

# The Omineca Miner

VOL. VI, NO. 33

HAZELTON, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

## TRAIL MEN MAY STRIKE

**Smelter Employees Ask For a Further Increase In Pay**

Calgary, April 14:—Twelve hundred employees of the smelters and refineries at Trail, B.C., are threatening to strike, and the Dominion government may be asked to take a hand in the matter. The men are asking for fifty cents a day increase in pay, and a "check-off" which they never had before. They received an increase of 25 cents a day on April 1.

### Sixteen Bodies Found

Fernie, April 12:—Efforts to recover the bodies of the coal miners entombed in No. 3 mine are continued, and five more bodies have been found. No hope remains for any of the imprisoned men, as it is evident the workings were swept by fire. The working parties had to subdue several fires after opening a new way of access to the part of the mine in which the explosion occurred.

Bodies of the victims are being slowly unearthed. Sixteen have been recovered.

### Manager French Here

C. H. French, district manager of the Hudson's Bay posts in British Columbia, arrived on Thursday, after visiting the company's establishments at various points in the interior. He reports a backward season throughout the north, owing to the unusually heavy snowfall, spring being further advanced at Hazelton than anywhere else in the interior. The winter has not been favorable for trappers and Mr. French looks for a smaller fur production than usual.

### Mining Notes

The long tunnel on the Rocher de Boule mine, which was expected to strike the big ore shoot about the end of this month, is likely to break into the vein any day, according to reports. Indications point to the close proximity of the body of copper ore towards which the tunnel is being driven.

On the Delta group mining continues and preparations are being rapidly made for the beginning of development work on a much larger scale than has been possible heretofore.

Fred. Griffin came in on Tuesday from the Cronin mine in the Babines. He reports excellent developments as a result of the winter's work. Owing to an approaching shortage of supplies, the force at the mine has been cut down, and regular development is not likely to be resumed until the pack trail is open.

## HAIG SMASHING HUNS' DEFENCES

**CANADIANS ADVANCE IN THICK OF BATTLE---**

**GERMANS ASTONISHED BY BRITISH STRENGTH**

London: Haig's great offensive against the Hindenburg line continues with success. Yesterday another section of the enemy's vaunted line was taken, and the British forces threaten the pivotal point of the German line around Arras. Simultaneous with this advance an entire salient two miles in width and nearly a mile in depth was taken by the British in an assault near Metz-en-Couture. The ground taken yesterday by the British averaged a mile of depth on a front of approximately five miles. Gonzeacourt was included in the victorious sweep.

Canadian troops are steadily advancing from Vimy ridge and have occupied enemy trenches to the east of the forest on the eastern slope of the ridge.

At Souchez 110 prisoners, nine machine guns and one trench mortar were captured.

Desperation stalks behind the German lines. The Hun army chiefs are astounded by the tremendous and unceasing strength of the British smash. They are forcing prisoners of war to dig trenches, relieving more Germans for the effort to stem the British advance, while reinforcements are being hurriedly brought from other points. Scores of trench defenders captured today were

transport drivers, and assistants, chauffeurs, bandmen and other auxiliary service men.

Joining with the British offensive, General Nivelle's troops are pressing forward at the point where the southern pivot of the German retreat is fatally menaced by their blows. The suburbs of St. Quentin were reached by the French yesterday. Simultaneously, on the north of the city, the British also pounded their way forward. The final capture of St. Quentin and St. Gobain is now certain, and must result in breaking the first point in the Hindenburg line, according to French strategists.

London: Admiralty returns for March show that eighty British vessels threatened by submarines were able to evade or beat off U-boat attacks. The number of ships entering or leaving port continues to increase.

Washington: Rumors that an enemy submarine is plying off the Pacific coast are persistent, but so far there is no official verification of the report.

Recruiting for the U.S. army is slow as yet. At the present rate of progress it would take six years to raise the army asked for by the president.

The United States has unlimited money resources, an estimate

of the total wealth of the nation being \$250,000,000,000. Three billions will be loaned to the Allies and four billions will be kept in reserve.

Amsterdam: The Socialistic newspaper Vorwaerts, of Berlin, says editorially that the German government must have the courage to tell the people the whole truth. Germany, the paper further declares, cannot dictate terms of peace to a world of enemies.

Capt. Persius, the noted German military critic, warns the country not to shrug at the American entry into the war. To do so would be to repeat the mistake regarding Britain's military forces.

Petrograd: German overtures are not well received. Russia is opposed to a separate peace, and there is small chance of success for the Hun propaganda in the new nation. Stories of a peace pact are spread in the hope of frightening the Allies.

Rio Janeiro: Austria has broken off relations with Brazil and will follow Germany's lead. Brazilians are feverishly anxious to begin war on Germany. The delay has caused frequent disturbances.

Key West: U. S. naval officers are investigating the reported sinking of the British vessel Treveal, by a German submarine, off Cienfuegos, Cuba.

### WOUNDED SOLDIER RETURNS HOME

Another of Hazelton's soldier boys returned on Tuesday, when Private James H. Hevenor arrived from Toronto to spend two months' leave. Jim is minus an arm, but is in good health and spirits. He went away with the Hazelton contingent of the 102nd and after some months' service was wounded on Sept. 1 last. Since that time he has been in various hospitals and convalescent camps in England, and he speaks enthusiastically of the treatment accorded our wounded soldiers in the old country. A fortnight ago he reached Toronto, where he will take a course in telegraphy on the expiration of his leave. On his arrival he was welcomed home by representatives of the

Soldiers' Aid, and he has since been busy greeting his many friends.

### More Men Needed

Ottawa: Twelve thousand men are required for Canadian overseas forestry battalions.

### Buying Norwegian Ships

Copenhagen: Danish newspapers report that Americans are buying a majority of the Norwegian ships under construction in American shipyards. More than 200,000 tons have already been purchased.

### Wants Reparation

Madrid: Spain demands indemnity from Germany for the sinking of the Spanish steamer San Fulgencia by a submarine.

The Miner is two dollars a year.

### HUNS FEAR AN UPSET IN EMPIRE

Copenhagen, April 13:—Reactionaries in Germany are anxious lest President Wilson's indictment of the Hohenzollern system, following the revolution in Russia, affect public opinion unfavorably to the the present system, and the movement for immediate introduction of liberal changes is steadily growing. It is considered doubtful whether the Kaiser will consent to the abolition of the three-class franchise.

The U. S. will probably join Britain in placing an embargo on the export of coal to Argentine, in retaliation for the southern republic's embargo on wheat shipments to the Allies.

## LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Items Of General Interest From Hazelton and Surrounding District

H. B. Campbell left on Sunday for a trip to Victoria.

C. V. Wright returned on Tuesday from a visit to Lake Kathlyn.

Constable Fairbairn, of Teikwa, is in town on police business.

L. Helas came in from the Rocher de Boule on Wednesday.

A. E. Player is now a staff sergeant in the Imperial A. S. C.

F. W. Finnigan, of Francois Lake, arrived on Thursday's train.

There was an informal dance in the schoolhouse on Monday evening.

The Misses Martin, of Kispiox, are spending the Easter vacation in Hazelton.

Miss Pearl Allen, of the Union Bank staff at Smithers, spent Easter with her parents here.

F. R. Alexander and J. S. Forrest, of Prince Rupert, were among Wednesday's arrivals from the coast.

John McPherson, the Tatla Lake merchant, returned on Wednesday from Victoria, where he spent the winter.

The ladies of the Red Cross entertained a large number at their afternoon tea last Saturday. The proceeds amounted to \$66.

District Forester R. E. Allen was up from Rupert for the weekend, leaving on Wednesday for an official trip to the Bulkley Valley.

Government Agent Hoskins spent the weekend at the Rocher de Boule. He was successful in obtaining subscriptions to the patriotic funds.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. K. Sealy left for Prince Rupert on Tuesday. Mrs. Sealy is paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. C. W. Homer, in the coast city, while Jack is on his way to Victoria.

Polson and Fletcher, who started for the Ingineca some weeks ago, arrived in town this week, having been compelled to turn back from Fourth Cabin, owing to the hard going. The parties starting earlier got through without difficulty.

El Paso: The German consul at Juarez has been arrested by the federal authorities.

### Methodist Church

Dr. Sager will preach tomorrow evening on the subject: "He Closed the Book."

All are cordially invited.

# The Omineca Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT HAZELTON, THE CENTER OF THE GREAT OMINECA DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A. R. Macdonald, Publisher and Proprietor.

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In a notable speech delivered in London the other day, Premier Borden, after reviewing the part Canada has played in the war, and detailing some of the achievements of the Dominion and her army, said:

"For the health of Germany's soul, the people must be taught before the end of the war that military aggressiveness is neither legitimate nor profitable—that world domination is impossible; that treaties sacred to a public conscience would not permit the rape of small, weak nations, nor the horrible methods of barbarity which characterized the passage of the German armies and their occupancy of conquered territory.

"Finally there is a world conscience which commands and can arouse force sufficient to subdue a nation that runs amuck. This lesson must be thoroughly learned by the Germans, or the Allied nations will have taken up arms in vain. Let Germany so set her house in order that a change of ideals and purpose can be relied on. Let her make reparation for the evil she has wrought. Let her give adequate guarantees for the future. Thus, but not otherwise, can she have peace. For this, but not to crush her, the Allied nations are fighting.

"We have gathered together from the ends of the earth to take counsel with you of the motherland upon the needs of the situation so as to better co-ordinate our common efforts to communicate our common purpose.

"Except with regard to India the summoning of this conference does not mark a new stage of constitutional development. Its present duty is to consider and, where necessary, to determine general questions of common concern, which, in some cases, have intimate relation to the war and conditions afterward.

"I address myself to a position which has arisen from the summoning of the war cabinet.

"The British Constitution is the most flexible instrument of government ever devised. The office of Prime Minister is invested with a power and authority which under new conditions and new developments are of inestimable value. The recent exercise of that great authority has brought about the advance which may contain the germ and define the method of constitutional development in the immediate future.

"It is only within the past few days the full measure of that advance has been consummated. For the first time in the Empire's history there are sitting in London two cabinets, both properly constituted, both exercising well-defined powers.

"Over each the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom presides. To its deliberations have been summoned the representatives of the Empire's self-governed dominions. We meet there on terms of equality under the presidency of the first minister of the United Kingdom. We meet there as equals, although Great Britain presides primus inter pares. Ministers from nations sit around the council board, all of them responsible to their respective parliaments and to the people they represent. Each nation has its voice upon questions of common concern and of the highest importance. Each preserves unimpaired perfect autonomy, self-government, and responsibility of its ministers to their own electorate.

"For many years the thought of statesmen and students in every part of the Empire has been centered around the question of the future constitutional relations. It may be that now, as in the past, the necessity imposed by great events has given the answer.

"The Imperial war cabinet as constituted today has been summoned for the definite and specific purposes publicly stated, which involve questions of vital concern to the whole Empire. With the constitution of that cabinet a new era has dawned, a new page of history has been written.

"It is not for me to prophesy as to the future significance of these pregnant events. But those who have given thought and energy to every effort for the full constitutional development of the overseas nations may be pardoned for believing that they discern therein the birth of a new and greater Imperial commonwealth."

The report of the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce just issued contains some interesting features. The first paragraph of the report deals with the general effects of the war, and points out that the closing up of all avenues of trade between the Allies and their enemies opened up new channels for Canadian trade within the Empire and with all friendly and neutral countries. This resulted in such enormous demand for raw material and manufactured goods that although a very large increase was made in the output of various plants, the demand could not be entirely met. Among these demands was one from South Africa for 35,000 bags of flour. The Italian government called for 600,000 undershirts and 100,000 blankets, and 13,621,822 bu. of wheat were sent there. A clause in the report is devoted to the toy industry and shows that the activities of the Department resulted in Canadian manufacturers getting enough orders to keep them busy for the whole year and also enabled them to get the necessary capital to carry on their work.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13

London: Stumbling forward over slippery hummocks and through sticky mudholes, in the most wintry weather France has ever known at this season, the British are nevertheless ramming their advance further against the Germans today. The most desperate of all the bitter fighting marking the great push is apparently centering north and south of the Arras - Cambrai highroad. At Monchy-le-Preux and around Bullecourt the British have thrust forward two formidable wedges.

Throughout yesterday the Germans shelled Vimy ridge vigorously. The Canadians earned new honors in a storming advance south of Vimy ridge. Dashing forward impetuously they took nearly a mile of German trenches, running south from the German commandant's house to near Farbus wood.

The British made progress along the Scarpe river. Eleven more guns were captured between Croisilles and Roeux.

General Maurice predicts the greatest battle of the war. Germany has her reserve about ready to hurl in full force against the Allied line on the western front.

Paris: In an attack last night on the new front below St. Quentin, between Coucy and Quincy the French drove the Germans back to the southwestern edge of Upper Coucy forest.

Washington: A colossal campaign to break the German submarine blockade and keep the Entente plentifully supplied with munitions, food and clothing has been decided upon as a first stroke against the enemy. To smash the U-boat blockade the U.S. will virtually bridge the Atlantic. Plans for the construction of 3000 small wooden cargo boats have been approved. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, will supervise the construction program.

San Francisco: Warnings of the presence of German submarines in the Pacific have been wirelessed by the navy department.

London: Reports coming from neutral countries say impending food restrictions in Germany are viewed with alarm by the people. Tension is becoming greater each day; the bearable limits have been reached by the famished hordes, and the war is almost forgotten.

A Swiss despatch says the Bulgarian minister at Berne has made overtures to the Entente ministers for a separate peace.

Rome: Austria is pressing the Pope to move for peace, but he declines, "for diplomatic reasons."

Copenhagen: Apparently positive reports received here today say the German foreign office is making overtures to the U.S.

The Miner is two dollars a year.

## IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN AT LEAST STAND BEHIND THE MAN WHO FIGHTS FOR YOU!

### THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Which assists the wives and families of Canada's gallant soldiers, requires millions of dollars to keep the soldiers' home fires burning.

District Treasurer: Stephen H. Hoskins, Government Agent Hazelton Committee:

J. E. Kirby, R. E. Allen, J. K. Frost, J. R. Barker, and J. G. Powell. Monthly Subscriptions are Solicited

### THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

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

Honorary Presidents: Mrs. (Rev.) John Field; Mrs. (Rev.) W. Hogan

Chairman: Dr. H. C. Wrinch

Vice-Presidents: S. H. Hoskins; Mrs. E. R. Cox; W. J. Carr

Honorary Secretary: Miss J. C. Grant

Honorary Treasurer: H. H. Little, Manager Union Bank

Executive Committee:

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

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: J. K. Frost,

H. H. Little, R. E. Allen, F. B. Chettleburgh

H. B. Campbell, H. F. Glassey, G. W. McKay.

## SOME CAN FIGHT, SOME CAN WORK OR PAY --- ALL CAN SERVE

## The World's Doings in Brief

News Notes from Many Sources

German consuls have left China. Japan will assist in patrolling Pacific waters.

The B. C. Indian battalion will be a forestry unit.

The U.S. will immediately build 38 large submarines.

Balfour, British foreign secretary, is to visit Washington.

Manitoba wheat is being sent to France for use in spring seeding.

There was a heavy snowfall in the northwest provinces on Monday.

A concealed wireless plant near Portland was destroyed by officers.

More than 1300 coal miners in Calgary district have gone on strike.

Austrian vessels interned in American harbors have been seized.

Proportional representation is becoming a live issue in Great Britain.

Sir William Robertson says Britain requires half a million more men.

Sweden will take charge of the Austro-Hungarian interests at Washington.

Brazil has not yet declared war, but German residents have been mobbed.

During March the British lost 58 airplanes, the French 71, and the Germans 133.

Hindu revolutionists who had taken refuge in San Francisco have been arrested.

The fire loss in B.C. during 1916 was \$1,380,852, for 668 fires. Fifteen lives were lost.

Brazil's action in breaking with Germany gratifies the people, says a Rio Janeiro cable.

More than 400 British medical officers were killed or wounded in the Battle of the Somme.

A Santiago despatch says German reservists in Chile are being mobilized for service in Mexico.

Canadian casualties in the victory at Vimy ridge are reported to have been surprisingly light.

From the beginning of the war to March 24, Norway lost 403 ships, of a total tonnage of 65,357.

The Austrian emperor follows the Kaiser's example in promising internal reforms after the war.

Six Allied hospital ships have been torpedoed or mined by the Teutons since the beginning of the war.

The penalty for enemy plotters in the U.S. has been fixed at fines of \$10,000 and thirty years' imprisonment.

A reported movement in Mexico has as its object the elimination of Carranza, who is to be replaced by Obregon.

A meeting of wives and mothers of soldiers in Vancouver unanimously adopted a resolution favoring compulsory service.

Balfour will be accompanied on his special mission to Washington by Admiral de Chair and one of the governors of the Bank of

England. Viviani, Joffre and Foch are expected to represent France.

Speaking to an assemblage of Americans on Thursday, Lloyd George said a real peace was coming and the U.S. would have a voice in the settlement.

The U.S. will probably join Britain in placing an embargo on the export of coal to Argentine, in retaliation for the southern republic's embargo on wheat shipments to the Allies.

In speeches on after-the-war problems, Lord Milner and Sir Edward Morris said the Empire must utilize its own raw materials. The speakers advocated government control of the prices of commodities, even in peace.

### NATIONALIZE RAILWAYS

**Tait's Remedy For Canada's Transportation Problems is Drastic Change**

Toronto, April 9.—Sir Thomas Tait, in a pamphlet just issued, offers a solution to the Canadian railway problem, which is briefly the acquisition by the government of the entire common stock of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways for possibly nominal consideration, with the assumption of all the assets and liabilities of these roads, with a guarantee by the government of interest on their bonds and debenture stock, supplementary to existing guarantees; the Dominion to lease the C. P. R. system in perpetuity for a rental equivalent to an agreed annual return on its common stock and assume all the liabilities of that company and all its assets, except the lands, minerals, timber and cash.

The five systems, including the existing government railways and the C.N.R., G.T.R., G.T.P., and C.P.R., under this plan would be administered on behalf of the Dominion by a company known as the Canadian Railway Company, to be incorporated. The company would have a capital of ten million dollars and a board of nine directors. Fifty-one per cent of the capital stock would be subscribed and paid for and held by the Dominion, the balance by citizens of Canada. The government would guarantee five per cent dividends. Four directors, capable railway administrators, would be appointed by the government and the rest elected annually by the citizen shareholders, all to be paid good salaries. The Dominion would finance the whole system, including additions and improvements.

Sir Henry Drayton's proposal to solve the railway problem of Canada is generally understood to call for a considerable extension of the government-owned system. How far it would increase the mileage under government operation has not yet been made public nor indicated.

It is now assured that if his proposal should be adopted there would be but two railway corporations in Canada, a government-owned one and the Canadian Pacific. Control of the rates of both systems would be placed under the Railway Commission. So far the rates on the Inter-

colonial have not been controlled by the Railway Commission, the representatives of the maritime provinces always having objected to such a proposal.

How Sir Henry proposes to operate the great system which his merger would bring forth is as yet unknown. In the government most of the members are in favor of nationalization, but government operation is another problem not so easily solved. The situation is that nationalization has many supporters and government operation few.

Noel & Rock have just received a shipment of the celebrated Borsalino hats direct from Italy.

### Addressing Soldiers' Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to ensure prompt delivery, it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- (a) Regimental Number.
- (b) Rank.
- (c) Name.
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company.
- (e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit), Staff appointment or Department.
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT.
- (g) British Expeditionary Force.
- (h) Army Post Office, LONDON England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

### 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.

33-7  
AGENT FOR THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF ALMOST ALL COMMODITIES IN GENERAL USE

### J. F. Maguire

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT  
HAZELTON, B. C.

QUALITY, PRICES AND TERMS ARE RIGHT. ENQUIRIES INVITED. SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS CAN BE SUBMITTED PROMPTLY

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## Hudson's Bay Company

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### FOR BREAKFAST

Carnation Wheat Flakes, pkg. .50 Cream of Wheat, pkg. .25  
Quaker Oats, Puffed Rice, Puffed Wheat, .10 Corn Flakes, Kellogg's, .12½  
Porridge Oats, .20 Porridge Wheat, .20 Pancake Flour, .40

BUTTER: Woodlands, lb., .55; Meadow Brook, lb., .50

COFFEES: H.B. Imperial, Chase & Sanborn's, Empress, Jamieson, lb., .45

EGGS: Local New Laid, per dozen, .55; Fresh, in Cartons, per dozen, .50

MARMALADES: Crosse & Blackwell's, per tin, .90 and .25; Grape Fruit, per tin, .50 Green Fig, per tin, .40

APPLES ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT



### RAILWAY and STEAMSHIP LINES.

Steamers sailing between Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Anyox, Prince Rupert, Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle.

Leave Prince Rupert for Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Thursday at 12 midnight. For Anyox Wednesday at 12 midnight. For Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Wednesday, April 4th, 18th; May 2nd, 16th, 30th, at 1 P.M. Fortnightly sailings to Queen Charlotte Island points.

Arrive Prince Rupert from the South every Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. Passenger trains leave Hazelton Eastbound 7:10 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Mixed 1:56 P.M. Tuesday. Wayfreight 12:30 P.M. Saturday. Passenger trains leave Hazelton Westbound at 9:46 A.M. Tuesday and Thursday. Mixed train 6 A.M. Sunday. Wayfreight 11:35 A.M. Sunday.

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.

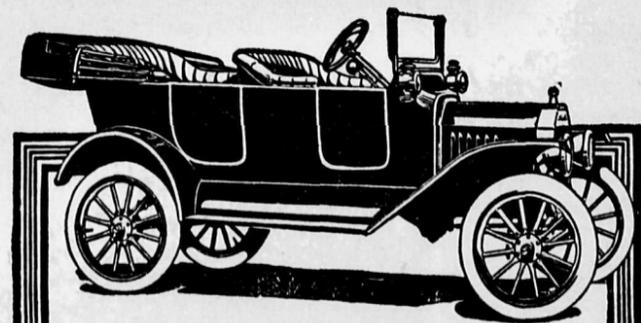
### Express, General Drayage and Freighting

**LIVERY and STAGES** We are prepared to supply private and public conveyances day and night. Our stages meet all trains at South Hazelton or New Hazelton.

**BEST DRY BIRCH, \$6.50 A CORD**

Consign your shipments in Our Care for Storage or Delivery. Address all communications to Hazelton.

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The Ford is logically the Car for this country. It can take the hills ahead of them all, and rough roads affect it not at all. It has an engine with a record. It is serviceable and dependable.

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlight. Prices f. o. b. Ford, Ontario.

### RUDDY & MacKAY

Local Agents

HAZELTON and NEW HAZELTON



THE MINER WAR BULLETINS

MONDAY, APRIL 9

London: There has been unusual air fighting on the battlefront in France, and both Entente and German losses are reported to have been heavy. For two days and two nights British airplanes were active in raiding the German ammunition depots and railroad junctions. More than eight tons of bombs were dropped in seventeen raids. Over 1700 photographs of scenes and localities far back of the German lines have been taken by British aviators, who also harassed the enemy's communications. Twenty-eight British machines are missing, while 48 German machines were driven down. Fifteen enemy machines were seen to crash to the ground. Ten German balloons also were destroyed.

Haig's movement to outflank St. Quentin on the north continues. The British advance between Jeancourt and Selency has reached the outskirts of Fresnoy-le-Petit, less than two miles from the Cambrai-St. Quentin road.

There is considerable artillery activity on both sides near Arras and in the Ypres sector.

Paris: There is spirited artillery activity between the Somme and the Oise, south of the Ailette and northwest of Rheims. In 24 hours the Germans fired 7500 shells into Rheims. Fifteen civilians were killed and many were wounded.

Washington: Administration leaders, in conference, decided on a loan of not less than two billions to meet the economic needs of the Allies. The money will be forthcoming as soon as congress can pass the necessary legislation. Not a penny of profit will be exacted; the loan is to be America's immediate contribution to the Allied cause.

The new situation will permit the enlistment of a large number of British residents in the U.S., who have been unable heretofore to join their empire's forces.

London: The Norwegian steamer Camilla, carrying Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning. Two lives were lost.

Havana: Cuba has declared war on Germany and has seized four interned steamers.

New York: The secret service is busy uncovering enemy activities. An expensive wireless plant was found on the roof of the 5th-avenue residence of a German family.

Three German reservists were arrested in Boston, charged with an attempt to cut cables.

Hundreds of rifles, bayonets, swords, ammunition belts and much ammunition were seized in three houses in Cleveland.

Incendiary fires destroyed a battery of oil stills at the Standard refinery at Whiting, Ind.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10

London: The fourth summer campaign on the western front was inaugurated yesterday, with such concerted force and such coordinated activity that it over-

shadows even the great Somme drive of last year.

In the air vast flocks of British airplanes hovered like seagulls, while below the tanks went into action ahead of the struggling infantrymen. The British forces began the drive early in the morning, in a high wind and a driving sleet storm, the movement extending all along the wide front from Lens to Cambrai.

Haig is striking the most formidable blow on the German Hindenburg line that so far has been launched by the Allies in this sector. The offensive has a front of twenty-five miles, and is a thrust at the two key positions of the German defence, Cambrai and St. Quentin. The field-marshal declares that satisfactory progress is being made, and that the German line has been penetrated everywhere along this great front.

Canadian H'quarters, France: War on the western front, which has moved more rapidly during the last five weeks, broke into full swing yesterday. Widening their attacks, which they had been directing against the retreating Germans in the Somme sector, the British struck the enemy further north, and in a series of assaults on a broad front, with Arras as a pivot, drove the Germans from scores of important positions and penetrated far within the enemy lines, inflicting heavy casualties.

In the territory captured yesterday was the famous Vimy ridge, which has been fought over time and again since the war was ten months old, and which was the strongest defensive position on the western front. The fighting on Vimy ridge was carried out by the Canadians, who took 2000 prisoners in the operation. The number of prisoners taken up to 2 p.m. yesterday was 5816, including 119 officers. The drive continues.

Paris: French forces continue to advance in the region of Maisons de Champagne. A German attack near Rheims was repulsed.

New York: Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala are contemplating declaring war on Germany.

Washington: Austria has formally broken off diplomatic relations with the U.S. There is as yet no change in the government's relations with Turkey and Bulgaria. Whether war will be declared on Austria depends largely on her further action.

Congress began the first week of real war yesterday with the problem of raising 1,750 millions. It was decided that approximately one-half of the first year's expenditures would be drawn from taxation. The government will loan three billions to the Allies. A bond issue of two billions will be held in readiness for the use of the army and navy.

A patrol of warships has been established along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

London: A British airplane sank a German destroyer and crippled another off the Belgian coast.

The United States will probably be excluded from the blacklist.

Over 450 German airplanes were lost up to March 31.

El Paso: Four thousand Mexican troops are encamped within range of the U.S. artillery guarding the border. The guns have been ordered trained on the Mexican camp, as a precautionary measure in view of the large number of Mexicans in Juarez.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

London: Additional positions of importance on Vimy ridge have been taken. Captures on the Arras-Lens line, up to Tuesday night, comprise 11,000 prisoners, including 235 officers; more than 100 guns (including heavy guns up to eight-inch caliber), sixty trench mortars and 163 machine guns.

New York: The Tribune pays tribute to the Canadian achievements on Vimy ridge, which it declares will cause a thrill of admiration throughout America. The Canadian soldiers, the Tribune says, are keeping up the traditions of the British army. After long months of waiting their hour has come.

London: Food riots are reported from Dusseldorf, Germany, where the wives and daughters of munition workers created disturbances on Easter Monday.

Washington: Rio Janeiro dispatches say Brazil and Argentina will be with the Allies. Mexico, according to Carranza's pronouncement, will be neutral. Chile is expected to remain neutral, while the other South American states are showing signs of pro-Ally sentiment.

Washington: The state department has been advised that the liner New York struck a mine last night outside of Liverpool bar, but her passengers are safe, and she is now entering dock. The cablegram says the damage is confined to No. 4 hold, which is one of the vessel's fifteen watertight compartments. Evidently the bulkhead system of the steamer worked perfectly.

Philadelphia: Three explosions wrecked the shrapnel factory of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone yesterday. It is believed nearly 150 employees were killed and twice as many injured. Detectives are investigating, but have not found any traces of foul play, although it is believed the explosions were not accidental.

Petrograd: The announcement is made that the new government relinquishes any claim on Constantinople, and that it does not aim to subjugate or humiliate anyone.

Washington: War measures are making progress in congress. Committees proceed steadily on elaborate preparations for the struggle. The government may take over certain railroads.

The president appealed to the farmers for increased production. Roosevelt favors compulsory service.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12

London: Haig's smash on the German lines reached a depth of five miles east of Arras yesterday. As it sweeps forward, the strength

of the British offensive increases with each battering of the enemy line. The push today is pressing the enemy along the entire fifty miles of battlefront.

The Canadians' hold on Vimy ridge grows stronger each hour, despite the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. Repeated counter-attacks were repulsed during the night and day. In the operations at this point the Canadians have taken nearly 3600 prisoners, including 72 officers, with 23 guns, 70 machine guns and 40 trench mortars. Elsewhere along the Haig offensive three corps of British troops took 7294 prisoners, including 170 officers, with 88 guns, 18 trench mortars and 84 machine guns.

Bad weather makes no difference in the force of the big push. Eighty-nine Canadian officers fell in the first day's fighting at Vimy ridge. An estimate places Canada's infantry losses at 1500. Haig reports that the situation is developing according to plans, and progress is being made everywhere by constant hammering on an immense front. The encircling movement at St. Quentin continues.

Washington: "Feeding our Allies" will be this country's part in the great war for the present; the mobilization of foodstuffs and provision for delivering them at British and French ports will be the extent of America's physical effort now. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of men will be trained for action on the European fronts as soon as they are fit and transportation available.

The problem of supplying the Allies with food—a gigantic one—is being worked out by every department of the government. Millions of acres of land not under cultivation will immediately be put to use. The heads of the great railways are in secret session, to devise plans for complete co-operation to ensure shipments of supplies for overseas, which will be given precedence over all other traffic during the crisis.

The fleets of the U.S., France, and Great Britain will co-operate in safeguarding the delivery of Entente supplies.

A seven-billion-dollar issue of treasury certificates is to be launched.

The U.S. will be included in Allied war councils in future.

Paris: The American air squadron of the French army will be permitted to wear American uniform and the American flag will be painted on their airplanes.

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