

The Omineca Miner

VOL. V, NO. 40

HAZELTON, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

AMONG THE MINING MEN

News Of Development From Various Properties in Hazelton District

Several mining deals were consummated this week. The Comeau group of four claims, situated below the Hazelton View, and only a mile and a half from the railway, has been acquired by Hon. P. E. Lessard, of Edmonton, and Robt Shaw, M.P.P. for Stettler, Alberta. The deal was negotiated by B. R. Jones, who held an option from the owners, D. J. Comeau, Magnus Johnson, and August Norberg.

Considerable development work has been done on the group, and excellent ore, carrying shipping values in copper, gold and silver has been uncovered. The present workings will probably be continued, pending the report of George Clothier, who is examining the property and will advise the operators as to development. It is probable that a 500-foot tunnel will be driven at the foot of the hill, giving good depth on the ore.

The Copper Ridge group, adjoining the Hazelton View, has been purchased by M. W. Sutherland and associates, and work will be started on Monday. The three claims, which are well regarded, were staked in 1912, the original owners being H. Lavery and J. Fairbairn.

Development work will soon begin on the Ypres group, which is situated on Four-Mile hill, between the Erie and the creek. The property, on which good silver-lead ore has been found, has been bonded to M. W. Sutherland by Stuart J. Martin and Thos. Stephenson.

Plans for the Chicago will not be completed until surface work on a couple of new veins has been carried out. One of these veins, which already gives promise of good values, is below the present prospect tunnel, and it seems probable that the working tunnel will be driven at a lower point.

Rocher de Boule mine is more than holding its own. This week the miners began stoping on very high grade gray copper ore between the 300- and 400-foot levels. On the 500-foot level drifts are being run both ways on the vein and the big ore shoot is expected within fifty feet.

It is expected that the survey of the Hazelton View and Indian groups, which is being conducted by D. B. Morkill, will be completed early next week.

Dan Carroll, who recently returned to the Bulkley Valley, has begun work on his promising claims on Hudson Bay mountain.

Roy Ridsdale returned yesterday from the Owen Lake group, which has been examined by Alex. Bonthron, of Vancouver, with a view to a deal.

Coming Events

June 6—Progress Club Meeting, St. Andrew's Hall, 8:30 p.m.

June 16—"Flannel Dance" in aid of School, in Assembly Hall.

NAVAL BATTLE IN NORTH SEA!!

BRITISH SQUADRON FIGHTS GERMAN FLEET---

BOTH LOSE HEAVILY--- ENEMY RETREATS

London: A flying squadron of British ships engaged the whole German high seas fleet in a battle which lasted a day and a night. Six zeppelins assisted the enemy. The Germans suffered the heaviest losses. The Germans scattered mines and retreated. Loss in the battle is estimated at fifteen thousand.

London: The admiralty has announced a battle in the North Sea between British and German warships on Wednesday, May 31, off the coast of Jutland. The brunt of the fighting fell upon our battle cruiser fleet, consisting of some cruisers supported by four fast battleships. The losses were heavy. The German fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with the main British forces. As soon as they appeared upon the scene the enemy returned to port at full speed, receiving severe damage from our battleships.

The battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, the armored cruiser Invincible, the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was abandoned by her crew.

The destroyers Tipperary, Fortune, Turbulent, Sparrowhawk, and Ardent were lost. Six others are not accounted for.

The enemy's losses were serious. A battle cruiser was destroyed, one severely damaged, and a battleship sunk. During the night two light cruisers were sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action is not known, but is very heavy. The loss of the British in no way impairs the fighting efficiency of the Grand Fleet.

London: The Germans are holding a French first line trench in a crucial sector of the Verdun front between Fort Douamont and Vaux. The French are now endeavoring to regain the ground lost around Cumieres.

Paris: Heavy fighting on the Verdun front continues. The French have made slight progress south of Caurettes wood. The struggle between Thiaumont farm and Vaux is extremely violent, German assaults being repulsed by heavy gunfire and counter-attacks. South of Douamont fort

the Germans have penetrated to the southern portion of Caullette wood, and have also reached the southern shore of Vaux pond.

Russian troops in France are awaiting orders to proceed to the firing line.

A squadron of French aeroplanes, pursuing a group of German machines which had just bombarded Bar-le-Duc, brought two of the enemy planes to earth.

Saloniki: The Allies are advancing against the German and Bulgarian forces.

Greeks and Bulgars clashed at Demir Hissar.

Allied aeroplanes have bombarded Petrich and Porto Logos.

Rome: The Austrian column advancing towards Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, was driven back in disorder by the Italians.

Petrograd: A Russian submarine sank five enemy sailing vessels in the Black Sea, and brought one into Sebastopol.

Ottawa: Captain Rupert Guinness, the British M.P., is making arrangements to recruit Canadians for the British navy.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS PARAGRAPHS

J. E. Gilmore, of Prince Rupert, is in town.

Stuart J. Martin, the assayer, has reopened his office.

Judge Young will hold county court in Hazelton on June 12.

Don't miss the Progress Club meeting on Tuesday evening.

R. Haney came down from Smithers on yesterday's train.

Mrs. Little returned on Thursday from a visit to Prince Rupert.

Miss Florence McDougall has returned from a visit to Prince Rupert.

P. B. Carr arrived from Smithers yesterday and will spend a few days here.

J. F. Maguire returned on Thursday from a visit to the Hazelton View group.

A "Flannel Dance" in aid of the school fund, will be held in Assembly Hall on June 16.

A fishing party enjoyed a good day's sport at Robinson lake, bringing back many trout.

W. W. Anderson will shortly take charge of the New Hazelton branch of the Up-to-Date drug-stores.

W. J. Guiney, formerly of Hazelton, is in the military hospital at Esquimalt, with wounds in the head, left shoulder, knee and

thigh, received in a charge of the Canadian Scottish, in which noted corps Bill served with other local men.

R. D'Egville came down from his Bulkley Valley ranch on Thursday, to begin his season's work in the fisheries service.

A. M. Tyson, inspector of Indian agencies, has returned to the coast, after spending a couple of weeks in visiting the natives throughout this district.

FAIR ASSOCIATION IS GETTING BUSY

At a general meeting of Hazelton Agricultural & Industrial Association, held in St. Andrew's Hall last night, the organization committee reported a membership of 134. Permanent directors were elected, the following being chosen out of many candidates: C. V. Smith, Dr. Wrinch, Stuart Martin, Jas. Anderson, F. B. Chettleburgh, Jas. McKay, Jos. Naylor. The directors are meeting this afternoon to choose officers and committees.

Subject to the approval of the agricultural department, Sept. 15 and 16 have been selected as fair days. Plans for the prize list and program of attractions are being prepared.

The officers selected today were Dr. Wrinch, president; Jas. Anderson, vice-president; Stuart J. Martin, secretary, and J. Naylor, treasurer.

FOREST FIRES HAVE BEEN CHECKED

The fires which have been raging throughout the district for the last fortnight have done much good and comparatively little damage. Forest branch officials, who have been working day and night to control the fires, estimate that 300,000 feet of merchantable timber has been burned. This will not be lost, if logged within a reasonable time. The fires are now regarded as being under control.

Some damage was done in the Bulkley Valley, where several cabins are reported burned. R. J. McDonell lost his cookhouse, stable, machinery sheds and machinery, on the Hudson's Bay ranch. A few small bridges and culverts were damaged but Superintendent Carr has succeeded in having repairs effected. The lines of the government telegraph system and the Northern Telephone Co. sustained some damage, and communication has been somewhat interrupted. A small railroad bridge near Smithers was destroyed.

The ferryman's house at Hazelton, and several buildings at New Hazelton, were endangered, but were not damaged.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia will leave Ottawa this month for a trip to British Columbia.

HAZELTON GOING AHEAD

Citizens Organizing For Development of the Town and District

An important step was taken on Thursday evening, when the business men of Hazelton, at a meeting marked by quiet enthusiasm, unanimously decided to organize an association to promote the interests of Hazelton.

J. F. Maguire was called to the chair, and in a lengthy and vigorous address gave his impressions of the situation as regards the future of Hazelton, which he believed to be full of promise. Others gave similar views, supporting the proposal that the people should organize for the development of the town, and when a vote was taken there was no dissenting voice.

A committee composed of R. S. Sargent, J. F. Maguire, C. V. Smith, Wm. Ware and A. R. Macdonald was appointed to prepare a constitution and plan of organization, to be submitted to a general meeting of citizens. This meeting will be held in St. Andrew's Hall on Tuesday next, at 8:30.

In the discussion many projects for the improvement of Hazelton were suggested, considerable interest being taken in the proposition that a water system and electric light plant should be installed. This suggestion will be given full consideration by the new organization, which it is proposed to call Hazelton Progress Club. It is also proposed that suitable premises be secured for the purposes of the Club, where an attractive mineral display may be housed, and where an information bureau may be maintained, with the idea of making the headquarters of the organization a rendezvous for the mining men of the district and visitors desiring to learn of the mineral and other resources of the Hazelton district.

In view of the importance of the work to be done by the new organization, it is hoped there will be a full attendance of citizens at the meeting on Tuesday evening, when officers and executive committee are to be elected.

Shorter Hours For Bars

An amendment to the liquor act, taking effect on June 1, prohibits the sale of liquor in hotels except between the hours of 11 a. m. and 10 p. m. on weekdays. No liquors may be served at meals during prohibited hours.

J. T. Breckon, who is supervising the installation of Prince George's municipal electric plant, spent a couple of days in town this week, on business connected with his mining interests.

W. H. Larmer, a well-known resident, who has been in the telegraph service for the last year, went to Prince Rupert on Tuesday, to join the Hazelton section of the 102nd Battalion.

The Omineca Miner

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ALL SOLDIERS MAY VOTE

No British Columbian now with the colors, whether still in the province, stationed with any corps anywhere in Canada or the world, in England or the front, will be deprived of his right of the franchise at the coming provincial elections. By the terms of a bill introduced in the legislature by Premier Bowser the necessary machinery for taking the votes of the men who have enlisted is provided.

The short title of the bill is the "Military Forces Voting Act." It provides that every male British subject serving in the military forces of Canada or in any corps attached thereto, raised for service in the present war, who has resided in any electoral district in the province for not less than one month, or who resided in the province for six months immediately preceding the date on which he left the province for the purpose of enlisting and within such six months resided in any electoral district for not less than one month, shall be entitled to vote.

Immediately candidates are nominated in the various ridings, the names, addresses, and description of such candidates will be cabled to the agent-general at London, who will have the necessary ballot papers printed and name presiding officers for the holding of a poll at each military camp, at each hospital or convalescent home in England where British Columbia men on service are stationed. For men in Canada and Bermuda the lieutenant-governor-in-council will appoint the presiding officers to take the vote. In the case of the men actually within the fighting zones, the practicability or otherwise of taking the vote will be passed upon by the war office, and, if found practicable, arrangements will be made by the agent-general.

Each man applying for a ballot paper, upon taking the declaration accompanying it, will be allowed to cast a ballot in respect of the electoral district in which he, upon the facts disclosed in the affidavit, is entitled to vote. There will be no question of whether the man was on the voters' list. The presiding officers will seal up the ballots and return them to the agent-general.

In order that every soldier may have an opportunity of voting, the present elections act is now amended by a bill, whereby the customary period between nomination day and election day will be extended six weeks. At the end of six weeks, which will be the date of election day in this province, the poll will close so far as the candidates are concerned. As regards the prohibition and woman suffrage referenda, the time for the soldiers' vote (for those outside the province) will be extended to the end of the year.

As soon as the votes are counted at London by the agent-general in London, he will cable the results and they will be made public. Similar returns will be received from various camps elsewhere in Canada or Bermuda, where men entitled to vote have done so.

There will be scrutineers for the soldiers' vote, two appointed by the government and two by the leader of the opposition, as well as two by whatever other political party desires it, one of such scrutineers to officiate at London and one at Victoria. The ballot papers will be forwarded by the agent-general.

Premier Bowser said he did not consider it necessary to justify the government for its action in bringing down the measure. The soldier, not only in the province, but elsewhere on service, should be assured of his right to vote. Those in the province would not be asked to go to the expense of going back to their electoral districts, but would be permitted to vote wherever they might be stationed. There will be no question of whether the soldier is on the voters' list. He will be entitled to vote so long as he has enlisted and is in uniform. That was, the premier believed, to be the proper stand to take.

In the working out of the details of the plan the government endeavored to be as fair as possible without reference to political color. The sole desire was that no soldier desiring to vote should be precluded from doing so. No effort has been spared to make the voting process as simple as possible, with the one idea of permitting the soldier the untrammelled right to vote as his conscience dictates.

BEEF CATTLE AND ECONOMY

"Big Falling Off In Beef Cattle" is a very significant heading on page 108 of the Agricultural War Book for 1916. On page 91 there is this paragraph of equal significance:

"It is in the interests of the Empire that everything possible should be done to foster the Canadian live stock industry. In Canada the number of cattle is about 6,000,000, besides 2,000,000 sheep—a total which, having regard to the population of the Dominion, does not at present leave a very large margin for export. With the probability of preferential trade in food within the Empire, there are great possibilities in the expansion of Canadian live stock production."

There was once an English bishop who, being called upon to preach a sermon in aid of an orphan asylum for boys and girls, pointed to the children arranged in full sight of the congregation, and, saying "They're there", left the pulpit. The quotation of the two foregoing paragraphs should in like manner almost be sufficient to indicate to Canadians the opportunity and duty that lies before them. There is, however, so much matter of similar import and pointing in the same direction in the book that it is well worth while to look further into it. As to the falling off, the statistics show that the decrease in beef cattle during the years extending from 1910 to 1914 totalled 992,662, or 7,338 fewer than a million, or upwards of 23 per cent. Meantime, the population increased and people went on eating as much beef as ever. The decline in numbers of cattle by provinces was: Nova Scotia, 31,920; New Brunswick, 11,133; Ontario, 658,919; Manitoba, 62,999; Alberta, 293,005; British Columbia, 6,139. Against these decreases there has to be reckoned an increase of 26,681 in Quebec, of 43,272 in Saskatchewan, and of 3,400 in Prince Edward Island. It will be noticed that the decline was in the provinces nearest to the United States and where packers are most in evidence.

Two morals are to be gathered from the foregoing figures considered in conjunction with existing conditions. One is that we must produce more, and the other that we must eat less beef, that is if we have any desire to take rank as overseas exporters of live stock or live stock products of any importance. To accomplish the one farmers will need to pay additional attention to their breeding cows and prize them to a greater extent than official returns would imply they have been doing. In connection with the other, it will be necessary for people to cultivate and eat more field and garden produce, as well as to be more thrifty in their treatment of scraps and seemingly waste pieces, such as bones, skin and fat. They will need, so the War Book suggests, to produce all they can; to buy as little as possible; to replace meat by milk, cheese, peas, beans, and lentils; to use more vegetables and to eat more fruit.

STUART J. MARTIN

Provincial Assayer

Hazelton, B.C.

HAZELTON

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for the Great Northern
Interior

Prospectors, Miners, Landseekers, Surveyors and Sportsmen will find the merchants of Hazelton prepared to meet every requirement in outfit and supplies. Having been engaged for many years in outfitting parties for the Northern Interior, Hazelton business men are qualified to give valuable advice and assistance to newcomers.

Hazelton is situated at the confluence of the Bulkley and Skeena rivers, a mile and a quarter from Hazelton station on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Enquiries may be addressed to

The
Omineca Miner

Hazelton, B. C.

The World's Doings in Brief

News Notes from Many Sources

Germany claims a surplus of wheat.

A miners' strike is expected at Anyox.

Sockeye salmon have already appeared in the Skeena.

Russia has closed White Sea ports to all but war traffic.

Eight houses were burned at Port Essington on Monday.

Another Canadian ice-breaker has been sent to Archangel.

The season so far has been unfavorable for prairie crops.

The McKinnon Hotel at Granby Bay has been destroyed by fire.

Eastern universities propose to make military training compulsory.

Odds against the war ending this year are three to one at Lloyd's.

A waterfront fire in Vancouver on Sunday night caused \$700,000 damage.

James J. Hill, the veteran railroad man, died in St. Paul on Monday.

The first steamer from the lower Yukon reached Dawson on Tuesday.

Eighty thousand persons are reported to have died of starvation in Lebanon.

Roumania has refused to make a commercial treaty with Bulgaria and Turkey.

General Gallieni, formerly minister of war for France, is dead at Versailles.

The South African assembly has placed an export tax on uncut diamonds.

Construction work on the P.G. E. north of Clinton is to be resumed at once.

Two thousand Irish rebels are reported to be held in British detention camps.

Chinese rebels expect to capture Cheng Sha, the capital of Hunnan province.

Fifty thousand coal miners in Pittsburgh district are striking for higher wages.

Germans are agitating for a centralization of power to regulate the sale of food.

Yukon prohibitionists claim that the territory will vote dry by a very large majority.

Nine hundred lives were lost in the sinking of the Chinese steamer Hsinyu, off Chusan.

Three hundred civilians were murdered recently between Mexico City and Cuernavaca.

Since the U.S. issued a call for army recruits on March 15 less than 8000 men have enlisted.

The Imperial parliament has extended the life of the Canadian house of commons for a year.

F. X. Gosselin, formerly gold commissioner for Yukon, died suddenly on Tuesday at Dawson.

The military camp at Vernon, to which a number of B.C. battalions will be sent, will open next week.

A Winnipeg despatch says 188 hotels went dry on Wednesday, 39 wholesale liquor licenses were cancelled, and seven breweries ceased selling beer, except for

export outside the province. The Hudson's Bay Co. will appeal to the privy council to maintain its right to sell liquor.

Washington state pharmacy board had fifteen bootlegging druggists arrested in Seattle on Monday.

Great damage to Germany's crops by hailstorms and floods is reported in a despatch from Amsterdam.

Export trade of the U.S. is expected to reach five billion dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Dr. Beland, formerly post-master-general of Canada, who is a prisoner in Germany, is to be released.

A zeppelin became entangled in trees while maneuvering near Saloniki, and was destroyed by the Allies.

Over 23,000 Canadian soldiers have been reported killed, wounded or missing since the beginning of the war.

General Hughes testified before the shell commission that he had no personal interest in any deals for munitions.

Wholesale and retail clerks throughout B. C. will have a weekly half holiday under the law just passed.

President Wilson is expected to address the St. Louis convention by telephone, in accepting the nomination.

A radical change in the system of government in Ireland, including the abolition of vice-royalty, is expected.

At Kobylin, Prussia, German troops mutinied and shot several officers because of bad treatment and lack of food.

The two vessels captured off the Mexican coast by the Rainbow are at Esquimalt, awaiting prize-court proceedings.

Arizona and California capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Nanaimo coal mines of the Western Fuel Co.

Charles Sweeny, a well-known mining man, formerly prominent in the Kootenays, is dying of heart disease in Portland.

German military authorities executed three officers and thirty-two soldiers for distributing Socialist literature at the front.

Two men arrived at Dawson this week from Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean, to enlist. They had mushed 1000 miles.

The steamer Omineca, formerly in use on the Skeena, has been purchased by the U. S. government for service on the Alaskan coast.

The German national liberal party advocates the unlimited use of the submarine unless the United States becomes an ally of the Teutons.

The situation in China may be complicated by the intervention of Japan, ostensibly for the protection of her subjects in Shantung province.

Mexican labor organizations propose to send representatives to Central and South America and the United States, to arouse sentiment against intervention in

Mexico, which they declare is desired by American capitalists.

Wurttemberg is protesting against being depleted of food supplies by Prussia. Other districts refuse to comply with the new regulations.

It is probable that the Curtis aviation school at Toronto will be taken over by the government. Canada has already sent 225 aviators overseas.

As a consequence of the provincial encouragement of ship-building, Wallace Bros. have purchased 21 acres at North Vancouver, for a shipyard.

Professor J. McNeill, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers, has been sentenced to life imprisonment by a court-martial, for complicity in the Irish rebellion.

Although Austria and Italy are at war, the former country has renewed for twelve months its leases of the embassy building at Rome and its consular offices throughout Italy.

In the Vancouver election inquiry, Herbert Pearce, who was assistant to Scott, testified that M. A. Macdonald paid for the rooms occupied by the impersonators at the Robson rooming house.

Aid For Prospectors

Victoria, May 29:—The bill introduced in the legislature by Hon. Lorne Campbell is of special interest, for it will provide for assistance in the early stages of development of mineral claims when financing for mining men is particularly difficult. The minister of mines believes it will turn out to be a great stimulus to an immense number of small properties all over the country.

The proposal is that \$100,000 be set aside this session for the construction of trails and bridges to reach promising mining properties. When a prospector makes a substantial find which shows



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782.

practical values on assay, one of the staff of the mines department will be sent out to make a report. If the mineral expert finds that the discovery is really worth while he may make a report suggesting methods of development and otherwise give advice and assistance to the owner. It happens more often than not that the new finds are in places somewhat inaccessible. On the recommendation of the expert from the department, money may then be advanced up to 50 per cent of cost of building a trail to the property so that ore shipments may be made. Thus the initial

expenditure of getting the ore started to the smelter will be materially reduced and at the same time the country will be opened up and new prospectors will find it every year easier to reach the various sections of the great mining districts.

Argentina last year produced 275,000 barrels of oil.

The Miner is two dollars a year.

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S.S. "Princess Alice" or "Princess Sophia" leaves Prince Rupert June 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th.

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Consign your shipments in Our Care for Storage or Delivery. Ruddy & MacKay
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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY and STEAMSHIPS

Steamers sailing between Prince Rupert, Anyox, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

Steamers South from Prince Rupert every Tuesday at 7 P. M. and Saturday at 9 A. M. North to Anyox every Thursday at midnight
Steamers arrive Prince Rupert from the South at 7 P. M. every Sunday and 9 A. M. every Thursday. From Anyox 5 P. M. every Friday.

Passenger trains leave Hazelton Eastbound at 6:08 P. M. every Monday and Thursday. Mixed train leaves at 2:30 P. M. every Saturday.

Passenger trains leave Hazelton Westbound at 10:48 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday. Mixed train leaves at 4:48 A. M. every Thursday.

ALASKAN SERVICE

Commencing Thursday, March 30, and every Thursday thereafter, Steamer will sail at 12 noon for Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway. Connections made between Trains and Steamers. For further information apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent, or to G. A. McNicholl, Asst. Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

THE MINER WAR BULLETINS

TUES., MAY 30

Bulgars Invade Greece

London: Bulgarians have invaded Greece, with the result that fighting has occurred between Greek troops and Bulgar detachments. The invaders have occupied the Greek forts of Rupel, Dragotia, and Spatova, without a struggle, and are now advancing from Demir Hissar towards Kavala.

German and Bulgarian officers declare the occupation of Greek territory is necessary in order to protect their left wing against the eventual attack of the Allies from the Saloniki base. They claim to have received permission from the Greek government.

Popular feeling is running high over the invasion. The Herald, organ of Venizelos, appears in a black border with a fiery article from the pen of the former premier.

Servians Again in Line

Saloniki: After crossing the Aegean Sea without loss, the Servian army, thoroughly reorganized, has landed at Saloniki, to co-operate with the Allied troops.

Smuts Advancing

Capetown: British, Belgian, and Portuguese troops are slowly but surely surrounding the Huns in German East Africa. General Smuts, with the main column of British troops, advancing into the heart of the territory, has occupied many towns on the Kusanbara railway and captured Ipiana. The British forces are surging forward along the whole front. Between lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, General Northey has penetrated twenty miles.

Around Verdun

Paris: The Germans continue their desperate efforts to reach Verdun. A terrific attack on the French line west of Cumieres and northwest of Verdun was repulsed. Two enemy attacks at Corbeaux wood were driven back. Fifteen aerial encounters occurred yesterday. Two German machines were brought down, one of them being in flames.

Russia Will Stick

Petrograd: Michael Rodzianko, president of the Duma, declares Russia will fight for twenty years, if necessary, in order to beat Germany.

Large quantities of cotton and rubber, recently landed at Vladivostok, have been destroyed by fire.

Wilson's Talk Ill-timed

London: Newspapers comment sharply on President Wilson's remarks concerning peace. The press is unanimous in declaring that no compromise is possible until Germany is beaten.

At a conference between Lloyd George and representatives of the trades unions, it was agreed that the Whitsuntide holidays should be postponed for two months, in order that the acceleration of the munitions output might be continued without interruption.

Martial law continues in force in Ireland.

American securities are arriving in increasing numbers at the office of the committee which is buying for the government.

Austrians Claim Gains

London: A statement from Rome says the desperate advance of the Austrian forces has been checked by the stubborn resistance of the Italians.

Teutons claim the capture of the fortifications at Cornowo, near Arsiero. Skirmishes are reported in the vicinity of Avlona.

A Swiss military critic estimates that the Austrians are losing 6000 men daily in their offensive against Italy.

Ford May Try Again

Detroit: It is reported Henry Ford is preparing to return to Europe to renew his peace efforts.

In Mexico

Washington: Mexican constitutionalists have routed a force of bandits in the Tampico district. Ten machine guns and a number of rifles have been discovered in a Villista cache near Namiquipa.

THURS., JUNE 1

Germans Gain Ground

London: French positions on a front extending from the southern slope of Mort Homme to Cumieres, northwest of Verdun, for about two miles have been captured by the Germans, according to Berlin official communications. The Teutons have again pressed forward at Thiaumont wood, northeast of Verdun, and have added to their line to the east of the fortress. These gains are partly admitted by Paris, even to the extent of admissions that French first line trenches have been overrun and taken by the enemy in that vicinity.

French Communique

Paris: The complete repulse of the latest German attack on the eastern slope of Mort Homme is announced by the war office. The enemy bombarded the French positions in this region with the greatest violence throughout Wednesday.

In the course of a violent struggle, the Germans compelled the French to evacuate the first line trench near Caurettes wood, south of Cumieres. At the conclusion of two days of the heaviest bombardment of the war, the enemy delivered repeated attacks, finally taking the trench. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed with fearful losses, several German detachments being annihilated.

Intense artillery duels continued last night on the east bank of the Meuse, but there were no further infantry actions of importance around Verdun.

French air squadrons yesterday dropped twenty shells on Thionville and Audun stations and fifty shells on the German supply depots at Azannes.

May Be Final Struggle

London: The Verdun struggle has now lasted 100 days, and military critics declare the offensive initiated on Sunday is the beginning of the final struggle to pierce the French lines. The Kaiser is on his way to the Verdun front, where the crown prince is believed to have a million men. French war office reports indicate that the Germans have thrown 75,000 fresh troops into the Verdun sector this week.

A Berlin despatch claims that the French are preparing to evacuate Hill 304.

Irish Negotiations

London: In political circles there is a hopeful feeling concerning the outcome of the Irish negotiations. Irish members believe an agreement can be reached

for a Nationalist parliament, the greater part of Ulster being excluded.

On Italian Front

Rome: The Austrian offensive has been resumed. There is terrific fighting along the Italian front, but our troops are holding their ground.

Austrian Predictions

Vienna: Austrian forces are again advancing. Military critics predict an early capture of Arsiero and Asiago.

No Peace in Sight

London: Speaking in the house of commons, Premier Asquith said there was no hope for an early peace, as there was nothing in the statement of the German chancellor to indicate that Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace that would safeguard Europe.

U.S. Wont Withdraw

Washington: Carranza has sent Wilson a note asking for a definite explanation of the continued presence of American troops in Mexico. A conference between General Pershing and General Garcia is being held at Casas Grandes. The United States will not withdraw the expeditionary force.

FRI., JUNE 2

Reports Big Naval Fight

New York: According to a wireless despatch from Berlin today, Germany claims a big naval success in the North Sea, declaring that many British vessels were damaged and several battleships sunk. The despatch admits the loss of three German vessels. No other reports of the engagement have been received.

Fearful Slaughter

London: The Germans are determined to capture Verdun, and are making repeated attacks of the fiercest nature on the French lines, which are stubbornly defended. There is frightful carnage in the trenches.

French Stand Firm

Paris: More complete accounts from Verdun, which have now reached here, show that the battle which raged from May 27 to May 30, and which ended in a costly check for the Germans, was the greatest effort made by the Teutonic forces in the whole of the Verdun operations. More and heavier guns and denser masses of troops were assembled along the three miles of the French front from Hill 304 to the Meuse than for any previous attack. The French troops stood firm under the avalanche of shot and shell, and drove back wave after wave of the flood of Teutonic infantry. Our forces surrendered only 100 yards of Caurettes wood, where their trench was obliterated by the terrific fire of the Germans' big guns.

Admit French Gain

Berlin: In an attack on German positions southeast of Mort Homme, on the Verdun front, the French obtained a foothold in the German first line trenches over an extent of 400 meters. The French made repeated assaults on the German lines, but except at the point mentioned were beaten off with extremely heavy losses.

Current bulletins on the campaign in the southern Tyrol record continued gains for the Austrians, but they have not yet reached the main line of Italian

defence, which bars the way to the Venetian plain.

Liebknecht on Trial

Copenhagen: A despatch from Berlin says Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, will be tried for treason, and if convicted will be sentenced to ten years' hard labor.

Say Allies Are Advancing

Berlin: That a general movement of the Anglo-French forces at Saloniki towards the Macedonian border has been in progress for some time is reported in an official statement by Bulgarian army headquarters.

CONTRABAND FOUND IN NEUTRAL MAILS

London, May 27:—Coincident with the publication of the American note demanding an end to the censorship by the Allies of American mails, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade and blockade, declared that the censorship was vital to the interests of Great Britain. His utterance, which is semi official, follows:

"The mails between neutral countries continue to be filled with merchandise. Only six weeks ago in the mails on the steamer United States, from New York to Scandinavian ports, we found 168 packets of rubber goods, 17 of fur, two of graphite, and 83 of clothing, boots and other miscellaneous articles.

"All these neutral mails were also filled with securities, transfers of money and all machinery used by Germany in maintaining her credit. They further were filled with German propaganda, designed for the promotion of sedition and rebellion, not only in countries governed by Germany's enemies, but in neutrals as well.

"But even of more vital importance is the fact that through these mails, by which the whole system of German espionage is conducted, its centers, established in neutral countries, have gravely endangered the safety of the Empire. I don't believe any of the neutrals wish to deny our right to unload and examine the mails, unless it be those persons who base their protest not on interests of their own, but on those of Germany; such persons, for instance, as the German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York, who recently petitioned the German government to exact a penal war contribution from the Belgians, as a retaliation for each seizure of mails by Britain.

"Naturally, when we first adopted the present policy, our organization was not as efficient as it might have been, but I am sure that the criticisms levelled at us are wholly inaccurate.

"We have already made it clear that we maintain an absolute right to take mails from steamers passing through British waters for the sake of ascertaining if they contain contraband. We cannot relinquish that right. If contraband is to be smuggled

through our waters in mail sacks we have equally as much right to seize the sacks as to seize contraband ships. How are we to know there is no contraband in the mail unless we examine suspected mail?

"The Germans shipped a large quantity of contraband that way before we caught them at it. So now, to protect ourselves, we feel obliged to exert our right to search. Neutral ships on their way through our waters are asked by us to come into port, so the search can be done quicker than at sea. We always let the mail go after the quickest possible inspection if it is not contraband."

Book By Lieut. Geary

Lieut. Stanley Geary, who left Hazelton at the outbreak of the war, and who is now attached to the Royal Marines, is the author of a handsomely prepared book, in which is given a complete history of the New Collingwood Battalion, in which he was quartermaster. This unit had a glorious, though brief existence, being practically annihilated in the Dardanelles campaign a year ago. Lieut. Geary, who was wounded in the battle, sent a copy of the book to J. E. Kirby.

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