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THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Friday, July 23, 1926.

Boost your town and the town will boost you.
Knock your town and you'll get the knocks back.

Russian Trade and Germany.

In its July Bulletin, the Royal Bank of Canada publishes the following interesting article on Russian economic progress:

The extent to which Russia is to be a serious factor in international trade during the next few years is a question that is causing considerable discussion on all sides. In last month's letter we gave a brief summary of current conditions in Germany, and no treatment of the industrial outlook for Germany would be complete without some mention of current Russian prospects.

The necessity for export markets has caused Germany to seek closer trade relationship with Russia. Russian foreign trade is an increasingly important element in international commerce. In the last two years Germany has exported \$100,000,000 worth of goods to Russia. In order to encourage this trade, the German government is financing these exports with sufficient credits so that agricultural implements, for instance, may be paid for from the proceeds of two harvests. In order to secure this market, Krupps has established four model farms in Russia where their machinery may be demonstrated to the peasants of the surrounding territory. As the Russian is not familiar with modern methods in agriculture, lumbering or mining, the process of introducing modern machinery is one which will require education and patience. Before the war there were less than 500 tractors in all of Russia—12,500 were used in connection with the last harvest.

Almost Up to Pre-War Mark.

While it is undoubtedly somewhat difficult to form any accurate estimate of industrial and economic conditions, yet figures from Russian sources indicate that production in some lines is now approaching pre-war proportions. Forty per cent more oil was exported from Russia in their fiscal year of 1924-25 than in 1913, but iron and gold production was only about half as great. Textile production has tripled in the past two years and is now practically on a pre-war basis. The pulp and paper industry is now producing about 95 per cent of its 1913 volume. But primarily, Russia is an agricultural country and the progress made in this field is more important than in other activities. In 1925, 225,000,000 acres were sown, as compared with 245,000,000 acres in 1913.

During the first years of the present regime, Russian money was inflated in somewhat the same manner as in Germany. By March, 1924, however, the Russian Soviet had realized that it must have stable money and some means of securing credit abroad; the whole currency system was changed and a new note, the Tchervonetz, was then issued, having a value of \$5.146. The rouble was given a value of \$5.146. Since that time the Tchervonetz has been maintained at dollar parity. They claim reserves against their note issue amounting to about 40 per cent.

Question of Interest Throughout World.

The question as to the possible stability of Russia is one of interest throughout the world. Outside attempts to upset the present government have received little help from the people of the country. The Russian peasant secured land ownership from this government with the result that he does not wish a change, however little he may believe in the doctrines for which the government stands. The industrial worker receives better pay and greater privileges from the government than he received under the former regime. With both the industrial worker and the peasant satisfied, those who desire to upset the stability of the government have no powerful group within the country to whom they may look for assistance. So far as the economic situation is concerned, the Russian compares conditions under the old corrupt aristocracy with present conditions, and does not desire a return to the old regime. One factor, the importance of which it is hard to estimate, is the wholesale effort that is being made to educate the people. As they become more literate, and as there comes to be a more free exchange of thought with the outside world, some knowledge of the progress and standards of living that exist elsewhere will be acquired. The desire for the rewards of individual initiative may then make so great an appeal as to cause them to seek a change in the theory of their government. Education may eventually work great changes in Russia, but there is no immediate sign of any marked instability in the present organization.

Distrust of the Soviet's stability, antagonism to their theories of economics and the fear that they may repudiate new debts as they have already repudiated the debts of the old regime, have combined to make business men regard Russia as a poor credit risk. Commercial relations have been resumed with Soviet Russia, but there is little prospect that Russian credit will command the confidence of the business world until they restore the private property of foreigners confiscated during the revolution, and make some provision for the funding of the debts outstanding against the country.

NEW HISTORY OF PROVINCE

Bruce A. McKelvie, Former Editor of Daily News, is Author of Splendid Volume

The publication is announced of a new history of British Columbia from the pen of Bruce A. McKelvie of Vancouver, a prominent western newspaperman and former editor of the Prince Rupert Daily News. The book, of which J. M. Dent and Sons of Toronto are the publishers, presents the fascinating and romantic history of the province in a worthy manner and will be welcome to the general reader not only of British Columbia but outside the province. In the series of word pictures of the development of the province contained in "The Early History of British Columbia," Mr. McKelvie has caught the spirit of the times of which he writes, and has entertainingly depicted the pageantry of the country in its progression from a wilderness to the present day. In the foreword the author states that the purpose of the book is to indicate the fascinating romance to be found by the student who pursues the study of the history of British Columbia in detail. The contents of the volume prove the success of his endeavors and have been described as "perfect cameos of a romantic age."

The story of Capt. James Cook's adventure into an unknown sea in quest of the mythical Straits of Anian; the daring of the hardy mariners who followed in search of sea-otter skins; the turmoil and menace of war that followed the seizure of Capt. Meares' post at Nootka, by the Spaniards, and the coming of Capt. George Vancouver as a messenger of peace, and his valuable explorations, are set out in brief but thrilling episodes in the earlier chapters. The picturesque period of the Nor-westers, and their rivals in the fur trade, the Hudson's Bay Company, are recounted with all the coloring of the day, while the struggles between natives and whites on the coast is glimpsed in all its barbaric detail.

So the story of British Columbia continues through the varying phases of its existence to the day when the barter of skins for beads and trinkets passes and through the mountain passes of the Rockies the iron horses of modern commerce rush over rails of shining steel to open the fertile valleys and loosen to the nation the impounded resources of a country of vast natural riches.

AUSTRALIA NOW HAS SIX MILLION PEOPLE

Like Canada and New Zealand Its Annual Increase is Two Per Cent

LONDON, July 23—Australia's population recently passed the six million mark and the Commonwealth Statistician anticipates that if the present rate of increase of two per cent annually is maintained the population of Australia by the end of 1933 will be seven millions.

In the decade 1911-1921 the rates of increase in Canada, Australia and New Zealand were 20 per 1,000; United States 14; Japan 9, Sweden 7, England and Wales 4, Scotland 3, Ireland 2.

THE MAN IN THE MOON

An Oregon girl has recently been netting fish to earn an education. And again some girls net fish to earn a living.

Who was the sailor at Sunnyside yesterday who asked the guide at the cannery if the fish were caught in the tins?

For an appetizer it was good to watch the Jackies from the Curlew chewing up a sandwich.

There is one sure thing about the sailor comedians—they were certainly breezy.

No beer at New Westminster, and dollars to collar studs no further visits by sailors.

There's one thing we can always do in our fair Dominion, when there is not much money around and no business offer-

ing, and that is get into the political game.

To make your motor boat hum put up a beehive in the back seat.

I read that betting is hurting business. But still perhaps no more than it hurts the pocket.

I wonder where the big political gun is parked between election periods.

When one sees all those gadgets aboard the Curlew they begin to realize that a dirty spang plug is evidently not the worst trouble happening at sea.

Ten Years Ago

July 23, 1916.
Frank Mobley and Charles Cullen sailed by the Princess Charlotte yesterday. They will go through to Atlin.

Mr. Hardy, janitor at the city hall, heard from his two staid sons, Fred and Alfred, last evening. They are nobly doing their duty for King and country.

Alex. McLean, the fisherman, met with a rather unusual accident last evening. While sitting in the Royal Hotel office, he tipped over his chair in such a way that he was thrown against the plate glass window. The glass was broken and Mr. McLean was cut a little on the head. The injury was not serious.

TERRACE NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Hanson and two children, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Little over the week end, left on Monday for Smithers.

Frank Keith of Montreal arrived on Monday on a visit to his uncle, Geo. E. Keith.

Mrs. Hatt Sr. of Vancouver, who has been on a visit to her son Floyd Hatt in Smithers, has returned to Terrace and will spend some time here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hatt before proceeding south.

Terry and Bobbie Orme of Prince Rupert are spending a holiday at Hill Farm.

D. D. Munro returned to Smithers on Tuesday after a short stay at his home here.

The auction sale of the household effects of Mrs. Robt. Donald, which was postponed from

"DEMERS"

Great Public Sale

Saturday's Master Bargains

- SILK AND CASHMERE HOSE, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25; sale price, \$1.15
- BALBRIGGAN BLOOMERS, regular \$2.25; sale price, \$1.00
- CREPE DE CHINE SCARVES, regular up to \$6.00; sale prices \$1.45, \$3.75 and \$3.95
- SILK AND CHAMOISSETTE GLOVES, regular up to \$2.00; sale price, 25c

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For ALASKA—WEDNESDAY, 4.00 p.m.
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To Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle—July 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31.
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for VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, Swanson Bay, and Alert Bay, Tuesday, 6 P.M.
for VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, Alert Bay, and Swanson Bay, Saturday, 10 A.M.
For PORT SIMPSON and Nees River Canneries, Thursday p.m.
For FORT SIMPSON, ANVOC, ALICE ARM, STEWART, Sunday, 8 p.m.
125 2nd Avenue. J. Barnet, Agent. Prince Rupert, B.C.

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