

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Friday, January 20, 1922.

North Should Get Good Representation.

The Liberal members of the Legislature will meet at Victoria on Monday, when they will recommend to the Premier who is to be the next attorney-general and who the minister of public works in the provincial cabinet. It is possible Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith may return to the cabinet with a portfolio. The action of this caucus will to a large extent determine the future of the government.

There have been whispers of a crisis in government affairs and the probability of another provincial election. These have been whisperings of the serpent. Nobody wants an election just now except a few politicians. The country is tired of elections. What is wanted is an opportunity to mind our own business for a while and to carry on until prosperity returns. The outlook is good, but an election would put a crimp in the prospects.

As a matter of fact there is no chance of a provincial election at present. The government is quite strong and perhaps the little setback of the last few months will give them added strength. At any rate it will make for cohesion in the party.

Nothing will be known as to who the new ministers are to be until after the meeting on Monday. It is confidently expected that Hon. A. M. Manson, member for Omiceva and speaker of the Legislature, will be appointed attorney-general, and Dr. Sutherland is spoken of as a possible new minister of public works. Either of these men would easily be returned and Mrs. Smith, if appointed, would carry her seat in Vancouver.

The matter of the speakership is rather a difficult one. It will be very difficult to replace Mr. Manson, who has shown such marked ability in the position. F. A. Pauline, the member for Saanich, is the deputy speaker and he may get the position, but it is never sure. Mr. Pauline is an eminently fair man, but he has not that incisive manner and promptness of decision that is necessary to insure the best results as chairman of a legislative body. The members of the Legislature have had experience with him as deputy and should be the best judges as to his ability to fill the position likely to be vacated.

Only One Election of Federal Ministers.

It speaks well for the choice of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King that not one of his ministers is being opposed on his return to his constituency for re-election after being admitted to the cabinet. It seems a pity that Mr. King himself should have been singled out for a contest, thus wasting his time on a campaign—time which is so badly needed in attending to legislative and executive duties.

The administration of a new premier is always a subject of interest and especially so when the new minister represents a party which has not been in power for some time. Mr. King is untired in the position, but he has made a good beginning by associating himself with strong men, and especially by placing Hon. W. S. Fielding in charge of the finances.

One of the big matters to be dealt with immediately will be the railway. The Grand Trunk and Canadian National systems have not yet been consolidated and this is likely to be one of the first acts of the new administration. When that is done the whole system may be reorganized.

Revision of the tariff is also a question that the farmers are insisting upon. There is not likely to be any drastic change at present, and it is possible the matter may be left over for a year until the fullest possible information has been obtained as to the effect of the changes proposed.

Position of Progressives.

One subject that will prove of great interest in the forthcoming session will be the position taken by the Progressives in their relation to the present government. They can hardly sit in the party caucus unless it is arranged that the caucus shall be a joint one. If they unite with the Liberals in their inner councils they are likely to lose their identity as a party, and that they are determined not to do.

The chief aim of the Liberal leaders, it is to be assumed, will be to so conduct the affairs of the country that a Progressive party may be unnecessary. The Liberal party is the party of progress. The Liberal policy usually is one of advancement. If it is shown that they are not advancing fast enough and that another more advanced party is necessary, then the Liberal party becomes conservative in its nature and the old Conservative party disappears, giving place to the Liberals. With Mackenzie King at the head it seems hardly likely that the Liberal government will prove anything but progressive and will maintain its position as the moving spirit of all advanced legislation in the Dominion of Canada.

Acquire the Habit

Doubtless you know persons who, notwithstanding small salaries, have more substantial savings than you.

It is all in getting the saving habit. Persistently deposit \$5 in your savings account every week for five years, and with interest at 3% compounded semi-annually, your balance will total \$1,401.74.

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Prince Rupert Branch A. T. Broderick, Manager

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Have you heard about Peps? Peps is a scientific preparation put up in pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds, chest and throat troubles.

Peps contains certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapor, and are breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and at once commence healing.

FREE TRIAL Cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps, 50c. box.

Peps

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Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

Miss Ellen Scarborough, who is writing descriptive articles for the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies' Home Journal and other American magazines, is in the city after having toured the whole of the Alaska coast from Ketchikan to Nome. She will add her impressions of Prince Rupert to the stories.

The city sewerage problem, the site for the isolation hospital and the altitude of the press were matters discussed at the meeting of the Property Holders Association held last night in the Presbyterian Hall. Dr. J. O. Reddie spoke on the isolation hospital, E. Flexman and City Engineer Davis on sewers, and J. B. Roerig on the press.

It is ten years since Charles M. Hays made the formal announcement that work was to be started on the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

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Experiments and tests are continually carried on, always with the conservation of the material uppermost in the minds of the scientists, and no formula or cleansing agent is tolerated for use unless it conforms strictly to their standard.

Don't you think a name may mean something after all?

Also, don't you think we are better qualified to take care of your laundering than those who do not have the benefit of this expert advice? We ask you to consider this when you are about to send out your next bundle of laundry.

A phone call will place this service at your disposal.

CANADIAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Launderers and Dry Cleaners. Phone 8. advt.

RAILROADING AND LAW ARE THE SUBJECTS

Addresses Given Before Rotary Club Yesterday by N. B. Walton and W. E. Williams.

Two interesting addresses were given before the Rotary Club yesterday by N. B. Walton, assistant general superintendent of the G.T.P., and W. E. Williams, of the firm of Williams, Manson & Gonzales, both having to do with their profession. Mr. Walton told incidents of railway life and Mr. Williams described the development of the present system of jurisprudence.

"There has been a great change in railway methods during the past 22 years," said Mr. Walton. "Men have more to say today as to how the work shall be conducted. The old condition was not conducive to the best results."

Mr. Walton said that in the old days a telegraph operator was paid \$29 for 30 days work. Section men earned ten cents an hour. The men were not expected to have any say as to the methods of doing the work.

While some people said today the men had gone too far, Mr. Walton said he thought this was largely a reaction from the former condition. In 1900 the first change was noticed when the men made overtures to the company, which were rejected without ceremony. As showing the change that had taken place since then Mr. Walton cited the recent appointment of a railwayman to the Railway Commission, W. E. Williams.

In sketching the growth of the present system of jurisprudence, Mr. Williams said that law, being a social science, is evolutionary and changes from time to time. Primal man lived anything from half a million years ago to forty million years. The ape man was an individual against the world. Might was right. The system of "get all you can" was the only one. In this respect it differed from the principles of the Rotary Club.

At that time the mammoth and reptilian monsters roamed the earth and the ape men had to hunt in packs and probably played jackal to the carnivorous animals. In these small groups they developed the first laws. The head of the group controlled the women and had the most and the first of everything.

Later animals were tamed and herded and food produced in that way as well as from hunting. Later agriculture caused the groups to scatter and the feudal system was developed, castles were built and from that came the manorial system of jurisprudence. The lord of the manor was often subject to a baron who in turn was subject to the king.

Two Systems.

In modern times laws were derived from the central authority and also from a political body.

The modern law came into being as a union of the Roman and English systems. Under the former the system was drawn up by theorists who were outstanding men and these laws were imposed on the people. Under the English system laws developed gradually from the king and barons. At first there was a conflict between the king and the barons and the barons forced the king to agree to certain laws as was done in the signing of the magna charta. This gradually widened until the present system was developed.

Two systems of government obtained today. That representative of power from above as seen in the absolute monarchy, and the one in force in democratic countries where the people were the source of all law. Public opinion grows until a majority demand that a law be passed to give effect to the opinion. The law emanates from the people as the result of public opinion.

Mr. Williams explained the dead statutes such as that now on the law books in Scotland which made playing football on Sunday a capital offense.

The speaker showed the evils of Lynch law and said those who had made a study of law were the ones best fitted to interpret them. It was the duty of citizens to conform to the decisions of the courts.

Lawyers and Laws.

People often wondered why lawyers took cases which were

not of good repute. As a matter of fact they were sworn not to refuse. It was the duty of the lawyer to see that his client got a fair trial and if there is no lawyer to defend him the judge would appoint one. The lawyer should see that the evidence is according to the rules of the court and that everything is brought out.

There was a difference between the legal code and the moral code and one was as prone to change as the other. The practice of law was very complex and was becoming more so. Every development brought more laws. Automobiles and aeroplanes meant the passing of laws to regulate them. Every session of Parliament, of the legislature and of the city councils meant more laws. Law was the most onerous profession a man could choose. Many lawyers worked themselves to death. Overwork and nervous strain caused early deaths of all the best men.

Alex. Young.

Alex. Young of Prince George, who was a guest of the club, being asked for a few remarks said that Prince Rupert looked better than most of the towns he had visited in his recent trip. He urged that there be close co-operation between Prince Rupert and Prince George. If Prince George developed the product of their pulp and paper mill might be shipped to the ocean by this route and go out on liners loading here. Each was dependent on the other and we could well boost each other.

NEW U. S. DOLLARS REFUSED TO STACK

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—(By Canadian Press)—The new U. S. silver dollar—the peace dollar—announced to commemorate the Washington conference—is likely to lead to internal warfare. Bankers and poker players have united forces in protesting against it. They admit its artistic merit, but call attention to the fact that it cannot be stacked. Ten dollars, piled one on the other, will topple over at the slightest jar. Both bankers and poker players dislike to make change from the floor.

Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., leaves this afternoon on the Princess Mary on his return to Vancouver.



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