

THE DAILY NEWS

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE BRITISH SUSTAIN FEROCIOUS ATTACKS

LINE HOLDS UNDER GREAT PRESSURE --- FRENCH OPEN TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT

FRESH GERMAN DIVISIONS THROWN BACK BY BRITISH ---LINE REMAINS INTACT

SEVERE ENEMY ATTACKS WITH FRESH TROOPS FAIL TO MAKE IMPRESSION ON BRITISH LINE --- MANY ATTACKS THROWN BACK WITH SEVERE LOSSES --- CANADIANS ARE ENGAGED

(Special to The Daily News.)
With the British Armies in France, April 19.—The Germans brought up fresh divisions for hand thrusts, which they made yesterday. Although the British were unable to hold Wyschaete and Meteren, which they had retaken by a brilliant counter attack, they beat off the enemy elsewhere. The British maintained their line throughout the night.

Six Attacks Fail.
Six heavy attacks were delivered by the Germans yesterday afternoon, between Baillieux and Ypres in an attempt to bend back the British front still farther, and to create another dangerous salient in the Flemish marshes. Kemmel Hill was assaulted by three waves of Germans about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the enemy was thrown back with heavy casualties, and a counter attack completely restored the British lines. Other attacks were repulsed by machine gun fire.

Canadians in It.
Ottawa, April 19.—According to a despatch received by the Ottawa Journal, Canadians are now participating in the mighty counter-attack on the western front. The despatch says that the division engaged, which is believed to be the 1st, is fighting in the Lys valley.

New French Offensive.
With French Armies in Field, April 19.—Every inch of the German lines from south of the Oise, to the Oise, a front of fifty miles, is being pounded by the heaviest artillery concentration ever attained by the Allies. Even the country for miles to the rear of the enemy positions is under bombardment.

Prisoners say the cannonading, in addition to preventing the digging of a single trench, is inflicting the heaviest losses. The offensive has reached a stage where Allied military officials declare unanimously that the present battle is absolutely and irrevocably decisive for Germany. With the Allies' present certainty of knocking the German offensive, coupled with the known German losses, the Germans at the battle's end will be exhausted and incapable of seriously attempting another offensive. Instead they will have to remain on the defensive, constantly threatened by aerial up-beavals, while the American arrivals swell the superiority of the Allies.

French military officials declare the French army is capable of waiting another 18 months if necessary to attain a crushing superiority. But with the Americans maintaining or increasing their rate of arrival, the final victory is possible much sooner.

Just received, Ladies' shoes, New walking heel.—Wallace's.

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A Western picture you have been waiting for.
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Nuff said.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS

(Special to The Daily News.)
Ottawa, April 19.—This afternoon, Sir Robert Borden will introduce a resolution approving the order-in-council drastically amending the Military Service Act and giving authority to the Militia Department to call out any class without recourse to the exemption tribunals. The Government is anxious to have the order passed without delay so that the men between the ages of twenty and twenty-three can be called out immediately.

POWER OF AMERICA IS UNDERESTIMATED BY THE GERMANS

London, April 18.—Germany stands today as a predatory nation and is trying to destroy the British and French armies before the American forces can be brought into the field, said Arthur J. Balfour, minister for foreign affairs, in responding to a toast at a luncheon to the American labor delegation.

Pointing out that the destruction of Germany has never been an Allied aim, and will be desired, so far as he knew, by "no sane man," Mr. Balfour said that the Germans had made many miscalculations, but none were more grievous than to underestimate the power of America. Britain, he said, is confident that America will be able to send over her "indomitable troops in a way that no German general staff officer has ever calculated."

"It is men we need now," he concluded.

GERMANY TAKES OVER ONE THIRD OF THE RUSSIAN POPULATION

Petrograd, April 18.—Under the terms of the peace treaty, the Commissioner of Commerce announces, Russia has lost 780,000 square kilometres of territory, with 56,000,000 inhabitants, or 32 per cent. of the entire population of the country.

The announcement says Russia has also sustained the following losses:

One-third of her total mileage of railways amounting to 21,530 kilometres (13,350 miles).

Seventy-three per cent. of the total iron production.

Eighty-nine per cent. of the total coal production.

Two hundred and sixty-eight sugar refineries, 918 textile factories, 574 breweries, 133 tobacco factories, 1,685 distilleries, 244 chemical factories, 615 paper mills, 1,076 machine factories.

The territories which now become German formerly brought in annual revenue amounting to 845,838 roubles, and had 1,800 savings banks.

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TEN DIVISIONS ENEMY TROOPS FALL ON BRITISH

Furious Attack at Givenchy Now In Progress—Muns Attempt to Overwhelm British by Sheer Weight.

(Special to The Daily News.)
With the British Army in France, April 19.—Ten divisions of fresh German troops have been thrown against the British positions before Givenchy-les-Las-Bassee, and are attacking furiously. The enemy is attempting to effect a crossing of La Basse Canal, in an endeavor to widen the salient which he has created in the British line. The British troops are holding their positions firmly, and are inflicting heavy casualties upon the attacking Germans. The enemy initial attacks have been made in his usual fashion, consisting of a series of waves. As each is broken, it is swallowed by the succeeding ones.

Simultaneously with this assault, the Germans have surged forward further north and have again begun hammering at the approaches of Kemmel. The struggle is particularly ferocious in the vicinity of Givenchy, where the British defence has been most stubborn. The oncoming waves of the Germans have time and again broken and fallen backward before the British gunfire. The enemy efforts are most determined, and are being continued without success in an endeavor to retrieve their previous failures.

French Success.
Paris, April 19.—The French forces in the region of Amiens have captured a portion of the Senecet Wood, and have made advances in several other sectors.

IRISH CONSCRIPTION WILL BE ENFORCED

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, April 19.—Bonar Law, replying to a query in the House of Commons, declared he expected that the Irish conscription would be enforced before August 1st.

VICTIMS OF TURKEY SEEK BRITISH SHELTER

London, April 18.—Fifteen hundred Armenian survivors of the many thousands of victims exiled by the Turks two and a half years ago to the wilderness east of the River Jordan have been found making their way towards Jericho from the town recently captured from the Turks by the British forces.

The exiles who were dragged by the Turks from the cities of Adana, Kharne, Marash, Aintab, Urfa and Lessab, had been compelled for months by the Ottoman government troops to break stone on the roads. The Armenians are being brought to Jerusalem in British motor trucks.

Six thousand Syrian refugees from Es-Salt, 22 miles north of the Dead Sea, are expected to arrive in Jerusalem this week.

BUILDING FOR SALE

Tenders are invited before 1st May for the purchase of buildings on Lot 24, Block 17, Section 1, by A. Newham, Receiver, the Westholme Lumber Company.

Further particulars at Bank of Montreal, Prince Rupert. a30

Unbeatable values. Men's, Women's and Children's shoes.—Wallace's.

Ladysmith Wellington Coal reduces your fuel bill and gives satisfaction. Phone 15. P. R. Coal Co.

AWARDED HIMSELF A PENSION AND GETS \$5,000 A YEAR, TOO

In the city of London, Ontario, the "London Advertiser" introduces a sharp staccato note into the unison of newspaperdom there regarding Union government. The "Advertiser" says:—

The case of Col. H. H. Labatt, of the pensions commission at Ottawa, has been causing a considerable amount of comment since the matter was brought to the attention of the House of Commons by Mr. Emmanuel Devlin, M. P. Col. Labatt, as is well known, has been administering the pensions department in Canada for some time. The other commissioners, J. K. R. Ross and Major Todd, have been absent in England.

When the question was asked by Mr. Devlin, Premier Borden admitted that Col. Labatt was drawing a salary of \$5,000, and in addition was receiving a full disability pension of \$1,890. But this did not divulge all the facts of the case. Although none will question Col. Labatt's good faith in enlisting and going to France, where he remained for three weeks, the manner in which his pension was awarded and the fact that it is greater than first stated will be interesting.

Col. Labatt was appointed as pensions commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 per year for ten years. Thus he is assured \$50,000 for that period, and in addition he receives his pension for life. The pension is not \$1,890 as stated in the house, but \$2,130, as \$120 a year is granted for each child. Col. Labatt did not go before a medical board at Ottawa when applying for his discharge, but went to Hamilton, his old home, which is also the home of General Mewburn, a very close friend of Col. Labatt. He was adjudged to have sustained 100 per cent. disability WHILE PERFORMING MILITARY SERVICE, and was recommended for the full pension. Pensions are rated according to a man's ability to earn a living in the general labor market, and Col. Labatt is rated as being absolutely unfit to do any physical labor by the finding of the board. But this did not debar him or any other man from taking all the work he can secure and securing all the money he is able to. No one is forbidden to work because he is declared unfit and given full pension, but few are as fortunate as the totally-disabled Col. Labatt in securing, and being able to hold down, the pensions commissionership. And one of the rather strange points is that Col. Labatt secured his 100 per cent. disability because of trouble with his heart. Did this illness result entirely as a result of Col. Labatt's service in the army or had he suffered for some time before? Was he treated for this cardiac weakness while in Hamilton for a few weeks or months or years before entering the service, or for years before that decisive moment?

Col. Labatt has himself given the answer to this, it would seem. As pension commissioner it is his duty to pass upon all pension recommendations, and he passed upon his own, thus making the definite affirmation that his 100 per cent. disability was caused through his connection with the army, including his three weeks in France. The regulations upon which Col. Labatt secured his pension provide that the commissioner must be convinced that the disability was sustained while in the service. Col. Labatt was undoubtedly convinced that his heart had never bothered him before, and that his present condition (which prevents him from

BOLSHEVIKI PRINCIPLES MADE O'CONNOR RESIGN

Ottawa, April 18.—The Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, in the House of Commons has tabled additional correspondence between himself and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, which led to the resignation of the latter as the high cost of living commissioner. Mr. O'Connor says in part:

"If your understanding of the conditions which culminated in my resignation is as your letter to me expresses it, your understanding is so different from mine that for safety sake I must remind you that there were other circumstances ripe and ripening which in all likelihood would have rendered it necessary for me to retire sooner or later from the post which I held under you."

Mr. O'Connor's Explanation.

The friction was due to one person, a young lady, with a salary of \$700 per annum, who was placed in the department under me by you, and who was maintained through her father's influence with you. She was free of discipline except at your hands. Since the advent of this clerk a previously perfect office mechanism has been completely disorganized. She succeeded, through personal intervention with you, in procuring or assisting in the procuring of the removal of her immediate chief. This young lady was guilty of the effrontery of informing the new chief whom I placed in charge of the clerks of whom the young lady in question is one, that unless such new chief, in the administration of

office affairs, would so comport herself as to gain the approbation of the half dozen minor clerks who were to serve under her, she, the new chief, would be quickly removed from office and that this result of non-acceptance of the desired Bolsheviki principles of office administration and acceptance thereupon would be brought about through the personal influence of the young lady over her father and of her father over the minister."

In closing, Mr. O'Connor remarks: "Your unexpected assumption of control over the complex machinery which I have been building for the last sixteen months has operated in the same way as the familiar monkey-wrench whenever injected into a delicate mechanism such as most machines consist of. Believe me, it is not egotism that leads me to urge that I know better how to conduct the technical operations upon which I have been engaged than do you—I knew that your course would ruin the section of your department that was in my charge. Mr. Imlay (Mr. O'Connor's assistant) knew it, too. Self-preservation itself made resignation necessary, and, in resigning, as you state, I but exercised my right, and that is all there remains to say of it, except that whenever the government is prepared to take up this business under proper conditions and with both hands under a system of government enforcement, I expect to be on hand to resume operations under better conditions."

EARL OF DERBY GOES TO PARIS AS THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

(Special to The Daily News.)
London, April 19.—Official announcement was made today that the Earl of Derby has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on a special mission to France, in succession to Lord Bertie, Viscount Milner becomes Secretary of War and Austen Chamberlain a member of the War Cabinet.

taking up a pick and shovel and only permits him to do an odd job for the government for ten years or so at \$5,000 per year), was entirely due to life in the army. It is to be hoped that other applicants for pensions, the deserving men who seem to be "all shot to pieces," no matter what medical boards may say, will be as generously dealt with by Col. Labatt as he has dealt with himself.

Also that these 100 per cent. disability men, of whom there are very few who acquired the full pension through an affection of the heart, will be able to sue for and secure positions of the same sort as Col. Labatt. They may not, like Col. Labatt, have for a brother-in-law Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of railways, and they may not have more than a nodding acquaintance with one of the master minds of Union government, General Mewburn, but if they will state their case plainly, explaining that they do not know of any \$5,000 a year jobs in London or Western Ontario, and that they cannot "swing the lead" in McClary's or the rolling mills any longer, also inclosing a marked copy of this paper, they may be able to land a ten-year \$50,000 contract for ten years, with the dear Borden government that loves them (and Col. Labatt) so well.

Separate section for fitting men's shoes.—Wallace's. 11

FRENCH LADS OF 19 BEGIN TRAINING

Paris, April 18.—The 1919 contingent of the French army (youths of 19 years) is just getting to the barracks to begin training. Although called out a year before the usual time, these young men are in better condition physically than any of their predecessors.

They are starting out in as high spirits as the army did in August, 1914, shouting from the car windows that they will beat the Germans. The scenes around the railroad stations in the last two days have been more like the time of the mobilization than any which have been witnessed since, contributing to the wave of optimism which seems to have replaced the anxiety which was felt on the early days of the great German drive.

PRISONERS OF WAR MUST EARN KEEP

Washington, April 18.—The war department has decided to make the German prisoners of war now held in this country earn their keep. Orders were sent today to the army officers commanding the enemy prison camps at Forts McPherson and Oglethoupe, Georgia, authorizing them to utilize the labor of the 1370 inmates in completing a new system of roads about the posts.

We have everything for boys.—Wallace's.

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