

The Omineca Miner

VOL. VI, NO. 35

HAZELTON, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

AMONG THE MINING MEN

News Of Development From Various Properties in Hazelton District

Excellent progress is being made on the Delta group, one of the big properties of Rocher de Boule mountain, and the general expectation that this mine will become a prominent shipper is near realization. The ore, which carries a good percentage of copper, is very desirable from a smelting point of view, and there will be no difficulty in making favorable arrangements for its reduction. High-grade ore to the amount of two carloads is now being hauled to the railway, but it will be necessary to have the road improved before more extensive shipments can be made.

H. E. Clement, under whose direction the property is being operated, has succeeded, notwithstanding the present difficulty of obtaining engines, etc., in securing a plant adequate for the company's present program, and the machinery is in process of installation. The 2000-foot aerial tramway from the east camp to Juniper creek basin is already in operation and the surface tram at the west camp is under construction.

The tunnel is now in 130 feet, and has gained approximately 100 feet in the direction of the vein, which will soon be reached. This tunnel will allow the management to drift 3000 feet along the vein, with 600 feet of depth. Mr. Clement appears to be much pleased with the prospects for development.

On the Hazelton View and Indian groups, Superintendent "Duke" Harris has just installed a ventilating plant, consisting of a 3-h.p. gasoline engine and a No. 3 Buffalo blower. The tunnel is now in 506 feet, and in the face of the vein is four feet wide showing a nice streak of ore. Additional men will be employed as soon as they can be engaged.

After several weeks' comparative idleness, resulting from the virtual embargo announced by the Trail smelter, the Silver Standard has again resumed shipment of ore, and is now loading cars for despatch to the Selby smelter at San Francisco. J. G. Powell will in future handle the ore shipments, sampling, etc., for this mine, making his headquarters at New Hazelton.

Methodists to Gather

The annual district meeting of the Methodist Church, which will be attended by delegates from all churches of that denomination between Hazelton and the Alberta line, will be held in St. Andrew's Hall on Tuesday evening. As the annual conference is to be held in Victoria on May 17, the district meeting will choose lay delegates to represent the various congregations. The ministers of the district will also attend the conference.

ENEMY FLEES BEFORE BAYONET**BRITISH CONTINUE GREAT PUSH OF WAR--
FRENCH GAIN MORE GROUND IN CHAMPAGNE**

London: British troops have captured the quarries on the eastern outskirts of Hargicourt, the Germans fleeing hurriedly and abandoning their rifles and equipment. From north of Arras down to Champagne the Franco-British offensive and German defense developed into a titanic push of war. The only major infantry operations reported today were on the British front, where huge bodies of men on both sides were gripped in hand-to-hand conflict. While aided by barrage fire from the most modern weapons, the actual forward movement of the British forces was almost always by use of the bayonet.

Haig apparently has adopted the plan of keeping his whole front steadily pushing forward in a great concerted movement. Meanwhile Hindenburg is rushing up great bodies of reserve troops and pouring them into the lines to interpose a human barrier to the British advance, and the enemy losses have been colossal. The British pressure towards

Douai is evidently feared most by the Germans. East of Gavrelle the battle reached its greatest fury today.

Shells from a German destroyer squadron killed two and wounded three others at Ramsgate. Twenty houses and two stables were damaged. The raiders were driven off by land batteries.

Lord Beresford insists that the government should reveal the whole facts of the submarine menace.

Victory is becoming increasingly assured, said Lloyd George in a speech at Guildhall, where he received the freedom of the city. The premier emphasized the seriousness of the submarine campaign and urged greater economy.

Britain will have three million acres of new land under crop this season.

Paris: Nivelle's troops gained more ground around the blood-soaked fields of Harlebis and Cernay, and captured German trenches on the heights of Moronvilliers. Since April 16, in the

district between Soissons and Auberive, the French have taken 130 cannon from the Germans.

Artillery is very active from Nanteuil to Nancy. South of St. Quentin the Germans suffered heavy losses in raids near the forest of St. Gobain.

French fliers brought down 22 German planes in the last two days.

Petrograd: The enemy has from 150 to 155 divisions of infantry and cavalry on the Russian front.

Copenhagen: The insidious German pressure for a separate peace serves only to strengthen the tie between Russia and the Allies.

Washington: Balfour has cabled London a full report of war conference proceedings. All participants are in accord, American members simply requiring to know how best they can assist.

Food and munitions are to be first. Fighting men will wait.

Roosevelt's plan for a volunteer expedition was defeated in the House by 170 to 106.

**FRIDAY'S WAR
DESPATCHES**

London: The forty-third day of the great British offensive and the tenth day of the French drive developed fighting of the fiercest description everywhere along the western front. The German army chiefs are hurling great masses of men against the French and British. Both the London and Paris statements are exclusively devoted to narrations of repulses of terrific counter-attacks. British despatches revealed that the advance is at a practical standstill north of the Scarpe, where British and Germans are locked in death grips. Haig reports the repulse of a counter-attack on Gavrelle.

The Times and the Mail declare the Empire should be given the whole truth about the submarine losses. Official returns, they say, are not conducive to optimism, and the country should be permitted to realize the situation.

The food controller has issued a solemn warning that the people must be prepared for privations. The depletion of shipping is daily growing worse. Forty British vessels of over 1600 tons were sunk last week.

Two British patrol boats gave battle to six German vessels in

the Channel, off Dover, putting the enemy to ignominious flight after a sharp engagement. The British poured broadsides into the Germans, rammed one vessel and sank another. The Huns bellowing for mercy.

London: In quarters usually well-informed it is believed the days of the Quadruple Alliance are numbered. Austria is trying to shake off the German fetters.

Petrograd: There is increased public disquiet over the possibility of a German drive by land and sea against the Baltic coast in the hope of reaching Petrograd. War Minister Guchkov has issued a frank appeal to the soldiers, urging them not to leave the front.

Washington: War council proceedings are more and more crystallizing into a monumental campaign to feed the Allies. America will probably have a food dictator. An army of laborers is being mobilized to build 1000 wooden ships to "bridge the Atlantic."

Washington: The French war commission, which is accompanied by naval, military, aerial, munitions, shipping, grain and other experts, is now taking part in the Allied conferences.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Items Of General Interest From Hazelton and Surrounding District

W. J. Sanders leaves tomorrow for a visit to Victoria.

J.C.K. Sealy is returning from the coast this evening.

Fred. Smith arrived from Groundhog on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ives, of Massett, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Graef.

H. B. Campbell returned on Wednesday from a visit to Victoria.

G. R. Hearnes and L. B. Curtis, of Vancouver, were among Tuesday's arrivals.

C. Lacey has opened a shoe repairing shop across the street from the police station.

Emil Olsen has returned from the Cronin mine, where he worked throughout the winter.

Ed. McLaren, who has been foreman on the Hazelton View for some time, is enjoying a vacation.

Considerable work has been done on the tennis court, which will be in better condition this season than ever before.

J. S. Bagg, well-known as a mining man and a booster for this district, was up from Skeena Crossing during the week.

A good audience attended Dr. Sager's illustrated lecture on Livingstone and his work in Africa, given in St. Andrew's Hall on Wednesday evening.

Sam Oleson, a Smithers man who returned from the front with a recent detachment of disabled soldiers, arrived from Esquimalt on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. M. Ross arrived from Vancouver on Wednesday to join her husband, a returned soldier who recently took a position as operator in the Hazelton office of the government telegraphs.

Telephone Improvements

The Northern Telephone Company is now constructing a new pole line from its central exchange office to Hazelton railway station which will assure a thoroughly reliable service and constitute an important improvement to the company's system. In addition to the lines for the subscribers generally, there will also be a private wire for the exclusive use of the telephone company and the railway station. Manager Maguire says the new lines will be in operation in a fortnight, composed entirely of new material. It is gratifying to know that the company's extensions and improvements are being paid for out of ordinary revenue, with the exception of the new exchange switchboard, to pay for which a small amount of new capital was offered locally and promptly taken up.

Maguire will be inclined to congratulate alike the manufacturers and merchants on having his services at their disposal.

The Omineca Miner

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THE DISABLED SOLDIERS' "RESURRECTION"

Canada should be as proud of her wounded soldiers' victory over their wounds as she is of the glorious fights in which they fell. Their struggle up from the depths of disablement is often as hard and even as heroic as their desperate defence of Ypres or their dashing capture of Vimy ridge.

We hear little, altogether too little, of these hard-won victories won by disabled men, because they are fought out in the seclusion of a hospital, not in the theater of war with the whole world looking on. But such victories equally deserve public recognition. They show the same spirit, the same pluck and indomitable perseverance.

A preacher on Easter morning was thanked for the inspiring sermon he had just preached, on the resurrection. He said: "I had my text sitting in front of me—a man in khaki with an empty sleeve. He has had two resurrections already. He was buried by a shell explosion, and was dug out only just in time to save his life. That was the first. He spent months in hospital, fighting his way back to health. That was the second.

"Doctoring and nursing of course did much for him; so did the exercises and occupations that they provide nowadays—perhaps the best part of the treatment. But the man himself was working out his own resurrection, by resolutely putting his own will power to the task. Now he is almost ready to go out into the world, a better and abler man, he says, than he was before, in spite of his lost arm.

"While the rest of us are thinking of a resurrection beyond the grave, he has won a resurrection this side of it, to a new life of activity and independence among his fellow-countrymen."

Authentic cases resembling that are not rare in the records of the Military Hospitals Commission. Here are a few that have just been communicated to us:—

A mechanic who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Regiment was wounded, returned to Canada, spent three months in a convalescent hospital, and now earns double his former pay, having taken full advantage of the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on there. Writing to the hospital instructor, he says:—

"When I enlisted I was earning about \$3 a day at my trade. At present and since my discharge from military service, I am, technically, a better man all round; I am able now to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before. This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information. My only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge, to continue instruction with you as you had advised."

Another letter received is from an ex-private in the 13th Battalion. Before enlistment he was getting \$12 a week as driver on a city milk round. "I always had a liking for drawing," he says, "and felt that if ever I had the chance I would take a course in mechanical drawing." This opportunity came to him at one of Commission's convalescent hospitals. After six weeks' application to the work there he was able to secure an appointment with a salary at \$75 a month, with good prospects of advancement.

A locomotive fireman enlisted, was severely wounded, and had to have his left arm amputated. Under the Commission's scheme of re-education, which is offered to all men incapacitated for their former work by service, he received special training in telegraphy and railway routine. As a result, he secured an appointment as station agent and despatcher, at \$110 a month.

Still another patient, formerly a mechanic, passed the civil service qualifying examination after instruction in hospital and has got a Custom House position at \$900 a year, rising to \$1,500.

A man who had been a guide and a trapper, and had never handled tools, returned from the front with one eye destroyed by a wound and the sight of the other eye impaired. In spite of all these old and new disabilities, by putting his mind to it, he became a first-class carpenter after three months in the hospital workshop.

Equally remarkable is the case of a Polish laborer. He came to Canada six years ago, and worked in a coal mine till he enlisted. At the front he was both gassed and buried. Though he knew absolutely nothing about carpentry to begin with, after two months of instruction in hospital he was able to hold his own with any ordinary carpenter.

Not every man can "double his pay." But one of the most cheering facts proved by experience during the war has been this—that almost all the disabled men, including the very seriously wounded, can be equipped once more with power to earn a good living.

And often, as Lord Shaughnessy said the other day, the occupations and training provided by the Military Hospitals system "reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed."

An Industrial Census

The government has decided to take an industrial census of Canada this fall. A postal census of manufacturers for the 1915 was taken last year, forms being mailed to over 50,000 names. This census showed that the total product of manufacturers in 1915 was \$1,392,516,953, compared with \$718,353,603 in 1905.

The industrial census that will be taken will, of course be much more thorough and elaborate. At present an industrial census is taken at the same time as the census of population, etc., is tabulated. This has proved in the past unsatisfactory and incomplete. The chief reason is that the census enumerators have too much work and too many forms to fill out and are not specially trained for taking an industrial census. The regular census of population, origins of the people, etc., along with the agricultural census, will take place as in the past, every ten years, the next census being due in 1921. The industrial census will be taken by special enumerators midway of the ordinary census, but also every ten years. This will have the advantage of not throwing all the work of a decade on the branch at one time. In addition to the decennial industrial census there will likely also be an annual postal census so as to keep the figures reasonably up-to-date.

A Valuable Booklet

The C.P.R. maintains its place as one of the great colonizing agencies of the British Empire. In connection with its campaign to attract desirable settlers to Western Canada, the company has just issued an informative booklet entitled "Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba", which deserves a wide circulation. Although designed primarily to attract settlers, the publication contains a vast amount of information of general interest and should have a wide circulation. Any person interested may obtain a copy without charge by writing to the Publicity Branch, C.P.R., Calgary, Alberta.

For the first time in many years strontium ore has been marketed from deposits in the United States, chiefly in Arizona and California.

As the result of a cave-in at midnight on Saturday, three mines of the Treadwell group, on Douglas Island, were flooded. It is believed they will have to be abandoned. No lives were lost, but ten million dollars worth of machinery was destroyed. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment.

The Miner is two dollars a year.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Fifty-three (53), Town of Hazelton, known as Lots Three (3) and Four (4), according to Map 543.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereafter, a duplicate of the Certificate of Title for the above mentioned lands in the name of EDWARD HOWE HICKS-BEACH, which Certificate of Title was issued on the 13th day of June, 1906, as number 12531-C.

Dated this Fifth day of April, 1917,
at the Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B.C.

H. F. MACLEOD,
District Registrar.

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The Hazelton Branch requests the support of all in its efforts to assist in the noble work of this great humanitarian organization.

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Mrs. H. C. Wrinch, Mrs. R. G. Moseley, Mrs. Chas. Reid, Miss Hogan, Rev. John Field, Rev. M. Pike, H. H. Phillips Large or Small Contributions will be Gratefully Received

SOLDIERS' AID & EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Endeavors to supply soldiers from Hazelton district with such comforts and necessities as cannot be readily obtained at the front, and will assist them to re-establish themselves in civil life when they return. The Committee is acting in co-operation with the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission and the Military Hospitals Commission

Contributions to the Soldiers' Aid Tobacco Fund are Welcome

Chairman: A. R. Macdonald

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The World's Doings in Brief

News Notes from Many Sources

Typhus is raging in Roumania.
Holland has reaffirmed her neutrality.

Two Norwegian steamers were sunk this week.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, has resigned.

India will be represented at the next Imperial war conference.

Prince Rupert now has a union for mine-, mill- and smelter-men.

An extensive epidemic of measles is reported in Esquimalt.

Over 2000 women are working as conductors on London omnibuses.

Brazil will co-operate in sending munitions and supplies to the Allies.

General Alexieff is now commander-in-chief of all Russian armies.

Thousands of acres of unused land are being plowed in Great Britain.

Vancouver and Victoria have inaugurated a campaign against fortune-tellers.

The British army post-office handles 18,000,000 letters and parcels a week.

In the New Brunswick election the Liberal government was returned to power.

Germany is again making efforts to secure a basis of negotiation with the U.S.

Villistas were defeated in a battle with government forces near Chihuahua City.

German official despatches say no Socialist delegates were sent to Stockholm by Hollweg.

Teutonic efforts to negotiate a separate peace with Russia have apparently subsided of late.

A train ferry across the Gulf of Finland is planned. It will bring Petrograd two days nearer London.

Large numbers of farm laborers and settlers are arriving in the western provinces from the United States.

The British government may terminate the tenancy of any farmer who does not cultivate his land to its full capacity.

Owing to the increase in shipbuilding, Seattle shipyards have had to decline contracts aggregating \$32,000,000.

An American commission will control all purchases of food for the Allies in the U.S., to prevent the forcing up of prices.

A permanent building for exhibits from the United Kingdom will be erected at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Sweden is close to revolution, according to reports from Stockholm, which say there will be an uprising unless the government meets the wishes of the people,

As a result of internal disturbances, Budapest and 25 other cities and towns in Hungary have been proclaimed in a state of siege.

The world gold production last year was £97,725,000. Of this the British Empire produced £60,000,000 and the U. S. £19,000,000.

American officers describe Canada's aerial training system as a model of efficiency, and it will be adopted by the Washington authorities.

The United States will assume control of the oil and gasoline production of the Standard Oil Co., and also of the coal production of the country.

An anti-American demonstration in Petrograd, led by a pro-German socialist who declared U.S. was the enemy of socialism, was dispersed by soldiers.

Henry Ford has waived all patent rights on his farm tractor to allow the British government to manufacture tractors for use in the British Isles and France.

A new order-in-council provides that overseas veterans of six months service shall be continued on the pay and allowance of their rank for three months after discharge.

The U.S. navy department has asked for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to provide guns and munitions for 1000 steamers which the government will construct for the transport of food and supplies to the Entente.

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THE MINER WAR BULLETINS**MONDAY, APRIL 23**

London: One of the biggest battles of the war and one which possibly will be of a decisive nature is in progress in northern France. Both the British and French are seemingly ready for a renewed attack on the enemy, and on Friday afternoon strong artillery fighting began along the whole Aisne front and also in Champagne, while from Loos to the Arras-Cambrai railway line the British guns increased the intensity of their fire. The German statement indicates that the enemy expects the northern end of the Hindenburg line to suffer another hammering. The Allied forces, it is thought, will make combined attacks on each end of the new line, in the effort to roll it up.

British headquarters reports another move towards Cambrai, the village of Gonnelle being taken in an advance of about a mile.

In the fighting east of Courcy the French advanced towards Brimont plateau, one of the chief obstacles to their progress.

During the two weeks of the present offensive the Anglo-French armies have captured over 33,000 prisoners and 330 guns larger than machine guns.

London: Two German destroyers were sunk and another possibly destroyed when enemy war vessels attempted to bombard Dover. It is thought the raiders hoped to find the vessel on which Lloyd George was crossing the Channel.

All flour mills will be taken over on April 30. Imports will be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. Wheat, beef, pork products, maize and oats are the only commodities Great Britain needs to import.

Earl Curzon says the end is not yet, but the situation is good. Recent operations resulted in a very considerable military victory and demonstrated the wonderful superiority of the British artillery, which hurled four million rounds of ammunition into the ranks of the enemy. The Germans, however, are not yet sufficiently broken to accept the Allies' terms of peace.

Washington: Balfour believes the United States will astound Germany. The object of the conference, he told the press, was to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their might to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it—a successful war.

Stockholm: Five thousand workmen congregated before the riksdag building to emphasize their demand for stoppage of all exports, for better distribution of foodstuffs, and for an immediate commercial agreement with Britain.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24

London: Germany has just gone through one of the most disastrous weeks in the history of her part in the war. The fighting now in progress is of tremendously vital importance. Since Monday of last week, when the great French offensive began, Nivelle's forces have captured over one hundred guns and 20,000 prisoners, and occupied twenty large villages, not including ham-

lets. They have inflicted on the Germans losses in killed, wounded and missing conservatively estimated at 100,000.

Two battles are raging today, one along the Chemin des Dames, dominating Laon and its plateau, and the other around Moronvilliers heights, dominating the northern Champagne plains. The fighting now in progress supersedes in importance any actions on the entire western front and at any moment newer and more important situations may be created.

London: British forces north of Bagdad have achieved another victory over the Turks.

The British hospital ships Donegal and La France, with many wounded aboard, were torpedoed without warning. Wounded Hunns and prisoners were aboard. They made a mad dash for the boats, while the British upheld their racial traditions. Nineteen British and fifteen Germans are believed to have perished.

Petrograd: A German naval squadron has left Libau, presumably to make another attempt behind the Russian lines from the Baltic. Another enemy squadron is reported en route from Kiel. Transports loaded with troops accompany the Libau squadron.

Amsterdam: The German destroyers sunk off Dover had sailed in a squadron of eight from Zeebrugge, and were of the newest type. Berlin admits the loss of two destroyers.

Copenhagen: Berlin is thronged with Turkish troops en route to the western front.

One branch of Socialists seeks separate peace with Russia; the other desires the democratization of Germany.

Washington: What the Allies chiefly require from the U.S. is food. This vital fact has developed from the international conference. No actual steps will be taken until the French commission arrives, but it is believed there is no immediate concern regarding an American expeditionary force.

Balfour was greeted by a wonderful wave of spontaneous enthusiasm, cheering thousands lining the streets.

A member of the British commission reports that up to April 10, the day before the party sailed, the navy had captured twenty submarines and their crews, and that Britain was accounting for more submarines than the people in America were aware of.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

London: Resuming the offensive on the western front, Haig's forces gained more ground yesterday, making progress east of Monchy-le-Preux and Roeux. South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road the British gained ground on a wide front. East of Epehy they reached the St. Quentin canal, in the neighborhood of Vennuille. The villages of Villers Plouich and Beaucamp also have been captured, the greatest gain of the day being in the thrust against the Cambrai-St. Quentin line.

The enemy is offering desperate resistance along the whole front, but the British continue to register steady gains. The Germans no longer try to defend their elaborate underground systems. Lens is now more than half

enveloped and the British can occupy the coal city at any time.

Paris: Nivelle's troops are holding the positions wrested from the enemy in last week's offensive movement, despite the German counter-attacks.

London: The British have occupied Samara, sixty-five miles north of Bagdad, taking a heavy toll of the Turks.

Paris: A German destroyer is reported sunk in a fight with British airplanes off Zeebrugge.

Rome: The struggle in Carso is becoming increasingly violent. Despatches from the front indicate terrific artillery fire on the part of the Italians. Cadorna expresses the utmost confidence.

Prior to the British drive in March Swiss reports declared the Germans were massing great bodies of troops on the Italian front. It is now believed these reinforcements have been transferred to the western front to oppose the Franco-British advance.

Washington: The French commission, including Viviani, General Joffre and Major Dreyfus, has arrived.

Conscription is regarded as vital to the success of the war.

Buenos Aires: An amicable adjustment of the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the wheat embargo is announced. Argentine agrees to send Britain and her Allies 180,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of flour.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

London: More than 3000 prisoners have been taken since Monday's resumption of the British drive, and further advances have been made despite the bitter opposition of the Germans. In early morning fighting along the front between the Cojeul and the Scarpe we made further progress and secured our gains. At night east of Havrincourt wood we captured Bilhem, northeast of Trescault.

Germany is throwing every available man within reach into the breach which the British have hacked on the northernmost pivot of the Wotan line, and on a front of nearly nine miles from Oppy to around Croisilles fighting rages with a ferocity unparalleled since the opening days of the war.

Forty German airplanes were brought down yesterday.

Paris: There has been violent fighting along most of the French front, with gains in the Aisne and Champagne sectors. Between the Somme and the Oise the day was calm. French artillery is silencing the German guns near La Fere. In the Aisne region our troops made progress southeast of Cerny-Lannais.

Petrograd: In a raid by a Russian cruiser, destroyers and submarines, the Turkish harbor works at Kerasunt were destroyed and five Turkish vessels were sunk.

Rome: Pope Benedict has been informed by the papal nuncios in Teutonic countries that the general strikes in Germany and Austria-Hungary closely approximate a revolution. It is asserted that the nuncios believed a general revolt to back up the popular demand for peace might develop.

Amsterdam: The anti-government socialist party in Berlin precipitated tumultuous disturbances in the reichstag. Ledebours

charged the government was responsible for the food crisis and demanded that the reichstag discuss the whole situation and the government's maladministration. Amid tempestuous scenes the resolution was rejected.

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