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GERMANS RENEW BATTLE BEFORE AMIENS

MAKE A LITTLE MORE PROGRESS, ALTHOUGH SUFFERING VERY HEAVY LOSSES

GERMANS START FIGHTING AGAIN ON PICARDY FRONT

FIRST ATTACK ON BRITISH LINES AT THE SOMME THROWN BACK, BUT GERMANS RETURN TO THE FIGHT, LED BY TANKS—BATTLE STILL RAGING IN FLANDERS—ATTACKS ARE BROKEN UP

London, April 25.—Strong German attacks were progressing early today on a nine-mile front directly east of Amiens, Haig reports. At the same time another enemy assault was under way in the Albert sector, north of the Somme. German artillery was heavily bombarding the British front from north of Albert to the junction of the British and French lines, south of the Somme, on a front of about fifteen miles. Strong German attacks developed last night in the neighborhood of Amiens, on the Flanders front, but were repulsed by French troops.

German Tanks.
With the British Armies in the field, April 25.—The first German tank along the British front south of the Somme was thrown back today but the Germans re-appeared and pushed on toward Villers Bretonneux with three tanks leading. The Germans got footing on the east fringe of the town. The battle is still going.

Flanders Front.
Astride the Lawe River, north of Bethune, the enemy deluged British positions with high explosive shells for half an hour today. Northwest of Merck, masses of enemy troops were observed massing for an attack, but the British artillery opened on them with such deadly effect that the attack was given up.

German Progress.
London, April 25.—(Later).—The German forces, although repulsed many times and with heavy losses, finally succeeded in capturing Villers Bretonneux. In Flanders, the British local actions were responsible for the capture of many German prisoners and machine guns.

Aerial Activity.
London, April 25.—The British service has been particularly active during the last few days, the weather being very suitable for flying. Bombing attacks were made upon the following places: Arras, Estaires, Steinwerck, and Lagorgue. The railway junction at Chaumes was blown up, and the docks at Ostend were severely damaged. On the Bapaume front, two tons of bombs were

dropped, and ammunition dumps were blown up. Extensive damage to other points was also accomplished. Fourteen enemy machines were brought down, and two were driven down uncontrollable. The initiative in the air remains with the British, and the German aviators are very chary in flying over the British lines.

RIGID REGULATIONS APPLIED TO IRELAND

London, April 25.—Gen. Mahon, general commanding the troops in Ireland, has forbidden any person to carry or possess any firearms, ammunition or explosives. This regulation applies throughout eleven of the thirty-two counties in Ireland.

IRON DEPUTATION ARRIVES IN OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 25.—Headed by Mayor Gale of Vancouver, a British Columbia delegation arrived in Ottawa this morning to urge upon the government assistance for the iron and steel industry at the coast and the establishment of a free port in Vancouver.

CIVIC ENTERPRISE TO INCREASE FOOD SUPPLY

London, April 24.—The Guildford Town Council have been asked by the Food Control committee to finance a scheme for starting a municipal rabbit warren in order to increase the food supply. It is proposed to start with 30 tame does and 10 bucks, and it is estimated that at the end of the season the stock will number 4,000. The value of the sales during that period is put at £170. The initial expenses are estimated at £65, and the cost of feeding and working expenses at £270.

THE LIQUOR CASES AT THE POLICE COURT

This morning in the police court, Magistrate Cars gave his decision in the cases which were heard before him on Tuesday regarding the liquors which had been seized by the police at three hotels in the city. On account of insufficient evidence being led in the case of Mr. Peter Black, the charge against him was dismissed, but conviction was made in the other two cases, and fines of \$200 each were imposed. The fines were paid.

WILL WORK ON MAY DAY

Washington, April 25.—Because of the German drive on the Western front, work in France will not be interrupted on May 1, according to an official dispatch today from France. The committee of the General Federation of Labor, the dispatch said, will recommend to the trades unions that there be no stopping of work, as is customary on May Day.

Little further word has been received in town of the trains which are stalled, except that they are expected to arrive in some time tonight.

Mr. Fred Stork will address the St. Andrew's Society this evening at 8 o'clock, taking as his subject "Thirty years' observations in the Canadian West."

GERMANS WOULD STEAL WATERS OF RIVER RHINE

Remarkable Project by Which the Germans Would Obtain a First-class Port on the North Sea.

London, April 25.—What would be a direct menace to the future prosperity of the presently neutral country of Holland, and at the same time greatly favor the western provinces of Germany, has been brought to the attention of the people of Great Britain by Baron Dietrich, a member of one of the very oldest Alsatian families, who is at present visiting the important centres of Great Britain with the view of getting influential people there interested in the economic development of Alsace and Lorraine after the war.

It is recognized that industrial leaders will be required in these two provinces particularly, after the ousting of the Germans. Speaking before some of the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, Baron Dietrich drew attention to a German proposal to divert the waters of the Rhine east and north by means of a canal, and so render impracticable the harbor of Antwerp, and the Dutch harbors of the west side of the Rhine. This canal would run east from the city of Cologne and join with the waters of the River Ems, which flows north. Made large enough, the new canal would be able to divert sufficient water to make the Ems, the chief river, and the Rhine, from Cologne onwards only one of secondary importance.

With such a volume of water running into the Dollart through the channel of the Ems, the great traffic which at present passes through Antwerp and Rotterdam would be diverted to Germany, where the chief continental port would henceforth be situated. Three different plans had been prepared for the carrying out of this scheme, the details of which has been perfectly calculated. The cost had been estimated at around 90,000,000 marks.

Preliminary work upon this gigantic project had already been started by Germany, thousands of her prisoners of war affording cheap labor for this purpose, although the Baron was not aware whether the work was being actively pursued still. Unable to retain possession of the Belgian or Dutch ports on the North Sea, Germany evidently intended to make the natural conditions such that the port would become German anyway.

CHASED BY WOLVES ON THE TOWNSITE

This morning about half past nine, a rather disagreeable experience befel Mr. Harry Smith, the cemetery caretaker, as he was engaged at work at Fairview. He was out in the middle of the burial ground, and on happening to turn round he saw two dark shapes coming his way. Thinking little of the matter at first, he turned to move off, and on happening to look round, he discovered that two large black timber wolves were loping along in pursuit of him.

Mr. Smith lost no time in gaining the shelter of his house there, and only just made it before the two large animals threw themselves against the door. He was glad that there was a stout door between him and his pursuers. He only had a shotgun in the place, and, being the close season, had only one cartridge. In any case, he could not get a shot at them, the windows being fastened, the door was the only aperture he could fire through, and this he naturally did not want to open just then. He was kept prisoner in his shack for some time, before the wolves made off again into the bush.

They evidently had been hunting a deer, which they supposedly lost, and catching sight or scent of this other quarry, were disappointed there, too. Mr. Smith has an intense desire to have some protection before he goes again out to Fairview, and hopes to have a rifle with plenty shells with him when he goes out again. The cemetery, lying at the extremity of the city limits, and close to the foot of the mountain, cannot be the nicest place to meet with a pair of hungry wolves. There is considerable discussion in town as the result of this experience of Mr. Smith's, on the habits of wolves in general and timber wolves in particular, as it is not at all usual for these animals to come so near human habitation, nor to attack a man in the open.

HAD TO EXPLAIN

London, April 24.—The government secretary in Bechuanaland reports that the natives answered the call for service overseas with the South African Native Labor company so readily that the number required was soon reached.

"As those who had been accepted from the southern protectorate were by no means all Christians, and witchcraft still plays an important part in the lives of many," says the official, "the cause of sea-sickness was duly explained to them before they left the territory, and it was with great relief that their dusky wives and other friends heard that they had safely reached the ford on the opposite side of the Great River."

SAILORS ARE SUCCESSFUL BLOCKING ZEEBRUGGE CANAL

London, April 25.—The later accounts which have been received regarding the exploit of the navy in the attempt to shut in the German ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge have been looked for eagerly. British sailors who participated in the raid say that at Zeebrugge, not only the mouth of the canal is blocked, but that every gun on the mole has been demolished. This means now that Germans can no longer construct submarines in other parts of Germany and float them to the North Sea by means of the intricate system of canals existing between the Rhine and the sea in the low countries.

This they have been doing for some considerable time past. Large sheds running throughout the entire length of the mole containing large stores of munitions, were demolished. This was for the quick despatch of the small

German naval vessels, of which a very large number usually have had their base at Zeebrugge.

In spite of a terrific fire from the land defences of the port, the cruiser "Vindictive" landed a large party of bluejackets and marines, who played havoc with the appliances of the Zeebrugge mole for the hour they were there.

A Hard Blow.

London, April 25.—The Franco-British naval raid on the Belgian coast yesterday morning, one of the most daring exploits in maritime history, is believed by experts to have sealed up the Zeebrugge submarine base. The blow is a hard one to Germany, in as much as two 400-foot ships, filled with hundreds of tons of cement hardened like stone, which were sunk in the channel, will require weeks of labor to move. Meantime, many submarines and other war craft thus will be blocked from the open sea.

BELGIUM ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT BREAD NOW

Washington, April 24.—To relieve starving Belgians, three million bushels of wheat will be rushed at once from Atlantic ports, taking precedence even over food for the other Allies, it was learned on high authority here tonight.

This will feed the 9,250,000 people for one month. Official cables reaching here pictured Belgium as starving. The country is without bread at this moment, and even with the rushing of food across, it is believed, that nothing can avert a breadless period of about twenty days.

With the Allies calling for aid in the face of the German drive, Herbert Hoover has been fighting for the last ten days to save the Belgian people from practical famine and has finally arranged to ship 2,775,000 bushels of wheat.

Shipments will begin leaving ports at once and all efforts will be concentrated for a period of about ten days on loading this Belgian grain. Hoover has the co-operation of the shipping board in obtaining tonnage for Belgian relief. Only ships not available for troops or war supplies will be used for this purpose, but allied civilian needs will wait temporarily. After a few days' loading it is expected that normal grain shipments to England and France will be resumed.

Wheat that will be shipped under this arrangement will total about 75,000 tons. Neutral boats will be used by permission of the shipping board. One vessel which has been lying idle at a gulf port will be loaded there.

People Now Without Bread.

Cablegrams from Belgium, calling for help, stated that Belgium was totally without bread and that assuming that all cargoes afloat when the cablegram was sent would reach Belgium safely, the bulk of the population suffering there and in occupied France would have to suffer a 20-day bread famine before the increased shipments will show in the food supply in stricken districts.

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CONSPIRACY TO MAKE TROUBLE IN INDIA NIPPED IN THE BUD

San Francisco, Cal., April 25.—Twenty-nine persons, Hindus, German consular officials and shipping men were pronounced guilty by a jury early today of conspiring to set on foot a revolution against British rule in India, in violation of American neutrality. They are to be sentenced next Tuesday. The trial has lasted over seven months.

SHIPPING LOSSES

London, April 25.—Last week was probably one of the best so far as losses to British ships is concerned. Only two vessels of over sixteen hundred tons were sunk. The methods employed by the British for the control of the submarine pest are proving particularly efficacious, which is shown by the reduction of losses to shipping.

AT THE WESTHOLME

A double attraction is the feature of the programme for the Westholme Theatre this evening. Two stars of the first magnitude are appearing the same evening. These are Violet Dana and Billie Burke. In the "Threads of Fate" which is starring Violet Dana, there will be a photoplay of distinct merit. It will prove attractive all the way through, and with its all-star cast, is something distinctly out of the ordinary. Then there is Billie Burke in another episode of "Gloria's Romance." This serial has proved to be one of the most popular of the Westholme Theatre features, and is one which has proved to be very attractive to a large number of patrons. The play itself, of course, has a lot to do with this, as well as the pleasing personality of Billie Burke.

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