

# THE DAILY NEWS

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## ROUMANIA WILL FIGHT TO END OR PERISH

### WILL STAY WITH ALLIES TO THE LAST --- CANADIANS HARRY HUN FRONT LINES

#### LLOYD GEORGE CHALLENGES HIS CRITICS IN COMMONS

TAKES BOLD COURSE AND TELLS HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT IF DISSATISFIED WITH HIS GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR TO PUT ANOTHER GOVERNMENT IN ITS PLACE AT ONCE

(Special to The Daily News.)  
London, Feb. 14.—The British Parliament reassembled yesterday on the tip-toe of expectancy. Great curiosity was evinced on all sides as to how the Premier would meet President Wilson's latest declaration and the dissatisfaction which has been manifested by a section of the press and the

public over the Versailles Council. Declaring absolutely that he would not yield on the matter of revealing more about the doings of the Supreme War Council of the Allies which met at Versailles the other week, the Premier challenged the House, if it were dissatisfied with the Government's conduct of the war, to put another government in its place.

#### BEEFLESS DAYS ARE NOW TO BE ALTERED

(Special to The Daily News.)  
Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The food controller's regulations in respect to serving beef and bacon in public eating places in Canada have been amended. Wednesday and Friday of each week are now to be Canada's beefless and porkless days, instead of Tuesday and Friday, as heretofore.

This change is effective on and after yesterday, Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. Under the amended regulations, beef must not be served at more than one meal on any day, while its use on Wednesdays and Fridays is absolutely prohibited. This same rule applies to pork.

#### GERMAN OFFENSIVE COMING IN MARCH

(Special to The Daily News.)  
British Headquarters, France, Feb. 14.—Some time in March has been set by the Germans for at least one offensive on the British front, according to the German prisoners who have just been captured. These captives did not know whether it was a general offensive operation that was intended at that time.

The statements of the prisoners are causing no surprise in view of the extensive preparations that are being made by the enemy all along the front, and the remarkably fine drying weather that has now continued for several days.

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#### COL. REPINGTON WILL NOW BE PROSECUTED

Bonar Law, Leader of the Commons, Announced Yesterday Action Would be Taken Under D. O. R. A.

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, Feb. 14.—Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced on the floor of the House today that action would be taken under the "Defence of the Realm Act," against Colonel Repington, the military correspondent of the Morning Post, for an article appearing in The Post on Monday. Information against Colonel Repington and the editor of the Morning Post were later on lodged with the police officials. Mr. Law said that the charge lay against Col. Repington on account of his revelations of the conclusions reached at the Supreme War Council at Versailles lately.

Colonel Repington, it will be remembered, severed his connection with the London Times and Lord Northcliffe only recently, when he criticized the attitude of Lord Northcliffe towards the government very severely, but he did not leave the government alone either. After breaking with Northcliffe, he immediately started writing for the Morning Post.

#### ROUMANIA IGNORES GERMAN ULTIMATUM

(Special to The Daily News.)

Washington, Feb. 14.—Roumania has ignored Germany's twenty-four hour ultimatum to "conclude an immediate peace," and has declared her intention to survive or perish with the allies.

#### GERMANS MASSING TROOPS AGAINST THE SWISS BORDER

GERMANS OPENLY BOAST THAT SWISS FORCES WOULD GIVE GERMAN ARMY LITTLE TROUBLE—SWISS WONDERING WHETHER TREATY FOR SWISS NEUTRALITY IS ANOTHER "SCRAP OF PAPER"

(Special to The Daily News.)

Zurich, Feb. 13.—After Belgium, it is Switzerland's turn next? The people of Switzerland have reason apparently to ask themselves this question on account of the manner in which Hindenburg is massing troops against the French right flank, with vast stores of ammunition and guns. The people here are asking themselves whether the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Switzerland is to be regarded by the Germans as just another "scrap of paper."

Germans in Zurich are openly boasting that Ludendorff can smash the Swiss army in a few hours. The Prussians, while gorging themselves on the little republic, brag that they could occupy this city the first day they set foot inside the Swiss border. They declare that Switzerland's fifteen hundred machine guns, sixteen six-inch guns, eighty batteries of three-inch field guns, and the small stock of ammunition which they possess is insufficient to cause them much trouble.

The Swiss army is very highly trained and every Swiss is a trained marksman from the time he can handle a rifle. The standard of marksmanship attained by

#### GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER G. T. P. RAILWAY

Likely to be Operated Along With C. N. R. and Other Government Owned Lines—C. P. R. to be as at Present.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The belief is growing at the capital that the government will take over the G. T. P. and operate it in conjunction with the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, and other publicly owned railways, through the railway war board.

The C. P. R., it is considered, will be left as a privately owned line, competing with the government lines, but under more control than at present.

In certain quarters it is not considered that the people of the Dominion are getting a square deal in this railway proposition, insofar as the government apparently intends to saddle the people with the non-paying lines, and leave the C. P. R. which does pay a dividend, and whose stock is always at a premium, to continue to do so. The railway situation in Canada, it is held, ought to be dealt with as a whole, and if the government take over the G. T. P. it should also take over the C. P. R. upon the same basis.

#### AUSTRIA MAY MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE

London, Feb. 14.—According to a correspondent of the Daily News facts are known which bring the possibility of a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and the allies much nearer. Great reluctance, he says, is manifested in Austria towards the prospect of fighting the British and American troops on the western front.

#### DELEGATION TO GO TO OTTAWA TO PROTEST RE REGULATIONS

INDIGNATION MEETING IN EMPRESS THEATRE LAST NIGHT DECIDES THAT DEPUTATION SHOULD GO EAST REGARDING FISHERY REGULATIONS FOR THE SKEENA—SPEAKERS UNANIMOUS

The indignation meeting which had been called for last evening in the Empress Theatre was attended by a goodly proportion of the fishermen in town interested in the regulations, but the general public, who are also very much interested in these fishery regulations, only they don't know it, was conspicuous by its absence.

Mayor McClymont called the meeting to order and invited those who were prepared to voice their ideas to come on the platform. Mr. Robert Hannah was the first speaker, and from his wide and long experience on this coast, he showed convincingly why it was that the Skeena fishermen wanted to use gas boats. Conditions on the Skeena are altogether different from those on the Naas, or at Rivers Inlet. At Rivers Inlet, where the fishermen had no use for gas boats, there was no current. It was an inlet twelve miles long with eight canneries, and fishing there could be done just as well with a skiff as with a gas boat. But on the Skeena, where there was such a strong tide, once the fishermen had drifted down, it was impossible for them to buck the current with a sail boat. They had to wait until the tide turned, so that they could only make one drift per tide. Whereas, with a gas boat, they could make two.

There were numerous fishermen who came north to the Skeena who had gas boats on the Fraser. The Skeena season being earlier, they could fish it, and get back south in time to get the run on the Fraser. These men were compelled to take Cannery boats when they came north, as they could not fish with their own gas boats.

"Bob" was very much against sending any old delegation to Ottawa, who might be paying more attention to their own personal interests than the fishery regulations. He thought that the best thing to do was to send Mayor McClymont, who had the confidence of the people.

The Second speaker was Mr. T. L. MacLennan, who thought the canneries were having it all their own way at present, as they have had it in the past. He was against all traps and purse seines which he considered were detrimental to the fish. At the present time, by being compelled to use sail boats, the fishermen were denied an open market, which they would otherwise get had they gas boats which could take them round. This state of affairs, of course, was just what the canneries wanted.

Mr. Geo. W. Nickerson followed, who said that while about 90 per cent. of the fishermen of the city were probably on the water, he expected that some of the thousands residing in this town, living off the fishermen, and dependent upon their business, would have taken enough interest in their affairs to at least attend this meeting. Mr. Nickerson showed how that practically the whole coast of British Columbia had been tied up to some twenty-nine different firms in the shape of special privileges for fishing. These different fishing areas which were closed to the ordinary fishermen probably comprised some two thousand miles of coast line. Captain Rorvik of this city was denied a licence, and Captain Gillat of Queen Charlotte Islands had had an application in for three years and he had not received any

licence yet. Still the New England Fish Co. could get practically the whole of the West Coast of Graham Island restricted for their own special benefit, whenever they asked for it. That was sufficient to show the condition the Department of Fisheries was in. Mr. Nickerson considered that the city council did not need to call this meeting. The matter has been threshed out so after that the people of the city are practically of one mind in the matter, and their knowledge of the facts already was probably the cause of the small attendance. He thought that the council had sufficient leverage on which to act without calling this meeting at all. The people in the east are crying out for cheaper food. The fish are here waiting to be got, if we can only get at it, despite the efforts of the cannery monopoly. The canners did not depend upon sending telegrams to Ottawa when they wanted anything. They went right there, and stayed there until they got what they wanted. Prince Rupert's last delegation had hardly left Ottawa, until the canners had their representatives there finding out what had been done and doing their best to counteract it, which, you see, they have done.

Captain Rorvik followed. He also considered that the City Council should have been able to decide for themselves whether to send a delegation to Ottawa or not. A delegation should be sent, he thought, and should stay right there until they got what they wanted. There were many who were fishing halibut at present, who would engage in the salmon fishing, but not in an open, leaky sail boat, with no protection from the weather. He considered that the halibut was going to be much scarcer in the near future, but there was no cannery association to jack up the government to restrict the number of halibut fishermen.

Mr. Fred Stork was called upon. He did not like the idea of restriction of the number of fishermen, nor yet the number of canneries as was proposed, for the next five years. He compared the manner of doing things in B. C. with the way the same things were conducted in Alaska, where the fishing industry was increasing by leaps and bounds. He stood for equal rights for all, fishermen as well as others, and special privileges in fishing, as in other things, for none. Mr. Stork was not very much impressed with the Royal Commission which the government had appointed to come to this coast and take evidence. Nor was he any the more impressed with the recommendations which were said to be contained in their report. He thought that the matter (Continued on Page four.)

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#### CITY ENGINEER AND ASSESSOR

Applications for the position of City Engineer and Assessor, will be received by the City Clerk up to Monday, the 25th day of February, instant, at 5 p.m. The successful applicant will begin his duties on the 1st March next.

F20  
FRED PETERS, City Clerk.

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