

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1925.

Keep Prince Rupert Interests To Fore.

This is a good time to place the needs of Prince Rupert before the powers that be, Sir Henry Thornton and a number of other railway officials are coming here and in the party will be the manager for the western region who has taken the place of A. E. Warren. He is not in touch with the western situation, Prince Rupert people may well discuss with him and the others the problems that affect us and in which we are jointly interested.

It is always a good thing to keep in close touch with our railway steamship officials. We can help them a good deal and they can help us, if they will. There is bound to be community of interest between them and ourselves. The great thing is to speak plainly while they are here and not be unreasonable in our demands.

New Brunswick Change Was Expected.

Those in close touch with the situation expected there would be a political turnover in New Brunswick. The real difficulty is that times have been hard and the people naturally blame the government for it. They always do. Under such conditions it would have been a wonderful thing if they had held their own.

Salmon Pack Has Improved.

The salmon pack this year is better than it was four years ago. If there was an exact four year cycle this would be an indication that hatchery and conservation methods had been very successful. As it is, however, there is a five year cycle as well as a four. Some of the fish live for five years and return at the end of that time to spawn and die. The majority are four year fish.

It is much more pleasing to know that at the end of four years the pack is larger than it was in 1921, even though the cycle may not be quite complete. Last year was a good one and this year may not be bad, considering the expectations.

Interesting Situation At Glacier Bay.

The situation in regard to Glacier Bay being Canadian territory and the possibility of a Canadian port having access to the interior is rather unexpected and interesting. It cuts off the pan handle of Alaska and breaks the territorial embargo on the coast. It may be that Canada will not be able to use the new port owing to topographical difficulties but the glacier will continue to recede and no one can tell what may happen in the future. It will be eminently satisfactory if Canada is able to enter her own country without having to ask permission from her big neighbor.

Letters To Editor Must Not Be Long.

A letter is published today which is much too long. It was held back for some time because of its length until an opportunity occurred when it could be used. However, in future no letter of the length of that written by Mr. Folsom will be published. There is no need of writing at such length. The average person will not read it. Our only reason for publishing it on this occasion is to show that we do not wish to exclude from our columns expressions of opinion on any subject, even though we may not agree with the opinions expressed. No letter should exceed half a column in length on any subject, no matter how interesting.

In the Letter Box

MARKETING HALIBUT

Editor Daily News.

Permitting oneself to burst into print is likened to the 'fan' on the side lines of a very interesting game, he can't keep his mouth shut if he tries. And so it is here. The biggest game of this coast is on, and to an observer who may know something of the 'rules' and 'practices' of those in the game, it becomes exceedingly interesting. I refer to the big political football, the Fisheries of Canada and the United States. The opposing teams may be said to constitute a league. We find Ketchikan and Rupert playing; sometimes it is the two political parties of Canada; sometimes it's Canada and Uncle Sam; or the political parties of the province; then again we get the ball into play in our municipal affairs; then of late we find Juneau and Petersburg enter the fray with plenty of vim and vigor. For the past two years or so the score seems to stand pretty well at two to one in favor of the American side, affording the opponents some wonderful opportunities for grand stand plays and spectacular kickoffs, unusual efforts to even the score which always gets a good hand from the bleachers.

Last year the American side picked a crack team from the Tariff Commission and so successfully have they covered the field with the ball that they agreed to meet all comers under almost any rules in the South Court in the Federal Building in Seattle at 10.00 a.m. on the Tenth day of this month. I have before me the locally famous Tariff Commission's preliminary statement of information secured in the pending investigation for the purposes of section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1922 with respect to the cost of production of Halibut, fresh or frozen or packed in ice. This will be the subject of the above mentioned 'game.' This statement is very interesting, not so much from the information it contains (on the front page we read: "All figures, comparisons and conclusions contained in this statement are tentative and subject to revision and are, therefore, not to be considered final.") but for the careful way in which the commission followed the old rut, and kept to the established rules and practices of the old 'game.' After a most exhaustive list of subjects and subtitles, statistical tables, prints, maps and graphs, some sixty eight all told, and which from all intents and purposes 'thoroughly' covers the halibut business, we find them carefully paying the road, for those who may care to meet them, with the seven 'important questions for discussion.' The commission 'invites consideration' of these questions. That is the agenda, and they will stick to it.

Cost of Fishing

Let us look at these 'important questions.' No. 1. "Is there any reason to believe that the comparison of halibut production costs in the U.S.A. and Canada for the calendar year 1923 and the first six months of 1924 is not representative or normal?" "Production Costs!" I turn back into their figures of costs in an effort to fathom their question and I find such as this: "Fishing costs, excluding fishermen's share and captains bonus, with and without interest and in lieu of wages and profits; including fishermen's share, etc.; boxing and icing costs; freezing, storing and boxing; transportation costs from where landed; to Chicago; to Boston; estimated wages (based on logging camps) exchange rates used in computing costs; vessel maintenance cost; repairs and replacements, sundry expenses and taxes, insurance, depreciation; direct fishing costs, food, fuel, fishing gear, ice, bait, navigation fees, watchmen, port charges, sundries; vessel owners' net profit; cumulative percentages of halibut catch at varying costs per pound; etc. etc." All this subdivided as between American and Canadian boats, Atlantic and Pacific boats, for six, twelve and eighteen months periods. The tonnage divided according to prices paid fishermen, "pounds of halibut produced at varying costs;" "Various sizes of vessels grouped according to their net tonnages." According to "average crew per vessel." And this re-subdivided and reclassified and reshaped and re-bumped and re-licked and —Oh! Boy! what a

game.

I have nothing but the utmost admiration for men with the ability to carry on in this fashion. True it is a hard fight for them but they know what the end will be. They do not realize that under the existing system there will be no end. They only know that they are playing according to the rules, according to the 'system' and who can say they are not men of ability, playing the game well?

Production Costs

Production costs! Cost! To whom? Who pays for this fish anyway. Most certainly we see it 'bought' on our own wharves daily, but is that 'buying' or merely an exchange of conveyances? For one who has been in touch with the handling of this money it reminds him of a shuttle. The fish in the same picture would resemble a well being conveyed by this shuttle from the fisherman to the consumer; the intervening transportation, distribution and selling agencies may be likened unto the web of this great loom which is supported by the fishing fleet and by the consuming public. Costs have no more right to be figured in money than they have to be figured in fish, or in labor. Neither is one part of the loom to be more closely examined for defects than another when the machinery seems to go wrong. Why all the scrutiny of the fishing fleet, the cataloguing of their affairs, their shares, profits, bonus, estimated wages, comparisons, sundries, etc.? The consuming public pay for this fish; to them it is the cost. They start this money along these channels established by the fish business and if we have a commission going into such questions as tariff, they should examine the entire route and not one end. Why expose the entire business of the fishing fleet and not the entire business of all those connected with the industry? Yes, Why? Well the commission seems to realize that their hands were tied for they quote an apology on the title page as follows:

Too Much Secrecy

"Costs of manufacture of individual firms and other information in the nature of trade secrets or processes are excluded from this statement, as required by section 708 of the revenue act of 1916, the pertinent provisions of which are as follows: 'It shall be unlawful for any member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, or any employee, agent, etc., etc., to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law the trade secrets or processes of any firm, corporation, etc., etc., embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by said commission or by order, etc.'" Why all the secrecy of one branch of the business and the exhaustive promulgation of the affairs of another? Have the men who produce fish less right to know the affairs of those who distribute it than those who dis-

tribute have to dominate the entire business? Legally, they have. But from an economic standpoint the business as a whole should be the property of this commission for a proper investigation of the tariff question.

Thinks System Wrong

I wish to state here that though my theme may appear antagonistic to certain branches of this business, that though my thoughts here expressed may smell of animosity toward the business end of this great industry, such is not the case. I am not one to envy another because of good fortune; to be jealous of the successful because of their success. But my observation of our present organization of society, in my limited and humble way, leads me to believe that our system is wrong. And I believe I am reasonable in so expressing myself. It is one of the illusions from which each generation suffers, that the institutions in which, or by which it lives are in some peculiar way, unchangeable and permanent. Yet since the beginning of time various institutions have been successively arising, developing, decaying and becoming gradually superseded by others better adapted to co-existing needs. Why imagine the present rung on the ladder of time, on which we live, to be different from the countless ones before us? "Just as the Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman and the Christian mediaeval civilizations have passed away, our present capitalist civilization, as mortal as its predecessors is dissolving before our eyes, not only in that 'septic dissilution' diagnosed by the Dean of St. Paul's brought upon us by war, and curable by genuine peace, but in that slower changing of the epochs which war may hasten but which neither we nor anything else can hinder," writes a member of the late British Labor Government. The present system must change. They must be improved upon. We have had an epidemic of political panaceas since the days of confederation in Canada, and since revolution in the U.S. Its about time we inject a little business scum into the industry of the country and stop making political footballs of the affairs of the people.

In B.C. we hear and read a great deal about the resources of this big province, yet the resources themselves are of no value to us. It is only because we can exchange them for cash, a medium of exchange that they become of any value to us. With this medium of exchange we can commandeer those things which are of immediate value to us. And the degree of proficiency shown in converting our resources into cash will determine the degree of prosperity which this province will experience.

Non Resident

In the past, whether it be in mining, lumbering or fishing, the big money has been made by non-residents. The big money of New York develops our

Columbia, clinging to the brim of sheer precipices, cleaving through sheer canyons, skirting giant mountains, spanning giant rivers, overlooking giant valleys and affording the most soul-shaking views of rivers and valleys and mountains stretching away and away, ever so far, ever so deep, ever so high, for ever and ever, amen."

The mountains goats and sheep, incidentally, are quite tame and little groups of the mild-mannered creatures not infrequently make themselves at home in the middle of the roadway and gaze wonderingly at the Lord of Creation who wait impatiently in their cars for permission to pass.

The present system is a heavy (continued on page five)

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Queen Charlotte Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate about one and a half miles east of Massett Lighthouse at the mouth of Massett Inlet, Graham Island, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that Langara Fishing & Packing Company Limited, of Victoria, B.C., occupation, Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot Seven, Graham Island, British Columbia, about one and a half miles east of Massett Lighthouse at the mouth of Massett Inlet, Graham Island, British Columbia; thence northerly five chains, more or less to low water mark; thence westerly, along low water mark one hundred and sixty chains; thence southerly five chains; thence easterly one hundred and sixty chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing eighty acres, more or less.

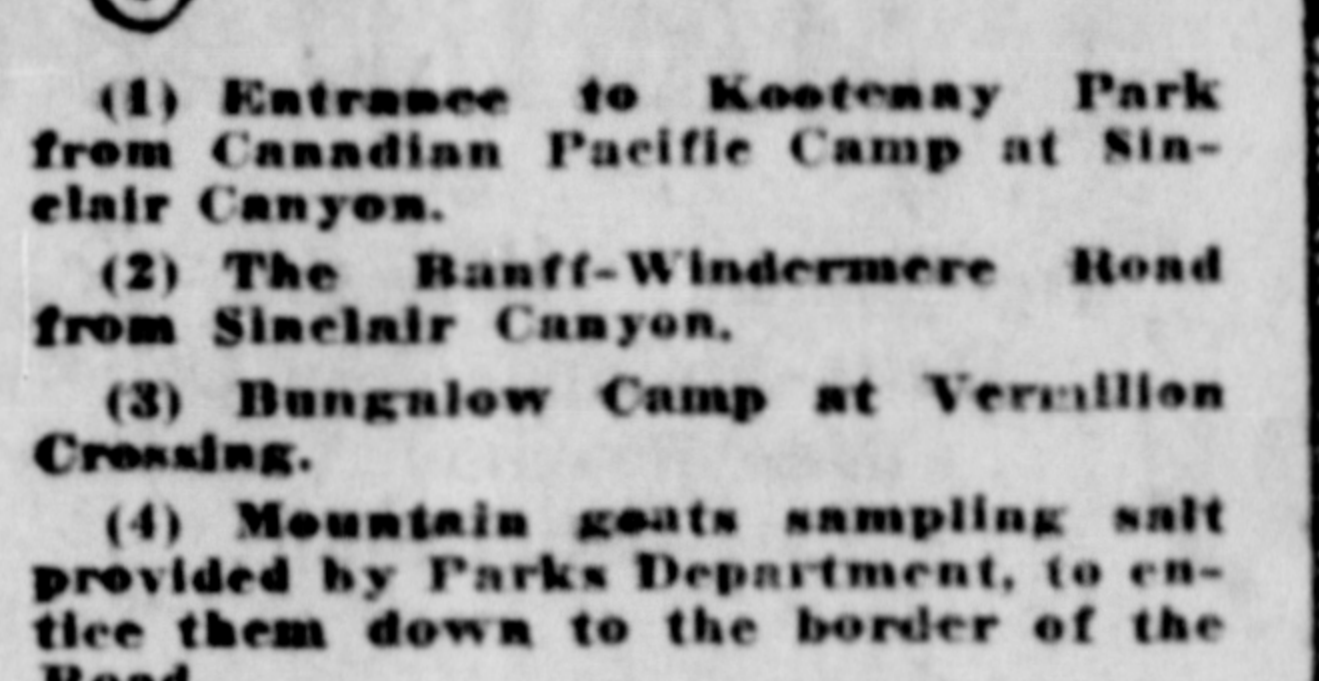
LANGARA FISHING & PACKING CO. LTD., Applicant.
Per E. H. Simpson, Agent,
Dated June 10th, 1925.

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Queen Charlotte Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate at Rooney Point, Graham Island, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that Langara Fishing & Packing Company



This is the Banff-Windermere Highway. It really needs no introduction for it is numbered among the most famous and most perfect Motor highways in the world. Above are the latest pictures of some of the country it passes through and some of the mountain goats one is sure to encounter just outside Banff.

Here is what the "Motor News" says about it: "This wonderful highway, wide and smooth and hard and level as any the old Romans or the modern Americans ever built, is in the Canadian Rockies. For 114 miles it twines its tortuous way through unbelievably magnificent mountain scenery, from Banff, the world-famous resort in Alberta, to Lake Windermere, in British

Columbia, clinging to the brim of sheer precipices, cleaving through sheer canyons, skirting giant mountains, spanning giant rivers, overlooking giant valleys and affording the most soul-shaking views of rivers and valleys and mountains stretching away and away, ever so far, ever so deep, ever so high, for ever and ever, amen."

The mountains goats and sheep, incidentally, are quite tame and little groups of the mild-mannered creatures not infrequently make themselves at home in the middle of the roadway and gaze wonderingly at the Lord of Creation who wait impatiently in their cars for permission to pass.

Limited, of Massett, B.C., occupation Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at Rooney Point, Graham Island, British Columbia; thence southerly five chains, more or less to low water mark; thence westerly along low water mark one hundred and sixty chains; thence southerly five chains; thence easterly one hundred and sixty chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing eighty acres, more or less.

LANGARA FISHING & PACKING CO. LTD., Applicant.

Per E. H. Simpson, Agent,
Dated June 12th, 1925.

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate at Ferguson Bay, Massett Inlet, O.C. Islands, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that Gosse-Miller, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Salmon Cannery, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted approximately 20 chains east from northwest corner Lot 4571 thence south 3 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence south 10 chains; thence west 10 chains to west boundary of Lot 4571; thence south 8 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 2 chains, more or less, to beach; thence following meandering of short line to point of commencement, and containing 22 acres, more or less.

GOSSE-MILLER, LTD., Applicant.

Per Wm. G. Mitchell, Agent,
Dated June 26th, 1925.

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Queen Charlotte Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate about two miles in a northerly direction from Rooney Point, Massett Inlet, Graham Island, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that Langara Fishing & Packing Company Limited, of Massett, B.C., occupation Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted two miles in a northerly direction from Rooney Point, Massett Inlet, Graham Island, British Columbia; thence easterly five chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence northerly along low water mark one hundred and sixty chains; thence westerly five chains; thence southerly one hundred and sixty chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing eighty acres, more or less.

LANGARA FISHING & PACKING CO. LTD., Applicant.
Per E. H. Simpson, Agent,
Dated June 13th, 1925.

The World Over Discriminating Men prefer it!



Hills & Underwood London Dry Gin

The Gin you will ask for again—the standard of purity for over 160 years.

\$3.50 a bottle

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.