

ALLIES READY FOR ANOTHER BIG ADVANCE

INTENSE ARTILLERY PREPARATION ON A WIDE FRONT IS NOW IN PROGRESS

TREMENDOUS LOSSES OF THE GERMAN ARMY

Preparations are being made for the biggest battle yet—British and French Armies Ready.

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, April 23.—During the offensive of the past two weeks, the combined captures of the British and the French troops have amounted to more than thirty-three thousand prisoners and three hundred and thirty guns larger than machine guns.

The actual losses to the German armies is very much heavier, and as their dead must be numbered by thousands.

A Great Battle.

One of the biggest battles of the war, and one which will possibly be of a decisive nature is now in progress in Northern France. Both the British and the French armies are again ready for a renewal of the attack upon the invaders. Tremendous artillery fighting began on Friday afternoon along the whole front of the River Aisne and also in the Champagne country. All the way from Loos to the north of Lens, as far south as the Cambrai railway line, the intensity of the British gunfire has been increasing, and it is judged that the northern end of the vaunted Hindenburg line is about to suffer another hammer blow. The British and French are ready to make a combined attack at each end of the line simultaneously in a great effort to roll it up.

A report from British headquarters reports that a move towards Cambrai, in the south of the Arras battlefield resulted in the capture of the village of Gonnelieu. This latest advance scores a further advance of about a mile towards the German lines.

French Front.

In the fighting to the east of Courcy, the French troops have continued their thrust toward the Brimont Plateau, which up till now has been one of the chief obstacles in their advance.

FISH ARRIVALS

There were many fishing boats in the harbor today, having arrived over the weekend. The North Cape has 5,000 lbs.; Eureka 3,000; Star, 10,000; Onah, 3,000; Dalton, 14,000; Venus, 12,000; Thelma, 12,000; Arctic, 27,000; These are all American boats. The Canadian vessels are the Rose Spit with 12,000 pounds; Agnes B., 5,000; Ena, 12,000; Royal Kid, 3,000; Chief Skugai, 22,000. The Zibassa was also seen passing up the harbor in the direction of the Cold Storage. There are also numerous smaller boats, who between them will have about 4,500 lbs. of spring salmon.

In order to vote, you must register.

Just arrived—100 tons Washed Nut Coal—Albert & McCaffery, Phone 116.

WESTHOLME

OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

Famous Players presents Owen Moore and Marguerite Courtot in

"THE KISS"

Admission 10 and 15 cents.

DEMOCRACY AND IMPERIALISM

Ottawa, April 18.—The hope is expressed here that Premier Borden will keep on making speeches which incur the praise of the London newspapers. The idea is that if Premier Borden is kept busy making patriotic speeches he may forget to promise Canada into a hole—it being an old habit of his to promise first and get Parliament to ratify afterwards.

So far this Letat c'est moi stunt of Premier Borden's has not got him into any serious trouble, but that is because he has generally promised things in which the Canadian people were with him heart and soul—such as helping the dear old Mother Country when she got into trouble and doing our bit as participators in the benefits of the British Empire. But where Canadian Home Rule is concerned Premier Borden would be well advised to consult Parliament first and promise afterwards.

If Premier Borden has his ear to the ground—as a good Premier should have—he will know that ninety-nine out of every hundred Canadians are so well satisfied with their present position in the British Empire that they wouldn't change it for anything. It is only the noisy, greedy little crowd of money borrowers and title hunters, who want to hand over our autonomy to the centralizers in Downing Street. Moreover, there are not so many centralizers in Downing Street as Premier Borden might suppose. On inquiry he would probably find that David Lloyd George is no centralizer and that he believes in letting the great overseas states go on enjoying the liberties our forefathers so hardily won. It is only the Milners and the Curzons who believe that the lesson of this great war for democracy is that the dominions should have their democracy curtailed.

When Premier Borden comes home the first thing he ought to do is to speak to his imperial federation friends who have been getting him in wrong with the Canadian people while he was away. They have their plans all cut and dried for a Round Table imperialism which would cost this country fifty millions a year on top of a probable post-bellum annual expenditure of three hundred and twenty-five millions. Even if we could make up our minds to surrender our home rule at the bidding of Zebulon Lash, K. C., and his coterie of empire binders, the question is how could we afford it? Where could we get that extra fifty millions a year? Perhaps the Round Tablers in Canada would contribute it themselves? And then again perhaps they wouldn't.

If Premier Borden doesn't promise first and repent afterwards, he will, of course, consult the Canadian manufacturers about this plan to draw us closer at an expense of fifty millions a year to the people of Canada. Fifty millions—that is how much it would cost the taxpayers. But it would cost the Canadian manufacturers a great deal more—it would cost them the tariff which now protects them in the home market and which has recently been made high enough to keep the British manufacturer out in spite of the British Preference which is extended to him on paper. The Canadian manufacturers are supposed to be friendly to the Borden Government, but would they continue so if Premier Borden suggested handing over our tariff making power to a group of centralizers in Downing Street, who would consider the interests of the British Empire at large and

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WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE EASTERN BATTLEFRONT.—These two pictures show the King's Own Royal African Rifles on the left fording a stream. There are many of these troops doing splendid work with the British troops in the East. The right hand picture shows a railway bridge which the retreating German forces in the East attempted to blow up, but with small success.

GERMAN DESTROYERS ATTEMPT RAID DOVER

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, April 23.—A German destroyer squadron took part in what is supposed to have been an attempted raid upon Dover. Two of the enemy vessels were sunk, and another possibly destroyed. It is believed that the German squadron put out in the hopes of finding the vessel upon which Lloyd George was crossing the Channel.

RETURNED SOLDIERS COMMISSION'S WORK

From time to time lately the question has been asked in different quarters as to just what the government proposed doing on the return of the army now in France, with regard to the reabsorption of the present military forces back again into civil life.

It will be pleasing to the people at large to know that the provincial government have not been idle regarding this important matter.

A statement of the work which is being done in British Columbia by the Provincial Returned Soldiers Commission will appear in a report of the Military Hospitals Commission to be presented to the Dominion Parliament this month.

This statement shows that the commission has 59 duly organized sub-committees and is represented by correspondents at 20 additional points. From the discharge depot at Quebec, the names and addresses of the B. C. men returning are forwarded by telegraph to the nearest sub-committee, who arrange for their reception.

Employment.

It is shown that there have been supplied 1,011 positions for the 655 returned soldiers who applied for employment to the commission. The occupations include practically all the trades followed in B. C. It will be readily understood that the number of positions found for the men will always be in excess of the number of men employed, as the efforts of the commission are not confined to finding only one position for the men—many of them have been supplied with several places before they are permanently located.

Regarding future employment, the report says: "As the mobilization of the C. E. F. was a matter in which the individual provinces took their place as part of the whole, so demobilization with its attendant feature of re-employment must be regarded as one affecting the whole Dominion. "One method already suggested

A PRISONER OF PARLIAMENT

For the first time in a quarter of a century, a prisoner of the Legislative Assembly stood at the Bar of the House last Thursday in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and later he was committed to the custody of that officer for the remainder of the session, unless he should change his mind in the interval.

Mr. R. D. Thomas was the prisoner, who was secretary and treasurer of the P. G. E. By refusing to answer questions put by the special committee regarding contributions to the Conservative campaign funds, he placed himself in contempt of that committee and further placed himself in contempt of the Parliament itself by his repeated refusal to answer to that body.

The Scapegoat.

"The demeanor of Mr. Thomas," says the Victoria Times, "was perfectly respectful and manly and there was nothing but sympathy for him on the part of all the members and spectators, it being quite apparent that he was being made the scapegoat for a principal, who as was stated in the House, had not the courage to face the House."

In the British House of Commons, the prisoner would have been confined in the Clock Tower, but in the Victoria House, no arrangements for prison quarters have been made, so Mr. Thomas is spending the time in the ministers' room.

is that the Federal government keep the returned men on pay for the building of a national highway across Canada. It appears to us that the labor required could be turned to better advantage were it distributed among the provinces pro rata to enlistments for the development of the natural resources.

Develop Natural Resources.

"The development of the natural resources of the country and the consequent new industries would prove of incalculable value to the Empire. The whole question might well be the subject of discussion between the Imperial and Federal governments with provincial governments.

"The work before us is to create from the army raised for war purposes, another army for peace purposes, a self-respecting, self-supporting, producing factor of the Imperial economy."

The report concludes with a reference to the willingness shown by employers to assist the Commission in any way possible in finding employment for the returned men.

A NOTED ARCHAEOLOGIST VISITS PRINCE RUPERT

A gentleman of some distinction in scientific, medical and archaeological circles left Prince Rupert yesterday for the south in the person of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of London England.

Mr. Wellcome, who is travelling for the benefit of his health, has made Prince Rupert his headquarters for the past two weeks; whence he has visited points of interest in the neighborhood.

At Khartoum, in Egypt, Mr. Wellcome has erected a special wing to the Gordon Memorial College, at his own expense and has established and operated there the Wellcome School of Tropical Research. The chief endeavors of the staff employed were in combatting the terrible sleeping sickness called Beri-beri.

The Gordon Memorial College was established in Khartoum soon after the destruction of the Khalifa's power in that region by Lord Kitchener. From that time hence Mr. Wellcome has spent every winter in the Khartoum region. Being much interested in archaeology and in a country teeming with history, the chief difficulty lay in getting sufficient labor to conduct the necessary excavations. The native population had to be educated regarding the dignity of labor. The success Mr. Wellcome had in this respect is shown by photographs of his last camp near the site of the ancient city of Merroe, where thousands of "fellabeen" voted prohibition regarding the native hooch called "marrissa."

The real site of this ancient capital Merroe was discovered by Mr. Wellcome personally. At one time it was a city of over one million inhabitants and a place of great importance.

Pre-historic Remains.

In the results of the excavations of these ancient places, Mr. Wellcome found traces of the Roman occupation of the Soudan. At one time, for seven hundred years, their power extended up the Nile as far as the Sudd country, where the river becomes choked by vegetable growth. The remnants of their wheel made pottery are quite distinct from the previous and subsequent native hand-made product.

The operations of Mr. Wellcome's school of Tropical Research was suspended at the outbreak of the war, but will be resumed immediately peace is declared.

Mr. Wellcome has many stories to tell regarding this outpost of the Empire. He was in Khartoum when, in the fall of 1914, the Emir of Darfur, bribed by

GREAT FOOD SCARCITY IN GREAT BRITAIN

American Board Will Purchase Food Supplies for All the Allies—Importation is Reduced.

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, April 23.—One committee will buy all the food required by the Allied nations. By this system, competitive bidding against each other by the Allies, agents will be avoided, and the artificial forcing up of prices will cease. This plan will stem the rising tide of the cost of living in Canada and in Europe. This proposal of the American board has the hearty support of the British Food Controller. The commission will determine the location of all the available food stuffs.

Baron Devonport, the food controller, has issued an order for the taking over of all the flour mills in the United Kingdom from the 30th of April. Importation will be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. The requirements from Canada and the United States will be confined to the few indispensable staple foodstuffs. The utmost restraint will be imposed upon the consumption of food. The only commodities which Great Britain needs to import are wheat, beef, pork products, maize and oats.

WAR CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

(Special to The Daily News.)

Washington, April 23.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and his colleagues have arrived safely at the Capitol and were welcomed with simple cordiality. The conferences have begun. It is believed that the United States will astound Germany. The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, was to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, which is, namely, the successful conclusion of the war.

BREAK OFF RELATIONS

(Special to The Daily News.)

London, April 23.—Information was officially conveyed to the American Embassy here on Friday evening by the Turkish Government, that diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States were broken off.

German gold and promises of conquest, got fresh and started things going. It was a fairly exciting time for a while for the few white people left in Khartoum, but it ended happily except for the Emir of Darfur.

The late Lord Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate were personal friends of Mr. Wellcome who is connected with the famous drug firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

The favorite household coal is Ladysmith Wellington. Phone 15, Prince Rupert Coal Co. 15.

LONDON CAFE

AND GRILL

Third Avenue

Prompt Service of the Best there is to eat at all hours.

BOXES FOR LADIES