

Tea must be kept Air-tight.

"SALADA" TEA

T13
is better packed than any other tea.

THE DAILY NEWS PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Wednesday, March 24, 1926.

Canada At War If If Britain Is At War.

The evolution of the British Commonwealth is a most interesting study. It has been brought about by a series of gradual changes and has led the way for democracies throughout the world. Each section of the Commonwealth that is ready for democratic self-government is given it and step by step more power has passed into the hands of the Dominions.

Only a few years ago the dominions were known as colonies. Today they are looked on as nations but with a difference. They are all parts of the British Empire.

Had the British Empire been humbled in the war against Germany and Austria and Turkey and the smaller nations arrayed against her, the Dominions would have had to bear the burden of defeat along with the mother land, even if they had not actively been engaged in the war. They might even have been confiscated as were the German colonies by the allies. If Germany had been victorious it is doubtful if Canada would today have been British. She would either have been a German dependency or would have been forced in self-defence to throw in her lot with the United States. Independence would have been impossible.

It is safe to say, then, that if the Empire is at war, Canada is at war, for, even if she does not fight she is liable to seizure by the enemy and to have to help pay the penalty in case of defeat.

Taking Part In Foreign Policy.

Already Canada is taking part in formulating the policy of the British Empire. She is consulted by the foreign office in all big questions in which she is particularly concerned. Her opinion is asked and given and in that way, while not represented in the British cabinet or war council, she is represented in fact.

Very soon another Imperial conference is to be held at which Canada will be represented. Matters of foreign policy and of the status of the Dominions and of such countries as India may be discussed and in that way Canada be party to the general policy of the Empire. Step by step she is winning greater recognition and as her population increases so will her influence increase.

Unfortunate Name For The Empire.

The word "Empire" is rather an unfortunate one as smacking somewhat of imperialism. "Commonwealth" is a much better word but it is difficult to change. Australia called her nation a commonwealth instead of a dominion, at the time when her constitution was revised. But Canada has no particular wish to make such a change. Yet as long as we speak of the Empire we imply rule by an Emperor and all the evils of imperialism are flashed before our minds. There is no such thing in connection with Canada, however. We are self-governing to the fullest possible extent and in every sense of the word a commonwealth. In some respects we are a nation but not independent in that if the British Empire is beaten in war, we, too, are beaten and must help pay the penalty or fight without anything to fight with. We have no navy.

Only Alternative Is Union With States.

In these days of big amalgamations Canada standing alone would be helpless. The only alternative to the British Empire would be amalgamation with the United States. While a union of Canada and the United States would be geographically the natural thing, tendency in that direction is not very strong. Some of the younger element, especially in the west, would favor such a move but as a general rule Canada is British and would not like to sink her individuality in the big country to the south.

Gradually the United States and Great Britain are drawing closer and the time may come when some closer union may be desirable. So Canada and the United States are very closely allied in everything that makes for union. The chief forces that keep them apart are customs tariffs.

You don't have to cook SHREDDED WHEAT

Saves coal, saves time, saves health

CHECK IS SENT TO GYRO CLUB

Players Club Winds up Wedding
Bells Affairs and Plans
Series of Meetings

At an executive meeting of the Prince Rupert Players' Club held last night, president Common in the chair, the secretary was instructed to forward to the Gyro Club a check for the sum of \$144.50, the proceeds of the recent performance of "Wedding Bells" in the Westholme Theatre. The first \$100 after paying expenses was retained by the club for the furtherance of its objects in cultivating histrionic taste in the city.

It was decided to hold a series of meetings of members of the club, the first to take the form of a club social about the middle of April for the purpose of getting in touch with prospective amateur actors who would be interested in the work of the organization.

RUPERT EAST LADIES' AID ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. W. Robinson Heads Organiza-
tion—Women's Athletic
Club to be Organized

At the annual meeting of the Rupert East United Church Ladies' Aid held yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the year.

President, Mrs. W. Robinson.

Vice-president, Mrs. Frank Vickers.

Secretary, Mrs. R. G. MacAuley.

Treasurer, Mrs. Squires.

Press representative, Mrs. Ross Mackay.

Flowers and Visiting Committee, Mrs. Robert Wilson.

The Ladies are arranging for an Easter tea and sale of home cooking and candy for Thursday, April 8.

A committee composed of Mrs. Malcolm Lamb, Mrs. Squires and Mrs. Frank Vickers was appointed to make arrangements to start a Women's Athletic Club with the intention among other things of playing badminton.

PHINNEY ELECTS FOR JURY TRIAL

Makes Third Criminal Case to be
Heard at Forthcoming Ses-
sion of Assizes

The third criminal case for the next session of the Supreme Court Assizes to be held in this city developed this morning when Edgar Phinney, Loekeport logger, appeared before Judge Young in the County Court and elected for jury trial on a charge of wounding Albert Sandstrom, another logger. Milton Gonzales appeared on behalf of Phinney.

The two other cases already set down for hearing at the Assizes are murder trials. Three half breeds are charged with the murder of Matthew McLean, a Hazelton Indian, over a year ago and two Stewart women are charged with the killing of James Donald during the winter in a road house at the mining town. All of the prisoners with the exception of one of the women, who is out on bail, are at present incarcerated at Okalla Prison.

The figures for the two departments were as follows:

Telephone

Estimated revenue ... \$3,420.00

Expenditure 3,017.10

Surplus 402.90

Electric Light

Estimated revenue ... \$9,312.56

Expenditure 7,200.16

Surplus 2,112.40

SURPLUSES SHOWN BY LIGHT AND TELEPHONE DEPTS. DURING MONTH

The city telephone department showed an operating surplus of \$102.90 during the month of February and the light department a surplus of \$2,122.40 according to reports presented last night to the council by J. J. Little, superintendent of utilities.

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Expenditure 3,017.10

Surplus 402.90

Electric Light

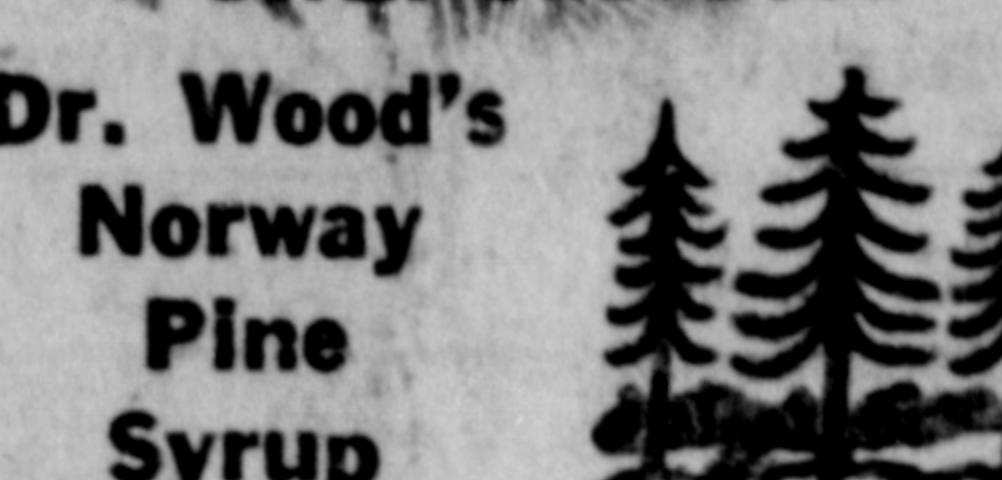
Estimated revenue ... \$9,312.56

Expenditure 7,200.16

Surplus 2,112.40

She Coughed Night and Day

Until She Used



Dr. Wood's
Norway
Pine
Syrup

Mrs. S. E. Little, 103 Inkerman St., London, Ont., writes: "I got a very severe cold which settled in my bronchial tubes."

I coughed night and day, and although I tried several different remedies I could get no relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This I did, and I must say that it gave me almost immediate relief as I got rid of my cough very quickly. I hope this testimonial will be the means of helping others."

"Dr. Wood's" is put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE MAN IN THE MOON

says:

A CALIFORNIAN lost his home the other day. His car burned.

UNEASY lies the head that is attached by a neck to a second rate or overworked stomach.

I WAS resting one night on my mattress.

All a weary and ill at ease And thinking of all the worries From which I would get surcease.

I longed for a night of slumber That I might forget my woes,

But that stomach kept on a rumbling—

That stomach, the worst of my woes.

It was common in the days before the Civil War to have large stoves at the bottom of the slopes for the comfort of the men. The "bottom man" at old No. 4 slope when the fire started was one Daniel Boyle.

Among other things it was his duty to attend to the stove. One morning he was a little late in arriving and hurrying to get the stove burning gave it a severe raking, shaking down red hot coals with the ashes.

Ashes Into Car

An empty car was standing near and he shovelled the ashes and hot coals into it. The car in those days were built entirely of wood, sheet iron bottoms not as yet being used.

By the time he finished, one of the drivers hitched his mule to the car and hauled it to one of the unused gangways. He had been ordered to place a car there by the foreman the previous day in accordance with the foreman's intention to place several men in that section to do some repair work.

The foreman, however, changed his mind, and the car, as well as the repairing, was forgotten for a couple of weeks.

When they started to do it they found the fire well under way, the hot coals, mixed with the ashes, having ignited the wooden car and the fire having spread to the timbers. As it was an old worked-out gangway the fire spread rapidly to the loose coal.

Water Useless

There was little, if any, experience then in fighting mine fires. The only method employed was to flood the place. This was done but on pumping out the water it was found that the fire had gained considerable headway and showed plainly that water was of little use in combating it.

There was such an abundance of coal, the vein here being fifty feet thick, and many of the workings being under-developed, it was felt the fire would burn itself out in time.

It was decided to abandon the old slope and sink a new slope (No. 2) farther west. With the development of the new slope passed the glory of Summit Hill as a mining town.

Got Past Cut

In fighting the fire in the early Sixties, an open cut was made which seemed to isolate it for many years. Eventually the fire travelled past this cut into the coal areas beyond.

The next method used was sinking six-inch diameter bore holes, spaced twenty-five feet in each direction, across the basin west of the fire to establish a barrier 250 feet wide and extending from the outerop on the north to a point where a water seal on the south would prevent the spread of the fire.

Fine silt or coal dirt mixed with water was run into the bore holes to fill the crevices and openings in the coal seam and the rock overlying it, thus creating a barrier which, it was believed, would

MINE BURNING FOR 67 YEARS

Ignited in Workings in 1859

From Live Coals Shovelled
into Wooden Truck

EFFORTS TO EXTINGUISH

Probably Now Under Control But
Heat and Vapor on Surface
Indicate Burning Yet

SUMMIT HILL, Pa., March 24.

Anthracite strikes may come and go but, like Tennyson's brook, the Summit Hill mine fire apparently goes on forever.

It has been burning for sixty-seven years, ever since February, 1859, and is the most destructive, expensive and famous mine fire in the history of mining in the United States.

The area involved is about one mile long and 1,500 feet wide. More than \$3,000,000 have been expended in fighting the fire. The tonnage of coal consumed by this "king" of mine fires can only be guessed, but estimates run as high as 14,000,000.

Summit Hill lies in the Panther Creek Valley in what is known as the Schuylkill or Lower coal field of the anthracite regions.

Its Beginning

In the years since the fire first was discovered, many stories have been told of its origin. But the true story, vouchsafed for by the company, is that it was started through hot coals being mixed with ashes, the cause of many a fire in the homes of coal consumers.

It was common in the days before the Civil War to have large stoves at the bottom of the slopes for the comfort of the men.

The "bottom man" at old No. 4 slope when the fire started was one Daniel Boyle.

Among other things it was his duty to attend to the stove. One morning he was a little late in arriving and hurrying to get the stove burning gave it a severe raking, shaking down red hot coals with the ashes.

Check the tire. It failed.

Wall of Concrete

The next attempt was the sinking of a twelve foot gap 160 feet into the earth, which was lined with concrete and the intervening space filled with clay, making a fire wall 700 feet long. The fire travelled so rapidly that it passed close to the barrier before it was completed and necessitated the engineers working their men in twenty minute shifts.

The wall was finished, notwithstanding the hardships and great expense. Considerable heat filtered through, but the defense halted the fire. For double security, however, the west face of the wall was cleared of a water seal constructed.

Engineers now are certain the fire cannot vault the barrier.

Few Hot Spots

Today there is still evidence on the surface of the fire that has burned so long and is still burning. A few hot spots are visible along the south crop of the Mammoth vein. The northern portion of the fire area has cooled off materially, although from the vapor that arises from the crevices at certain places it is known some bodies of fire still exist.

During the last two years a large number of eight inch diameter drill holes have been sunk in this section to allow further flushing. This has not been entirely successful, but in combination with the barrier cut off and the silting operations over the entire area, it undoubtedly is causing the fire to gradually burn itself out. Drilling and slushing along the south crop will be continued until the fire in that area also has been extinguished.

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NOTICE.

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