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THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1925

General Odium And Political Situation.

General Odium controls the Vancouver Star and his father, Professor Odium, it is understood is also financially interested in the paper and writes a column in it every day. The Professor is supporting Stevens and the son G. G. McGeer. The following signed editorial by General Odium places the situation so well as it applies here and in Vancouver that it is well worth the perusal of everyone:

Policies Not Persons.

In yesterday's issue of The Star there appeared an article in my father's "Corner," over his signature, urging the people of Vancouver to cast their votes for Hon. H. H. Stevens as member for Centre Vancouver in the forthcoming election.

I am glad that my father wrote as he did. I appreciate the years of friendship and the community of thought and interest that lie as a background behind his appeal.

My father, I know, is very much in earnest. I respect him for the strength of his convictions, and for his loyalty to associates of former days.

Mr. Stevens has been a friend of my father's and of my father's sons, for a quarter of a century. He has been an outstanding representative of Vancouver. He has made his name known and his strength felt all over Canada. As a simple matter of fact, the three Conservative candidates, Harry Stevens in Centre Vancouver, Gen. Clark in Burrard, and Leon Ladner in Vancouver South, are closer personal friends of mine than are the three Liberal candidates. If friendship and regard were the deciding factors, I would gladly join in my father's appeal.

Personal Friendship Nothing To Do With It.

But I cannot see the approaching election merely in the light of a test of personal friendship. Instead, I see two parties, representing distinct and divergent tendencies, asking for the approval of the people of Canada. Argue as we will, one of them, the Conservative, has stood from ancient time for the protection of property and the safeguarding of vested interests; the other, the Liberal, has ever urged that consideration for human beings must come before consideration for property. The Conservative party in Canada is high protection in principle and is firmly based on the industrial centres of Ontario and Montreal; the Liberal party believes in tariff for revenue only, and has turned its face towards the West.

Coming directly to the present election and to what it means for the three Vancouver constituencies, the Liberal party has committed itself to the equalization of freight rates. It has risked its splendid standing in Eastern Canada in order to be just to Western Canada and particularly to British Columbia.

Mr. Meighen, on the other hand, has in his eastern speeches, committed the Conservative party to the opposite attitude. He has made his election bet on the dissatisfaction felt in the industrial east as a result of what Mr. Mackenzie King has done for the West.

Under these circumstances I cannot do other than ask the people of Vancouver to vote, not for individuals, but for principles and for the parties that represent them. The splendid personal qualities of Messrs. Stevens, Clark and Ladner should not be the deciding factor. The welfare and prosperity of this province and of Canada as a whole must be the aim.

Great Question Before Electors.

The great question before the electors of British Columbia is: Shall we, or shall we not, sustain the government that has risked its very existence to give just freight rates to the West in face of bitter opposition from the East?

There should be only one answer: Whatever the rest of the country may do, British Columbia should stand by the government that has stood by it.

A failure to give a sweeping majority for the Liberal party cannot but be an admission that the fight waged by this province for equalized freight rates has been nothing but camouflage.

And so, in the face of long standing and prized friendships, and in spite of the respect I owe to the father who has stood by me through so many years, I venture to ask the people of Vancouver to cast their votes for the Liberal candidates, not as individuals opposing Messrs. Stevens, Clark and Ladner, but as supporters of a government that is committed to complete the equalization of freight rates.

Above even this, I ask them to forget personalities and prejudices; to look towards the heart of every question with a steady, level gaze; and to vote for the party, be it Conservative or Liberal, whose policies and performances appeal most strongly to their quiet judgment.

VICTOR W. ODLUM.

NICKERSON CAMPAIGN IS OPENED HERE BY MEETING IN THE EMPRESS THEATRE.

(Continued from Page One).

was not in the campaign to pick flaws with Stork personally but he felt justified in criticizing his work as a public servant in a political way. Neither had he entered the campaign in order that Bushby might be elected. He had entered the contest only after he had been assured by friends in the district that he had something more than a fighting chance to win the election. Now that he had met the electors at outside points and had personally canvassed the situation he was assured that his chance was greater than ever. If anybody doubted this, they should have been at the joint meeting held in Stewart on Monday night.

New Political Era

It was gratifying, Mr. Nickerson said, to see that a new political era was dawning in Canada. People were now thinking and had ceased to follow rigidly in the political footsteps of their fathers. There was a time when the old parties had stood for something but that time had apparently passed. One might hear both Liberals and Conservatives preaching low tariff in the Maritimes and high tariff in Ontario. The King government had done nothing to lower the tariff and only recently had appointed Mr. Marler, a high tariff man, to his cabinet. Mr. Meighen told the people on the prairies that it would cost them nothing to have the tariff raised but assured them, if it did, he would see that the tariff was not raised. As far as the tariff was concerned, there seemed to be no difference between the two old parties.

During ten years of Conservative regime, Prince Rupert had got nothing. Things had only been taken away. Four years of Liberal government had seen pretty nearly everything else that was left removed.

The Progressive party, Mr. Nickerson said, had come into being because the Liberals had deserted their principles and were now to be found in the Conservative camp. Any time the Liberals chose to return to their principles, the Progressive party would disappear. "What chance would I myself have in this election," asked Mr. Nickerson, "if the Mackenzie King government had carried out the Laurier policy?"

Referring to his endorsement by Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party, which had been questioned by Mr. Stork, Mr. Nickerson said that the wires were working and all the Liberals had to do if they wanted to find out was to wire Mr. Forke.

Red Herring

Ald. Casey, speaking in support of Mr. Stork in the north, had taken a fall out of him, Mr. Nickerson said. He had called him a red herring. In reply to Mr. Casey's criticisms, Mr. Nickerson read from a report in the Daily News a few months ago as to Mr. Casey's attitude on the fisheries and railway situation at Prince Rupert in which Mr. Casey had said that neither party had given the city any relief, that the people were indignant and disappointed and that Prince Rupert might expect as much from the Conservatives as from the Liberals. Mr. Casey had attempted to explain this at Stewart by saying that Premier King, Hon. George P. Graham and Fred Stork meant to be good to Prince Rupert but that he (Mr. Casey) had no use for the rest of them.

"Who then," asked Mr. Nickerson, "is Mr. Casey going to hold responsible for the carrying out of the Laurier policy? Such inconsistency as his is beyond my power of reasoning." Replying to remarks made last week by Mr. Palmore as to his political past, Mr. Nickerson said he had come of a strong Liberal family in Nova Scotia but one, however, that would clean house when it seemed necessary. Mr. Nickerson said that, in 1908, he had voted for Joe Martin, an Independent Liberal, in 1911 for Duncan Ross, Liberal, because he favored reciprocity with United States, in 1917 for Mr. Stork and, in 1921, for Col. Peck for which he did not feel it necessary to apologize.

Stork Deserved Credit

"Now, however," continued Mr. Nickerson, "I have decided that neither party will do. The only hope for us I see is with the Progressive Party." He was ready to admit that Mr. Stork deserved credit for getting the elevator at Prince Rupert but he did not get it alone. Mr. Forke had pledged

his support to Mr. Stork in connection with the elevator and had given it. Why Mr. Stork had a grievance against Mr. Forke he could not see. Was it any more necessary for Mr. Forke to get up on the floor of the House of Commons and speak in favor of the elevator than it was for Premier King, Mr. Lowe or other members of the government?

It was said that the Canadian National Railway had been removed from politics. That was a fine way of shifting responsibility. In 1920 Premier King in Prince Rupert had painted a word picture of what the Liberals would do for Prince Rupert if they were returned to power. He had asked for the support of Prince Rupert so that the Laurier policy might be carried out. "I leave it to you to judge if that policy has been carried out. In four years we have only obtained the elevator and the government did not give us that anti-assurance was forthcoming that an independent party was behind the project. Was it the Laurier policy to take the coast steamers south for overhaul and bring less and less boats to the dry dock here for overhaul? The next thing will be to close down the dry dock entirely. That is how Premier King's government is completing the Laurier policy." "The trouble is," declared Mr. Nickerson, "that Premier King has lost faith in the north country. He has become a pessimist like the Conservatives."

Progressive Platform

Mr. Nickerson then proceeded to outline the platform of the Progressive party. It was in favor of a lower tariff on machinery necessary to the development of the natural resources of the country so that Canada might compete with the rest of the world. It was in favor of reform of the Senate. Mr. King had made a great cry about Senate reform but only a month ago had appointed eight of his faithful followers to that "Old Man's Home." The Progressive party stood in favor of lower freight rates so that the producer might reach the market at the lowest possible cost. The Government had referred this matter to the railway board and it had not yet been settled. Referring to immigration, Mr. Nickerson emphasized the necessity of making conditions here suitable for immigrants. If that were done, it would not be necessary to pay immigrants to come here. The banking system at present, Mr. Nickerson said, while safe was not entirely suited to the conditions of the country. Money should be made freer for the small man engaged in the development of natural resources. Reforms along this line were planned by the Progressive party. The great question of the day, Mr. Nickerson said, was that of economy. The overhead of the country should be cut down and taxation reduced. Twenty per cent of a Canadian's earnings today were going to taxation. To bring Canada back to prosperity it was most important that taxation should be reduced.

Sins of Omission

When Sir Henry Thornton was requested for development in the west, Mr. Nickerson asserted, he declared that he could obtain no money. Nevertheless, Sir Henry Thornton, since he had come into office, had spent forty million dollars on non-essentials including a \$165,000 railway station at Jasper, the Scribner Hotel in Paris, a corner block in Toronto and radio. Other opiums such as Hazelton, Terrace and Stewart might just as well be developed from the tourist standpoint as Jasper. The truth of the matter was, however, the old Mackenzie Mann and G.P.R. interests were in control of the C.N.R. today and not a dollar had been spent on developing the attractions west of Jasper. Sir Henry Thornton's idea was that there could be only one main line and that to Vancouver. The result was that that end of the road had been put in splendid shape while grass was growing over this end. "If the road had been in decent shape," said Mr. Nickerson, "the Blue Funnel line would have already been using this port."

Mr. Nickerson predicted that Sir Henry Thornton would not find the next three years as president of the C.N.R. as easy as had been the past. "However, Premier King was so pleased with his services that it was decided to re-engage him for three years at an increase of \$15,000 per year." Sir Henry had not attempted to put this end of the road on a paying basis.

Replying to remarks made by Mr. Stork last week that he (Mr. Stork) had been accused by Mr. Nickerson of pique-holing correspondence regarding the closing of the port as asked for at a public meeting here, Mr. Nickerson said that he had proof that Mr. Stork had at least delayed action. He also suggested that Mr. Stork had not endorsed the resolution as he had promised to do.

Elevator Cement

Mr. Nickerson went at some length into an explanation of his correspondence in connection with cement for the elevator. He had not been acting on his own behalf but had been approached by a local agent here who could not get satisfaction from Mr. Stork in his request that he be allowed to tender on British cement. Unable to get any satisfaction either from the elevator designers or from the minister of trade and commerce, he had finally taken the matter up with Mr. Forke and it had been decided to admit the Old Country cement to the specifications. A saving of some \$30,000 or \$40,000 had been made possible. Regarding local lumber, Mr. Nickerson said that the elevator specifications called for fir excluding the possibility of hemlock, spruce and cedar lumber produced in the district being used. In the building of the ocean dock, Mr. Nickerson said, local lumber had been used. Regarding salmon traps, Mr. Nickerson said he had communicated with the department of fisheries on behalf of the Canadian Fishing Co. which had been led to spend some \$50,000 on the assumption that it would receive trap licenses. He had not gone on record on the merits or demerits of traps but had merely protested that a company should be allowed to make such an expenditure and then not be allowed to proceed with the work. They should either have been compensated or allowed to fish. The Canadian Fishing Co. could stand such a loss but it might have bankrupted a local concern. Mr. Nickerson declared that he had been against traps as a general principle. Mr. Stork had said that he was opposed to traps but he had been a party to a recommendation by the Duff commission that the license fee for traps be reduced from \$500 to \$50.

Compared with Peck

Mr. Stork had needed the assistance of a costly royal commission to bring about reforms in the fishing industry, Mr. Nickerson said, whereas Col. Peck had single handed broken up the cannery and sealing monopoly. Col. Peck knew the fishing business whereas Mr. Stork did not, even though he might have had the opportunity. "You always know where I stand," declared Mr. Nickerson.

Speaking of the application that had been made for an Alas-

(continued on page 5)

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing over Lot 1819, Range 4 Coast District, is cancelled. EUGENE H. SIMPSON, Deputy Minister of Lands Victoria, B.C., 2nd Sept. 1925.

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land in Prince Rupert Land Recording District of British Columbia, and situate at Bartlett Point, Wales Island, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bartlett Point, Wales Island, at high water mark; thence in an easterly direction along high water mark forty-eight hundred feet, more or less, to a post marked No. 1.E.; thence southerly to chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence in a westerly direction along low water mark forty-eight hundred feet, more or less; thence northerly to chains, more or less, and containing 75 acres, more or less.

Per Walter E. Walker, Agent. Dated July 18, 1925.

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT.

Recording District of Telegraph Creek. TAKE NOTICE that John Jacob Fowler, of Great Glacier, sitka, rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Sitka River, near the Great Glacier, at southeast corner; thence running north 20 chains; thence in a westerly direction 20 chains; thence in an easterly direction 20 chains, to commence at a post; and containing 20 acres, more or less.

Dated August 21st, 1925. JOHN JACOB FOWLER, Applicant.

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UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF B.C., LTD. Sailings from Prince Rupert. For VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, Swanson Bay, and Alert Bay, Tuesday, 8 P.M. For VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, Alert Bay, and Swanson Bay, Saturday, 10 A.M.

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