

*Always a second cup when it's*

**Chase & Sanborn's**  
SEAL BRAND Coffee

**THE DAILY NEWS**

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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**DAILY EDITION**

UNION &amp; LAND Saturday, July 11, 1925.

**More Complications  
Peace River Railway.**

According to H. G. Perry, member for Fort George in the Provincial Legislature, Premier Oliver has been negotiating with American syndicates for the taking over of the P.G.E. and the E.D. & B.C. Railway and connecting them through one of the western passes and operating them as one system. The government of British Columbia was prepared to make an extensive land grant and it was expected that the co-operation of the Alberta and Dominion government would be secured.

The syndicates had been informed just how much aid the B.C. government would give and the matter was still under advisement.

**Railway Heads Not Anxious For The Job.**

President Beatty has been losing a lot of money on the operation of the E.D. & B.C. railway, more it is said than was lost during the same time by the P.G.E. and he is not looking for further trouble. Sir Henry Thornton does not see any use to which he could put the P. & G.E. Railway.

Yet offers have been secured by Premier Greenfield of Alberta in regard to the operation of the E.D. & B.C. line and the probability is that it will be extended westward across the British Columbia boundary very soon.

What is certain just now is that no government, Dominion or Provincial, feels itself justified in spending large sums of money on railway building when the railways they already have are not paying operating expenses.

**National Awakening  
Proceeds In China.**

China is undergoing a national awakening. She has been in process for some time past. Preparation has been made in the educating of a great many young men in the universities and schools of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain and European countries. Just now it seems as if Russian activities were playing an important part, which is hostile to British interests but which will be a great impetus to the rousing of a national spirit in China.

Something is needed to bring about a change in China and if the present anti-British and anti-Japanese movement is able to do it, the eventual result will be beneficial.

**Christian General  
Leading The Movement.**

It is curious that a Christian general, Feng Yu Siang, should be leading the anti-British movement in China. He is not tied by the Chinese religious scruples against fighting and is doing his best to rouse the people of the country to stand up for their own rights.

What Feng objects to chiefly is the foreign concessions in China. These are mostly held by Britain, but France and other countries also hold some. These it is claimed are centres of disaffection against any strong national movement and a demand is being made that they be removed.

Britain holds the island of Hong Kong and Kowloon on the mainland adjoining, a concession in Canton, in Shanghai and numerous other points. Japan, U.S. and France also hold concessions. These will undoubtedly have to be given up when the Chinese government is strong enough to take care of itself and to defend foreigners against persecution in that country.

**MINIMUM WAGE  
BOARD REPORT**Department of Labor Prevents  
Sweating of Girls in Shops  
and Factories**COLLECT FROM EMPLOYERS**Many of Offenders Against Law  
Have Been Foreigners or  
Those Ignorant of  
Provisions

VICTORIA, July 11.—The work which has been accomplished by minimum wage legislation, in improving conditions for female workers in this province, is emphasized in the annual report of the Minimum Wage Board for 1924, which has been presented to the Hon. A. M. Manson, Minister of Labour. The report is signed by J. D. McNeven, chairman of the board, and by Mrs. H. G. MacGill and T. Mathews, the other members.

In the course of the year, says the report, a number of cases came to light in which girls were being paid less than the minimum wage required by the board's orders. Steps were at once taken to recover for the girls affected the full legal minimum wage, and representations made to employers have in all cases been effective. In this way female employees in the province have received weekly additions to their pay as the direct result of the intervention of the board. Some of the most flagrant cases have been taken into court.

**Paid Up Arrears**

Experience has again proved the value of the provision of the Act which entitles a woman or girl to receive compensation from her employer for past under-payment for her services.

Cases coming under this head have been brought to the notice of the board, and where the facts were clearly established they have insisted that employers should make up the amounts by which their employees have been under-paid during varying periods. The arrears received by employees thereby amounted to \$2,107.44, the individual payments ranging from as low as 7c to as much as \$250.00.

Towards the end of the year a case was dealt with in which eight girls working for the same employer had been under-paid, and the total amount received from the employer in arrears was over \$700.

The girls benefitting by the action of the board in collecting arrears during the year included workers in restaurants, hotels,

millinery, tailoring and dressmaking establishments, dentists' offices, glove factories, laundries, fruit canneries, garment factories, retail stores, commercial offices, and paper box factories.

The principal delinquents were found in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chilliwack and Penticton, although re-adjustments were necessary in other centres.

**Twelve Cases in Court**

Where it appeared that an offence could be clearly established by evidence, and there were no mitigating circumstances, the board proceeded against the offenders in court. Twelve such cases were taken during the year and nine of the defendants were fined.

The defendants in most cases were either foreigners or persons who had recently gone into business. It is noticed that, as experience of the Act becomes more general, there is less reticence on the part of girls who have been unfairly treated, in making complaint, or in coming forward to testify against the offenders. Their unwillingness to do so in former years was one of the chief difficulties confronting the board, and the changed attitude of female employees will tend toward more effective administration of the provisions of the Act.

**Pseudo Schools**

One of the most embarrassing problems which the board encounters are the pseudo "schools" which profess to teach some industry or occupation, and either pay nothing or frequently charge for what they designate as a "course" of instruction.

If wage earners are paid lower sums than the legal minimum to which they are entitled, the board may proceed against the offending employers in the police courts, and the employees themselves may recover in the civil

courts the difference between what they were paid and what they should have received. But when girls are induced to pay fees, in some cases amounting to \$75 or \$100, for the privilege of learning some occupation, even though the instruction is indifferent or worthless, and the employers are being paid by their customers for the services of the "pupils" the board is helpless. The courts having decided that such girls are not employees in the legal sense, since they are not in receipt of wages and are therefore not technically employed, the board has no power to obtain redress for them.

The report pays a tribute to the work of the late minimum wage inspector, Mrs. Winifred Mahon, and refers to the appointment, as her successor, of Miss Violet Smart. Since taking over her present duties Miss Smart has made tours of inspection in various parts of the province, visiting working establishments where women and girls are employed.

**Learning Trade**

It has happened frequently that the attention of the board and its officials has been directed to cases where an infraction of the law was supposed to have occurred, but after investigation it has been found that everything was in order. Such misunderstandings may be avoided if playground drives and the next

those making complaint bear in mind that a girl under eighteen crazy. Then there's always the years of age is permitted to be cemetery drive to cheer one up.

employed at a salary less than the full legal minimum for older

experience girls, and also that

persons over the age of eighteen may be employed for a certain

stated period, which varies in

different industries, on a reduced

scale of pay while learning the trade.

Other cases producing a crop of unfounded complaints are those in which women and girls

at work for less than the full

legal number of hours weekly are

paid on a pro rata basis, their

weekly pay being thus less than

would be required if the full

number of working hours were fort.

The man who takes no in-

put in. The number of commu-

nica-tions received by the board

progress relating to cases coming under

these heads, leads us to believe

that the degree of flexibility au-

thorized by the law as to these

matters is not fully understood.

**Statistical Information**

The report contains a large amount of statistical information relating to wages and working hours of women. This is based on returns received from 2,287 firms who have female em-

ployees on their pay-roll—an in-

crease of 92 employers as com-

pared with the previous year —

and accounting for 41,597 fe-

male workers, as compared with

40,863 in 1923. The weekly aver-

age wage of adult workers was

\$17.05, this being 9c lower than

the 1923 figure, but the average

wage for young girls rose from

\$10 to \$10.18.

**The Man in the Moon**

SAYS—

SOME of the city men may not be farmers but they know where to plant kisses.

HE has a girl,  
So it's not funny,  
He never has  
A cent of money.

SOME people go crazy, others get married.

IF you would buy something about the instalment plan, how about trying a savings bank account?

THOSE "stop, look and listen" signs do not appeal very strongly to a man. He likes to stop and look, occasionally when he sees something worth looking at.

The defendants in most cases were either foreigners or persons who had recently gone into business. It is noticed that, as experience of the Act becomes more general, there is less reticence on the part of girls who have been unfairly treated, in making complaint, or in coming forward to testify against the offenders.

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E. WINNETT THOMPSON, MAN. DIR.

Prince George Hotel TORONTO In Centre of Shopping and Business District 250 ROOMS 100 with Private Baths EUROPEAN PLAN

GEO. G. BUSHBY, MAN. DIR.

PACKING CO. LTD.

Applicant.

Per E. H. Simpson, Agent.

Dated June 13th, 1925.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

reserves cover certain lands near the

junction of Oceanside and Skeena Rivers

designated Lot 24, Range 5, Comox District, is cancelled.

GEO. R. NADEN,

Deputy Minister of Lands,

Victoria, B.C.

May 4th, 1925.

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Queen Charlotte Land Re-

cording District of Prince Ru-

pert, 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., occu-

pation packers, intends to apply

for a lease of the following de-

scribed lands:

Commencing at a post planted

two miles in a northerly direction

from Rooney Point, Massett Inlet,

Graham Island, British Colum-

bia; thence easterly five

chains, more or less, to low

water mark; thence northerly

along low water mark one hun-

dred and sixty chains; thence

&lt;p