

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1922.

City Manager Is Talked About.

The scheme of having a city manager as outlined yesterday for the city of Cleveland was much talked about last evening. Many people seem to think Prince Rupert might fall in line with the movement, which is proving very successful in many parts of the United States. At any rate the plan is worth thinking about. Someone who is competent to do so will come along with a well thought out plan, complete in principle and in detail, and then we can all begin to tear it to pieces and show how it would be bound to fail. It is for those who favor the city manager form of city government to bring it forward in some definite way, so that it may be discussed from every angle. Those for and against must have an opportunity to put forward their cases.

Boy Scouts Useful Organization.

The value of an organization for boys such as the Boy Scouts can hardly be estimated, especially in a city where there is so much of a tendency for boys to congregate on the streets and get into mischief.

The aim of the Boy Scouts Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves and promoting their moral and physical development by true comradeship and by healthy open air pursuits and games. The motto of the association is "Be Prepared," which means that the Scout is to be always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do his duty and meet any emergency.

The necessity for Scout training must be obvious to all. The safety of a nation depends not alone on its fighting power, but also and chiefly on character, on purity of personal and home life, on commercial worth and integrity and upon high standards of public service; at the same time no nation can be safe that is unprepared to defend itself should any danger threaten its liberty. High moral ideals, integrity and energetic industry, together with strong unselfish patriotism, must characterize a nation that will live and grow and serve.

For such high purposes all citizens must be trained. The Boy Scout movement realizes the vital necessity and far-reaching value of work among boys. It is an effort based on wide experience of boy life to train each generation of boys in the development of character by binding themselves together in free but guided companionship in which they will best learn to sacrifice their own ends for the good of the whole, and "be prepared" for good citizenship and patriotic loyalty.

Briefly the Scout training divides itself under the four heads following:

1. Individual character, training in resourcefulness, observation, self-reliance to gain the Scout badges.
2. Handicraft or hobbies which may help a boy to make his way in life, for which various "proficiency" badges are given.
3. Service for the state, such as fire brigade, ambulance, missionary, sailor, life-saving, or other collective public duty by the troop, including also many helpful activities in aid of the war cause.
4. Physical health, by encouraging the boy to take plenty of exercise and to look after his body.

The first promise a Scout takes on joining is this: "On my honor I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to God and the King." The Scout law teaches also helpfulness to others, honor, loyalty, friendliness, courtesy, obedience, cheerfulness and thrift, and concludes with the injunction that "A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed." Here, therefore, is a program which makes for the strengthening of boy character through the Scout promise and law, the moral groundwork of the whole movement. Under such influences the boy mind turns naturally to the higher things in life. "A Scout's honor is to be trusted," and scouting aims to develop such a high sense of personal honor, supported by the individual's own religious faith, as to control every activity of his life, his work, his play, his study, and later his business career, thus ensuring that these shall be honorable in all respects. It is in boyhood that life habits are formed.

FISHERIES ARE BEING DEPLETED

Sockeye Run on Skeena Becoming Gradually Less—Year by Year Says Sloan.

WHITE FISHERMEN.

On Fish Day, Hon. William Sloan, minister of fisheries, delivered an address at Vancouver in which he spoke of the condition of the industry in connection with the Skeena River. After outlining what had been done without effect to try to preserve the salmon in the Fraser River and mentioning the herring industry, Mr. Sloan said:

The records of the Skeena River disclose:

- (1) That the pack of sockeye from 1912 to 1919 inclusive was 22 per cent less than it was from 1904 to 1911.

- (2) That the average pack of 1916-1919 was 42 per cent less than it was in 1908-1911.

- (3) That 10 per cent more gear was used during the period of 1912-1919 than in 1904-1911.

- (4) That the price paid for sockeye from 1912 to 1919 was 20 per cent to 300 per cent greater than that paid from 1904 to 1911.

- (5) That notwithstanding the greater increase in the gear used and a further increase in price, the catches in the years 1916-1919 was 20 per cent less than the preceding four years.

The record at Rivers Inlet and the Naas is as comprehensive and conclusive as that on the Skeena.

Too Heavy a Drain.

No other conclusion can be drawn from a consideration of such a record, than that too heavy a drain has been made upon the runs; too many fish have been caught; the record that faces the new Government is plain and unmistakable. The policy adopted in Ottawa in 1912 has seriously reduced one of our great natural assets. If the Government does not change that policy, our salmon fisheries will be wholly destroyed. I have placed the record before the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the New Minister in charge of Fisheries. In the interest of our fisheries, it is essential that he should appreciate their conditions, and in consequence adopt a policy of conservation. I shall do everything as far as is in my power to convince him of the seriousness of the situation, in full confidence that he will consider and deal with existing conditions, to the end that we may preserve one of the greatest natural resources of the Province.

I am personally acquainted with the Hon. Mr. Lapointe. We were together in the House of Commons for a number of years. I know that he has the capacity and the understanding to deal with this question. I am confident, therefore, that the fisheries of British Columbia will not be sacrificed to greed or expediency.

Be Optimistic.

We have been discussing vanishing and vanishing millions. Let us be optimistic enough to expect that in the not far distant future, we can support and all subscribe to a policy that will give us a prospect of re-

turning millions to benefit the people of our day and benefit also those who will follow in our footsteps.

We read in the early days of the Christian era, of the fishermen of Galilee. They have evidently solved the economic factors necessary for the assurance of a continuous supply, for now, after two thousand years, the Fishermen's Guild of Galilee still obtains lucrative returns. On this great Continent, sparsely populated and with lavish resources, conservation and protection have not concerned us they should. These are questions, however which we must grapple with and successfully solve. You can mine your coal, your base and precious metals, and these assets can never be replaced. Your fisheries, with proper regard to conservation, may be a valuable and a lasting asset for ages.

As British Columbians we are all interested in securing and what is more important retaining increased production. Production and conservation go hand in hand with relation to the exploitation of our resources. Increased production of our soil means closer study of rotation and soil fertility; of our forests, more systematic consideration of reforestation; of our coal mines, proper mining methods to prevent the possibility of millions of tons being left behind; and finally as to our fisheries, We have been exploiting as yet only a few of the many varieties of fish which we have in our waters. With the experience of the present to guide us we can look to the future with confidence, as far as our fisheries are concerned. "As we sow so shall we reap"—They sowed the wind and shall reap the whirlwind. Let us not reap the whirlwind. Let us in British Columbia be determined to sow wisely and

gather wisely the harvests of the sea.

Not All White.

Fishing is an occupation calling for hardy, robust and reliant manhood, the qualities and type which made for desirable citizenship. On the Atlantic coast of Canada our fishermen are of our own race, imbued with our own ideals of citizenship. On the Pacific coast of Canada that condition obtains only to a limited extent. I have mentioned the situation with respect to our herring fisheries and that applies to a less or more extent to our fisheries in British Columbia.

On this coast we occupy a strategic position among the Dominions of the Empire. Are we doing our full share in strengthening that position? The question of the control and operation of our fisheries in this connection must be given careful thought, if being borne in mind that we should be engaged in the building up of this coast of a race of fishermen, who, when occasion requires, may be relied upon for the protection of the country in which they live and for the maintenance of our cherished institutions.

TERRACE

J. P. Suttie, provincial government engineer, is here making an examination of the Skeena River bridge site at the Canon. The bridge, if built, will have a steel span 180 to 200 feet long and two steel spans, 150 feet long. The steel superstructure will rest on concrete abutments and a short trestle approach will be required at the southern end to connect with the wagon road.

The University of B. C. extension school will be held here on March 14 to March 27. Among the lecturers will be F. M. Clement, P. A. Boying, H. M. King, and Miss Marion Mounce. There will be six lectures daily under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute.

Archie Donaghy, the local lawyer, expects to rent the house which is being built by G. A. White.

Actual work has commenced on the Lakelse Community Hall and it is expected it will be finished in a few weeks.

St. Charles is the Best!

Recipes worth saving

VELVET CREAM—Cover half a box of gelatine with cold water, let soak twenty minutes. Dilute one can St. Charles Milk with equal quantity of water, put in double boiler; when hot add three-quarters cup sugar and the gelatine. Stir, strain, and when cold—not stiff—flavour with one teaspoonful vanilla. Turn into mould or small cups, set on the ice to harden.

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