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THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA
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DAILY EDITION — Saturday, July 21, 1923.

Is A Golf Links Possible Here?

H. S. Wallace of Vancouver and formerly of this city, who is in the city, gives it as his opinion that it might be quite possible to construct a golf course in this city either on Montreal Heights, in Section Three, or at some other nearby location.

It does not seem probable that the whole cleared townsite will be needed for residential purposes for a number of years and in the meantime it might well be used as a golf course. It would have to be drained to some extent and greens made, but the result would well repay for the trouble and expense involved.

Mr. Wallace points out that throughout this country and the United States and Britain a golf course is being looked upon as necessary to a town this size. It is the greatest possible attraction for tourists and along with the promised Canadian National hotel would place this city on the tourist route as a stopping off place. While an eighteen hole course is desirable, nine holes would serve the purpose and this would give a most attractive feature.

It was further mentioned that golf is no longer looked upon as a game for the rich or the old. It is a game for democracy. Looked at commercially it would be the greatest attraction Prince Rupert could offer to people travelling this far north.

Many Will Regret Death of Villa.

The death of Francisco Villa will be regretted by many who admire a daring bandit of any kind in any country. For a long time he defied his opponents in Mexico and also the government of the United States, and when Pershing went out to pursue him he made that noted general look anything but dignified.

Villa is a type of a passing age, a man who could only spring to prominence under conditions such as have existed in Mexico for a number of years past. He has gone the way of most Mexican leaders.

General McRae Seems Sincere.

Whatever may be said against General McRae, leader of the provincial party, he at any rate seems sincere. The difficulty is that he is trying to reconcile two opposite lines of policy. On the one hand he is out for ruthlessly cutting down expenditures, and on the other hand he would offer inducements to capitalists to come in and start pulp and paper industries, would encourage prospectors, would remove the tax from mining until the capital invested had been returned, and would give Northern British Columbia larger appropriations. Just how he would do all this he does not tell.

He says there are three men to one job in the government service. It might be well to ask the civil servants here if that is true. Complaints have come to us that the staffs in some departments here are overworked and that instead of cutting down there should be increases in the staff in order to cope with the work. There are also complaints from time to time that the men and women in the service are underpaid. Yet General McRae would "ruthlessly prune" these still more.

Again complaints have sometimes been made that the department of lands under Hon. T. D. Pattullo has made too many concessions to pulp and paper companies already. Yet General McRae would go further and give them more inducements than those already offered. If on the one hand he is going to hand out the income of the province to the big capitalists and on the other cut down expenditures by ruthlessly pruning the civil service, then he will have to explain a lot more fully before we are with him.

Like other politicians, the General knocks his opponents, cries "wolf, wolf," says everybody is wrong but himself, carefully refrains from detail in connection with any proposals he makes, and panders to local prejudices. His visit is further proof to us that the name of a party does not count but that all politicians are alike in many respects only some are worse than others and of course some are better.

NABOB TEA

Tea—as it Should be

KELLY DOUGLAS & CO. LTD

GENERAL McRAE GIVES ADDRESS ON ISSUES OF DAY, EMPRESS THEATRE

(continued from page one)

lines. Cities like indivduals must walk before they can run."

Cost of Government

Taking up the address of Hon. A. M. Manson who was here recently and who had referred specifically to him, General McRae said it was difficult to answer the challenge of the Attorney General to say where reductions in expenditures could be made because the facts and figures were not available in detail. The Government was a large corporation in which the people where the shareholders and they should issue a statement each year showing what they were doing with the money. The revenue and expenditure statement issued he could not understand, he had to get one or two chartered accountants to compile figures for him. Mr. Manson admitted he did not know how much they had spent but, according to his figures, there had been $108,770,000. The money had eventually to be paid by the consumer for the manufacturer of an article added the taxes to the price and this was passed on to the wholesaler and retailer until the consumer paid the bill. This caused the high cost of living.

Fifteen years ago there was as much cash in the bank as debentures outstanding. Today the debt of the province was $87,000,000 and it would be $100,000,000 before the present legislatrue expired. This to a family of five was a mortgage of $1,000 and the interest and sinking fund on it had to be paid. Mr. Manson and John Hart prided themselves on keeping their sinking fund intact but they had to borrow money to provide it. Mr. Pattullo said the people of the province were a great and wonderful people. This was true for if they were not they would not be able to lug the load.

Wants Investigation

General McRae quoted a lot more figures and stated that in the B.C. Government service it took three men to do the job of one. He characterized the Department of Industries as "one of the worst scandals of the present day," and asked that a reputable firm of chartered accountants go into it and he would pay the expense of the audit and also the cost of advertising the result. He did not think this could be refused.

Giving credit for the Mothers' Pensions as legislation of which the Government might well be proud, the speaker asked why they should suggest it be cut out. He thought however, the act might be stiffened so as not to carry the obligations belonging to other provinces. They did well to take care of their own responsibilities.

Liquor Business

The General then dealt with the liquor traffic and the statement of the Attorney General that he was going to get the export liquor houses. It was surprise to him that he had not got them long ago. He told of liquor warehouses in the interior of the province which paid a license of $10,000 to the province and exported the liquor in Cadillac cars. No proper check, he claimed was made to see that the liquor got out of the country, but was sold by bootleggers in the Kootenay and some of it was brought back to Vancouver. His friends in Vancouver now bought their liquor from bootleggers instead of from the Government liquor stores because they could get it for a dollar a bottle cheaper. If Manson wanted to get them he thought he could do so. He did not see why the Federal Government allowed it to go on.

The more he saw of the administration of the province, the more he was impressed with its business inefficency, declared the speaker. He did not believe they got more than 40 per cent efficiency. All communities which he had visited said they were not getting their due. He suggested that sixty million dollars had been thrown away.

Irrigation and Reclamation

General Stewart then took up the matter of Mr. Pattullo's irrigation and reclamation policy and criticized it in some detail claiming it would show a big loss. No one was pleased with the development schemes. He did not think money should have been spent that way when there was unoccupied land in central British Columbia on which the Lord put water and it was not necessary to take any off. If the money had been spent along the line of the G.T.P. what would this have meant?

However, the situation was not hopeless. The Provincial Party was pledged to develop industry and agriculture. In the north there were two partially developed industries, timber and mines. Lumber business had been profitable during the past six months owing to the development of the Panama Canal route.

Concessions to Capital

In the north were the best pulp reserves in North America. Mr. Pattullo said they had been figuring with seven syndicates but he was tired of this development in the press. He wanted to see the men on the ground. While there had been great activity in the industry there was not one new plant. Pattullo had not been frank. He knew that the facts were the Oliver Government was afraid to deal with the situation courageously. No financier would put five or ten million dollars into the business under the present basis. To get into the business at least thirty years supply of lumber must be assured and no company could pay the license fees in addition to the stumpage. In Ontario and Quebec they had legislation to encourage the pulp and paper business. Similar legislation must be adopted here in order to give it stability.

Royalty on timber was based on the selling price of timber. The stumpage was high because lumber prices were high and there would be advances in future. Legislation should have been passed five years ago. Pulp industries would not be started until there was this definite legislation.

Mining

Turning to the mining industry, the speaker spoke of complaints made regarding taxation. Minerals in the hills were of no value. It was only when they were dug that they had value. The money was spent in supplies and machinery. The miner should be allowed to get his capital back before the Government went after him for income tax. He would also encourage the prospector. What, he asked, would become of the province if they did not encourage the prospector to go into the hills. Development of the industries would provide a market for the produce of the farms.

There was a feeling in the north that Vancouver was not concerned about them. The people of Vancouver were deeply concerned, however, at the financial burden to be borne. For increased development they were looking to the interior of British Columbia. Lack of information in regard to that part of the province was due, he claimed, to the failure of the members. While they boosted the district they did not tell about the problems of marketing, roads and other difficulties.

Restricted Viewpoint

General Stewart then stated the people of Prince Rupert as being restricted in their viewpoint. In Vancouver they were educated to the fact that their success was due to the success of agriculture. The district from here to Prince George belonged to Prince Rupert and he asked how much time they had given to developing it. Active support was necessary to help them work out their problems. He thought the north was much neglected. Ministers were making good fellows of themselves in the south and losing out at home. There were at present two ministers in Prince Rupert but the Provincial Party would not promise them that many. The question of expenditure in the north should be settled. He thought southern B.C. would support any reasonable policy. He intended to state in Vancouver what he had said here. If the present members had not the nerve, he would do it.

Brass Tacks

Concluding the General said this was a real country, but they must get down to brass tacks, and pull together as a unit. He asked if they wanted five years more of Liberal Government.

A voice: "Ontario has gone back."

General McRae: "Yes, Ontario has gone back because the one turned out was worse than the one in before. They spent more money. It was a class movement."

Money and men must be got in and they could not do this unless they got rid of the government at Victoria. There must be good men to represent them. There must be ruthless cutting down of expenditures and running the Government on business principles in order to succeed. He was not out after votes but he found that eighty per cent of the people were sick of the old parties.

The speakers were introduced by Chairman Ross McKay and the first speaker, Mr. Stewart, gave an interesting resume of the founding of the Provincial Party and its objects.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROMINENT THEATRICAL MAN

W. J. MALCOMB
Famous Character Man of the Old School.

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Then I happened to try Jo-To. I was in such agony that I would have taken anything, and you can fancy how happy I was when I found that Jo-To relieved me. I took the first box and as I continued to improve I took four more before I was back to the normal. Now look at me! I weigh 180 pounds and feel like a boy. Why, the benefit to my nerves was wonderful. It used to be that I would feel like screaming if I heard a scratching sound, but when you came in, do you know what I was doing? I was filing a thin piece of steel to make a key, and the rasping did not bother me a bit. Let me tell you something else. My head is now so clear and I feel so active that my earning capacity is wonderfully increased. In addition to my regular work here I carry out little plans on the side that have added materially to my income. In short, instead of dying I am alive in every sense of the word.

Go ahead and tell the world about Jo-To. Tell them I have so much faith I would stake my life on its efficacy, for Jo-To saved my life as sure as God is in heaven. Anybody that doubts this can only write me or come and see me, and I will convince them that it is the truth. The farther you can spread the story the better it will be for mankind.

W. J. MALCOMB

Jo-To quickly and harmlessly relieves all stomach distress and suffering such as gas, acid, sour stomach (heartburn), bloating, and all after eating distress. Guaranteed absolutely harmless. Sold at all drug stores.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ANYOX GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Anyox Government Buildings," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 17th day of July, 1923, for the erection and completion of Government Offices at Anyox, in the Atlin Electoral District, B.C.

Plans, Specification, Contract and Forms of Tender may be seen on and after the 18th day of June, 1923, and further information obtained at the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings and at the following offices:—Government Agent, Court House, Vancouver, and Government Agent, Court House, Prince Rupert.

Copies of plans, specifications, etc., can be obtained from the Department on payment of a deposit of Ten Dollars ($10.00), which will be refunded on their return in good condition.

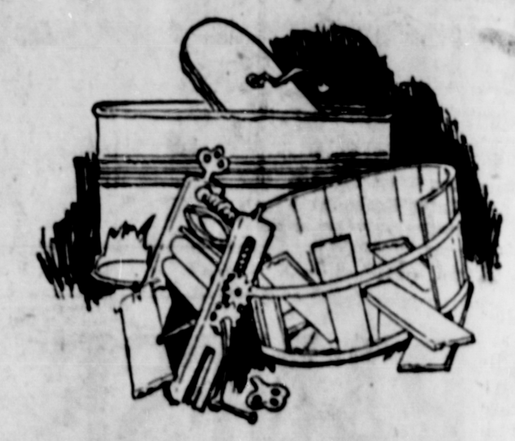
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Victoria, B.C., June 14th, 1923.

P. PHILIP,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works.

TENDERS.

Tenders are requested for the removal of the former Provincial Government Court House, Third Avenue, to the Masonic Lot, corner of Sixth Avenue and Bowser Street, Prince Rupert, B.C., and the placing of said Court House on a proper pile foundation. Details of tender and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. R. V. G. LePine, c-o, Big Bay Lumber Co. Ltd., Cow Bay, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sealed tenders will be received at Mr. LePine's Office until twelve o'clock noon on the 21st day of July, 1923. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.



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