take up plans for a series of stations on the continent.

of 41 Croat children. The Montenegrin medical student Bajoa Martinic says that he saw more than 8000 evacuated Serbs from Istria die in Styria.

Blankets, sheets, comforts, pillows, towels and towelling at Tite's big January sale.

A BALL IN AID OF THE HALIFAX SUFFERERS

The first annual ball of the Sons of Canada Society will take place in the St. Andrew's Hall on Friday, January 11th. The West-hofne Orchestra will provide the music. Tickets: Gents, \$1.00; Ladies 50c.

BRITISH LINES ADVANCED TO SOUTH OF LENS

No Material Change in Military Situation—Local Fighting—Artillery Active in Two Sectors.

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, Jan. 5.—The British advanced their lines some distance southward of Lens last night. North of Cambrai, in the neighborhood of the Canal du Nord, there has been local fighting, resulting in no material change in the military situation. Hostile artillery has been very active during the night in the Bullecourt and Ypres sectors.

More Bombing Raids.

Rome, Jan. 5.—In the face of a note of protest from the Vatican, Teutonic aviators again yesterday bombed the cities of Treviso and Padua. No details of the damage done, if any, is yet to hand.

Palestine Losses.

London, Jan. 5.—In the fighting around Jerusalem during last week, the British losses amounted to fifteen hundred men killed, wounded and missing. Guerilla warfare is still in progress in the mountainous region northwards from Jerusalem, and the work of clearing the Turks out is slow. Nevertheless, it is steady and day by day marks the further progress of the British troops.

GREAT BRAVERY OF CANADIANS

London, Jan. 4.—Several thousand decorations have been conferred to date on members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for valor in the field and for outstanding war services. Seven officers and twelve men have gained the coveted Victoria Cross: 306 officers have received the Distinguished Service Order; six have gained the bar to the Distinguished Service Order, and 105 Canadian nurses have received the Royal Red Cross. There have been one K. C. B., 16 C. B.'s, and three K. C. M. G.'s bestowed on Canadians. One thousand men and ten officers and 26 of other ranks have been decorated with the Military Cross. One hundred and eighty-eight foreign medals have been awarded to Canadians; 64 to officers and 124 to men. Men in the ranks have been rewarded with 676 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and six received bars to the D. C. M. Four thousand, three hundred and twenty-four have received the Military Medal, and three received the second bar. Sixty-three have earned the Meritorious Service Medal.

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