

# THE DAILY NEWS

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## GERMANS KEEP UP BIG CANNONADE AT LYS

### LOCAL FIGHTING REPORTED--NO BIG ACTIONS--GERMANS WON'T CAPTURE YPRES

#### MR. SECRETARY REDFIELD AND HON. CHIEF JUSTICE HAZEN ADDRESS BOARD OF TRADE

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION ENTERAINED LAST EVENING IN HOTEL PRINCE RUPERT BY CITY'S BUSINESS MEN--SPLENDID SPEECHES DELIVERED

The members of the Board of Trade are indebted to Mr. J. D. MacAulay, of the G. T. P. They have been so particularly since last evening. When the Fisheries Commission left this city for Ketchikan on Wednesday afternoon Mr. MacAulay accompanied them to the Alaskan port. To enable Mr. MacAulay to get back to Prince Rupert, the United States tender "Cedar" with the members of the Commission on board, touched into the wharf last evening between nine and ten o'clock. Late yesterday afternoon, upon learning this was to happen, the executive of the Board of Trade quickly arranged for the entertainment of the distinguished members of the Commission by a late supper in the Hotel Prince Rupert. Hurriedly as the function had been arranged, the large dining room of the hotel was filled with interested listeners. Mr. W. J. Smithers, president of the Board of Trade, called upon Mayor McClymont to preside, who warmly welcomed the members of the Commission on this unexpected visit. Referring to the importance of the fishing industry in connection with the city, Mayor McClymont said that this was only second in importance to the great forestry and shipbuilding industries, which remark made even the members of the Commission smile. After mentioning briefly the attitude of President Wilson and the great nation to the south in connection with the war, the mayor called upon the Hon. Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce to the United States government.

**The Hon. Mr. Redfield.**  
Mr. Redfield said he would speak very frankly upon matters of mutual concern. He gave many of the facts and reasons of what seemed the long hesitation and delay on the part of the United States entering the war, and he held much of what is going on in his own country now. He explained that when the treaty of London was signed, to which Great Britain, Germany and the United States were signatory, the United States signed with a reservation which is not generally known. This express exception was that the signature of the United States did not affect the United States in any way to any action in the continent of Europe. The United States was not a guarantor of the independence of Belgium as it considered that matters of continental politics was outside of its province, and this definite exception was recognized by every one of the powers signing the treaty.

Emphasis was laid upon the selfishness from what George Washington called "entangling alliances," which permeated the whole being of the people of the United States, and had become a fundamental doctrine. The Monroe doctrine carried the principal even further. What it meant to the people of the United States when the crisis arose was that the time had come when that which for five generations had been accepted, had to be laid aside. They were going to interfere with European public life, which meant a complete upheaval of thought. And to change the opinions of the mass of the people took time. Also for long

there was no real excuse for entering the controversy. They were not attacked in any sense for some considerable time. The problem was a moral one. The absolute failure of Germany to keep her pledged word became a true casus belli.

Mr. Redfield gave a picture of the moral convictions of the United States people. They were highly individualistic. They believed that the less government the better. Government assistance or control they did not like. To take a people of that training and of these political convictions and to get them to do the very thing they had been taught all their lives not to do took some time. On an issue which involves morals, he said, which goes to the root of convictions, you can weld a free people together. In the end, the people of Britain went into the war to keep their pledged faith. The honor of Britain was the supreme law.

"In the United States the pacifist had to be taught that because he was a pacifist now was the time to fight. The Socialist had to be made to see that the brutal course of Germany was the antithesis of all his ideals. The contest was for something which appealed to conscience. That will hold us together, and it is enough."

Regarding what the United States is doing Mr. Redfield asked his hearers to picture a road of ordinary width stretching across the Atlantic and on it soldiers marching. That was the rate at which the American troops were arriving in France. When war was declared all their factories were engaged in contracts for the Allies which had to be fulfilled before supplies for their own troops could be produced. They had to get the men, and they did so upon the assumption that everyone was willing, and proceeded to select them. Ten million men registered on one day. Their rifle was changed to the Lee Enfield, while their factories were still working on contracts for overseas. They needed machine guns, while their field piece was the famous French seventy-five. Now these are being turned out for themselves in their own factories and blocks of thousands at a time. "I want you to rest content that the old gentleman I hope you are getting ready. When we sing, 'We won't come back until it's over over there,' we mean exactly what we say."

The corner of the veil covering the operations in France was slightly lifted by Mr. Redfield, when he told of some of the difficulties to be overcome and the feats accomplished in so doing. There were no suitable ports for the disembarkation of the American troops when they went over first. These had to be made. Harbors dredged, miles of wharves built, and a double track over six hundred miles long right across France was constructed to take the American troops and supplies up to the firing line. This railroad's equipment consisted of 700 locomotives and 10,000 cars. Incidentally, the people of the United States had to be trained to become investors. The war had to be financed, and loans made to the allies. These loans so far

#### GREAT WAR VETERANS ASK FOR COMPULSORY RATIONING

New Westminster, May 4.—The Great War Veterans Association at yesterday morning's session of their conference passed several resolutions of importance, one of which called upon the government to introduce and enforce a compulsory rationing measure, similar to that obtaining in Great Britain, and to fix the prices of all necessities.

amounted to something like \$5,280,000,000 and more was still available. "When President Wilson said that Germany had appealed to force, and she would get force 'without stint or limit,' you may be entirely comfortable because we have come to this conclusion that the German ideal and the American ideal cannot get along together, in this world side by side.

"It is quite conceivable that if all the causes for which other nations entered the war," continued Mr. Redfield, "were to be granted them, yet the purpose for which we entered the war would not so much as be touched. I want to make that clear. It is basic. We did not enter the war to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, although we will see that that is done. Or that Belgium be rehabilitated and compensated, although we shall see that done also. Or that Serbia gets a chance to live her own life with a port on the open sea, and that will be accomplished too. There is one thing deeper than all these things. We are on our way to destroy the Prussian military system, and we intend to do it with your help." (Cheers).

#### Mr. Chief Justice Hazen

The Hon. Mr. Hazen was next called upon, and he gave a delightful speech upon the war from the Canadian point of view. He said that many thousand Americans had come over the border to join the Canadian forces in the fight for human progress and democratic institutions. He told of the work which had been accomplished at the outbreak of war for which Canada, like the United States, was quite unprepared, yet within seven weeks from that time, seventy large ships, the mightiest armada that ever crossed the seas, left the shores of Canada to take their place in the fight to make the world safe for democracy. Since that time, over 400,000 of Canada's sons have crossed, and their deeds have been a matter of pride to every Canadian heart.

The matter of financing was also touched upon by Mr. Hazen. Up till this time, Canada was financed from abroad, but since then, has been able largely to meet her own requirements from her own people. Her first two large public loans were subscribed twice over, and the third loan much more than that. Canada has accomplished much, and can accomplish much more and is going to do so. Mr. Hazen told of meeting Major General Jack Stewart over in France and had some good tales to tell of him; how he built a railway in five days with the Canadian railroaders, which the Engineer officers there said would take six weeks. The Nisson hut, which is proving to have solved the question of housing the soldiers over there was an invention of a Canadian. The close co-operation which existed between the two countries had largely helped to keep down any attempts which were threatened against Canada in the early days of the war. The United States would not stand for their country being made a party to an attack

A second resolution asked that all officers and non-commissioned officers and men, who enlisted during the early days of the war, and who had not yet been overseas, be supplanted by soldiers of the corresponding rank who have seen service at the front, and who are now no longer physically fit for field service.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SEA FOUND AT SHAWATLANS

A bottle containing the following message was handed into the police office here last evening by Mr. C. Embleton. The bottle had been found at Shawatlans last Sunday by Mr. H. S. Parker. The message reads:

The Aleutian Islands, October 5th, 1916.

Ship Ivanhoe wrecked near Atka. All going down. We hope this message in bottle if found notify my wife, Mrs. Sam Thurston, 888 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco.

#### CAPTAIN THURSTON

Investigations are being made regarding this matter. The bottle must have travelled many miles during these last eighteen months, if it were thrown in the sea at this outermost of the Aleutians. The currents along the coast here all travel northerly, and it must have come south at some distance out to sea.

on her northern neighbor. What the United States had done was beyond all praise, and she will still send as many million men as are necessary to bring the war to an end.

Mr. A. M. Manson, M.P.P., also spoke for the city and British Columbia. He said that while British Columbia and Prince Rupert had done their goodly share in the fight for freedom, they wanted to do still more. Prince Rupert wanted to help further and all she could. Prince Rupert wanted to build ships that are so badly needed at the present moment. We have the appliances, and will provide the men when the word came to go ahead. Mr. Manson hoped that out of the visit of the Commission to B. C. would come a closer relation than yet existing, and that the two nations would be comrades forever in everything that pertains to the progress of the world.

Judge Young and Mr. Hanson, the United States consul here, moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the speakers. Their speeches were both in a most delightful and happy vein, and were very much appreciated.

Mayor McClymont then proposed a toast to "The Allied Forces," after which the gathering sang "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "God Save the King."

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#### HUNS ATTEMPT REPAIR DAMAGE AT ZEEBRUGGE

Channel to Canal Remains Blocked by Ships Sunk in Raid—Admit U-boat Campaign Satisfactory.

London, May 4.—The latest reports brought in by the British airmen are to the effect that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavoring to repair the damage caused at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast by the recent British naval raid. Although the channel leading to the Zeebrugge canal, whereby Germany has another outlet to the sea, is still blocked by the sunken ships, operations have been attempted to open the way through. This will prove to be a difficult matter, and may take the enemy engineers many months of hard work to remove the concrete laden hulls of the sunken vessels without damaging the banks of the canal itself.

Extensive operations have been observed taking place at the breach which was effected in the mole, and in order to keep the harbor serviceable the German engineers are very busy doing their best to have the great hole filled up, thus keeping the sand from filling up the harbor.

Meantime, during the past week, the anti-U-boat campaign has produced satisfactory results, although the weather has been such as to be very unfavorable for such operations.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEE OF Y. M. C. A. WORKED WELL

"I want to come back to Prince Rupert," said Mr. W. Boulton, the organizing secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle Campaign which is on today, when spoken to this morning as to the progress of the work. Notwithstanding the weather, "I consider that success should crown the efforts being put forth by the local committee, in this campaign. They have been working steadily, and so well that this campaign has been a distinct pleasure."

"The assistance which I have got from your mayor and the ladies' societies, has been invaluable, and I can perceive little which would afford me greater pleasure than to come back to Prince Rupert and to be associated with the same people once again. And I hope, to, too, some of these days coming."

#### "THE CRIMSON DOVE"

The difference between the apparent and the actual, between church-going and Christianity is strikingly exemplified in the photoplay to be screened this evening at the Westholme Theatre. Some people fail to desecrate any difference whatever between these, and for those, it may be that the play this evening will have some educational effect. That the Kingdom of God is within you, and cannot be attained by regular attendance at church, nor by the giving of much alms is a fact which is but too often lost sight of. In this play tonight, there is that to be seen which will make people think, and think deeply on their own conduct. Wealthy people, broad minded and narrow minded, sons and their foolishness, actresses, ministers, love affairs and so forth, get somewhat tangled and to see the outcome, you will have to see the play. It is a good one. The play is a good one, and the actors are stars. There is also a gazette and a fine comedy.

#### HUNS KEEP UP BIG CANNONADE IN FLANDERS

Strong Bombardment near Merville West of Armentieres—Local Fighting at the Somme Front.

London, May 4.—Dispatches from British Headquarters tell of a tremendous cannonade in the Lys region, which may be taken to mean that part of the battlefield near Merville, where the Germans made their greatest effort after the evacuation of Armentieres.

**Can't Take Ypres.**  
London, May 4.—Articles appearing in the German newspapers which would seem to indicate that efforts are being made to prepare the German people for the announcement that there will be no immediate attempt to take Ypres. What may be considered as inspired views are expressed on the situation and the statement is repeatedly made that nothing would be gained by the capture of the ruined city.

**More Responsibility.**  
London, May 4.—The authority of General Foch has been extended so as to include the forces of the Italian front under his command. The whole western front in Europe, from the North Sea to the Adriatic is thus under one central command.

**On the Somme.**  
London, May 4.—In local fighting last night to the south of Villers Bretonneux, says Field Marshal Haig's statement, our troops co-operated with the French and secured a few prisoners.

**What Berlin Says.**  
Berlin, May 4.—Partial attacks by the enemy followed strong preparations of artillery fire to the south of Villers Bretonneux and on both banks of the Avre. We took some prisoners in counter attacks. In the Ukraine, our troops marched from Ekaterinoslav-Kharkov line into the Donetz region. We occupied Tagenrog at the head of the Sea of Azov. In southwestern Finland, we have overwhelmed and defeated the enemy during a five days battle near Lahhti, capturing some twenty thousand prisoners.

**Bolsheviks Come Back.**  
Zurich, May 4.—The Bolsheviki troops in the Crimea, equipped with armored trains and heavy artillery desperately attacked the German forces on the railway between Theodosia and Drankoi. It is reported by the Frankfurter Zeitung that the Bolsheviki are massacring the German colonists.

**Peace Offensive.**  
London, May 4.—It is the personal opinion of Lord Robert Cecil that the failure of Germany's knockout offensive on the western front will result in a big peace offensive which will be directed mainly against Great Britain.

#### THE CRADLE

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, McBride Street, at the General Hospital May 4th, a son.

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