

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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WORLD POPULATION RAPIDLY INCREASING.

It is estimated that the population of the world increases at the rate of 50,000 a day, a fact which raises the problem of where those born in already over-crowded countries are to find room. Professor Edward Murray East, of Harvard University, affirms that taking the world over, there are on an average 150,000 births and 100,000 deaths a day—a net daily gain of 50,000. He places the present total population at 1,850,000,000, and says that since the beginning of the nineteenth century it has more than doubled. He believes that within the present century the United States will number 200,000,000, and quotes authorities to the effect that at that figure it will become stationary, statistics showing that as population reaches a certain density the rate in increase falls off until it becomes fixed. This has already happened in China, and is about to operate in India. According to Professor East, the most important country in the world in the re-distribution of the white races is Canada, which occupies an area greater than that of the United States, and has at present only about 9,000,000 inhabitants, compared with America's 115,000,000. Increase in population compels not only re-distribution, but also bigger demands for good supplies, and the Dominion, where only one-fifth of the arable area is yet under cultivation, is likely to accommodate large numbers of settlers, who will play an important part in satisfying that demand. Professor East points out, however, that in Canada, also, population is increasing rapidly. Her death rate is 11.3 per thousand, compared with 11.9 in the United States, and her birth rate 26.7 per thousand, compared

with her neighbor's 22.5. DWINDLING FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

While there is nothing new in the facts concerning the depletion of forest wealth in Canada and the United States brought out by the report of the forestry sub-committee of the Imperial Conference, the figures should certainly cause the governments of both countries grave concern.

Apart from the growth of reforestation areas, the visible timber supply in this country so far as soft wood is concerned will last merely another quarter of a century. A similar condition exists in the States.

This means that by 1950 the North American Continent will be short of soft-wood timber. Of course, by that date timber may have become of no use, but the contingency is sufficiently remote to warrant action as though it did not exist.

Clearly the need for forest conservation has become sufficiently acute to call for immediate, far-reaching, and effective measures.

The Government ought to prepare as soon as possible a comprehensive scheme for the conservation of the country's forest wealth. As matters stand, the drain upon our timber for foreign supply is tremendous.

No consideration of private aggrandizement plans should be allowed to stand in the way of making such a scheme thoroughly and completely binding upon the whole Dominion. We owe this as a duty to the generations to come.

It is a clear responsibility that falls upon us as Canadian citizens to stop, and stop at once, the reckless bleeding of our national timber resources now being carried on.

It will require courage to take this step, but that is no reason why the step should not be taken. It is vital to our future.—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

CONFERENCE RESULTS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The report of the Imperial Conference gives a concrete expression of the relationship between the members of the Empire, says the Royal Bank's Monthly Letter. There are few changes which appear to be of political importance, but a few years from now the student of Empire history will doubtless secure a perspective on present trends that will give value to this crystallization of the relationship which has been worked out over a long period of years. From the economic viewpoint, the results of the Conference and the vista of future possibilities which were opened up through the good feeling engendered seem of the greatest possible importance. The great wealth of the Empire may be used in an intelligent and patriotic manner which will make effective the rich and varied resources of the whole Empire. Recent expressions of opinion from the various Dominions indicate an improved feeling as to the practicability of co-operative economic effort on the part of various members of the Empire. In the past, the Empire has frequently benefited by farsighted economic policies and there can be little question but that over a period of years the economic unity of an Empire will prove no small factor in its industrial efficiency. For Canada, the most interesting feature of the recent negotiations has been the decision to extend the Empire settlement plan.

STORY OF SIR JAMES DOUGLAS

HE AND DAVID DOUGLAS WERE PROMINENT IN AFFAIRS OF EARLY BRITISH COLUMBIA

Two men bearing the old Scottish name, Douglas, were prominent in the early years of British Columbia. One was David Douglas, scientist and explorer, after whom was named the giant tree of the Pacific Coast, the Douglas fir. The other was James Douglas, upon whom was conferred the honor of knighthood. He was a trader, explorer and ruler.

James Douglas was born at Demerara, British Guiana, on August 14, 1803. His father had gone to Demerara from Scotland, and when the father died, the young son returned to Scotland and grew up in Lanark. As a lad he came out to Montreal and found employment in the office of the North-West Company. After a short stay there he went to the company's base at Fort William, and later was in the Athabasca district. Then he was sent beyond the Rockies to Fort St. James, on the Stuart Lake, and his career in British Columbia commenced.

Episodes in the career of James Douglas are here outlined as showing what manner of man was this pioneer of British Columbia, who received the honor of knighthood from Queen Victoria when he retired in 1864. When Douglas was at Fort St. James a native from Fraser Lake murdered an employee of the company. For a time the murderer concealed himself, but later he resumed his open life in his own village. A little later he was bold enough to visit the Indian village at Stuart Lake, near Fort St. James. Douglas had at his back only the small force composing the garrison and trading staff of the fort, but, feeling that the crime should not be allowed to go unpunished, he decided to act, upon learning of the murderer's visit to the adjacent village. It so happened that at the time most of the warriors of the village were absent on a hunting expedition. Going to the village with two of his men, Douglas came upon the murderer and executed summary justice by slaying him on the spot.

LIFE IN BALANCE

That evening the hunters returned to their village and learned what had been done. A council was at once held, and retaliation was decided upon; but although the Indians outnumbered the white at the fort, the Indians, true to their practices, planned treachery instead of open warfare. Their old chief proceeded to the fort alone and, knocking at the gate, asked admittance. It was granted.

He was received by Douglas, to whom he recounted what had taken place, adding that he had placed the village under heavy responsibility to the numerous relatives of the dead murderer. They would have to be satisfied by means of presents and, unless they were forthcoming, serious consequences were sure to follow.

This seemed reasonable and suggested an easy way out of the difficulty. While Douglas and the chief were discussing the proposed arrangement, knocking was again heard at the gate. "It is my brother," said the chief. "He told me that he was coming to hear what you had to say. You may open the gate and let him in."

Douglas was completely deceived, and, believing in the apparent good faith of the chief, he ordered the gate to be again opened, when in poured all the warriors from the village, who instantly overpowered the few men of the fort, who were standing about and were unarmed.

Douglas, however, seized a large musket, or wall-piece, that hung in the hall where the meeting took place, and was about to fire its point blank into the crowd of Indians that were pouring in upon him, when the chief seized him by the arms and held him fast.

For a few moments Douglas' life hung in the balance. While he was held by the chief, thirty or forty braves danced about Douglas brandishing their long knives and shouting to one another, "Shall we strike? Shall we strike?" Perhaps fear of the company Douglas represented made them hesitate. Just at this critical moment the wife of the interpreter employed at the fort, forced her way to the front and, by her presence of mind, saved the situation.

DESERVED TO DIE

Observing in the crowd an inferior chief who had always professed warm friendship for the whites, she called upon him to stand by his friends. "You know," she said, "that the murderer deserved to die, according to your own law, it is blood for blood. The white men are not dogs. They love their kindred as you do yours. Why should they not avenge their murderer?"

The woman's words caused the tumult to somewhat subside, her very boldness striking awe into the savages.

The inferior chief, upon whom she called to make a stand in her defence of his white friends, now came forward, and, thrusting aside the hot-headed young braves who were threatening the life of Douglas, he induced the old chief to release his prisoner. In a few minutes all the whites were set at liberty, and in a friendly conference the Indians and Douglas settled their difficulties. The Indians obtained the presents they sought and went back to their village quite satisfied.

On another occasion Douglas was captured by a Northern tribe and held as a prisoner for several weeks. After enduring severe hardships, he effected his escape and succeeded in making his way to one of the company's posts in

Advertisement for G.W. Special Scotch Whisky, featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'Imported? NO! It's both older and better. Made in Canada 94 Years. NINE YEARS OLD.'

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

an exhausted condition. His appearance was hailed with delight and astonishment, for he had been given up for dead.

RIISING IN THE SERVICE

Four years after crossing the Rockies Douglas was transferred to Vancouver. Promotions came rapidly, and within a few years he was chief factor for all the region between the Rockies and the Pacific coast.

He established posts on Vancouver Island and then made a trip to the North Shore.

Fort Simpson was visited, also the mouth of Skeena River, and the Taku, on which he built Fort Durham, fifty miles from the ocean. Later he accompanied to the North Shore Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that had absorbed the North-West Company.

The colonial period in the history of our Pacific Coast opened in the year 1849, when Vancouver Island was created a Crown Colony, of which, two years later, James Douglas became Governor. Seven years later the mainland was created a Crown Colony, of which, two years later, James Douglas became Governor. Seven years later the mainland was created a separate colony, but a little later the governments of the two colonies were merged, and the mainland, which had been known as New Caledonia, and Vancouver Island, became the colony of British Columbia, with Douglas as Governor.

His term of office terminated in 1864, when, at his express request, he was allowed to retire from public life. As a recognition of his services, the Queen conferred the honor of knighthood upon the retired Governor, who fifty years before had come to Canada as an apprentice in the employ of the North-West Company.

After retiring from public service, Sir James visited Great Britain, but returned to British Columbia, which had become his homeland. He died in Victoria on August 2, 1877.

FORCED SON TO SUPPORT HER FROM HUSBAND'S MONEY

TORONTO, Dec. 13. — (By Canadian Press)—In county police court recently: Despite the fact that her husband left an estate of \$10,500 to his son, and his daughter, the widow was compelled to have the son and daughter in court on a charge of non-support. The old lady said she could not live with her son's wife, and desired to live with her own daughter. Evidence showed that the will left the entire estate to the son and daughter and also providing that his widow be given \$250 yearly and a home. An order of \$10 a month was made against the son and daughter in addition to the \$250 yearly.

Headache Made Her So Sick She Could Not Work

Miss Lola White, Cape Bald, N.B., writes: "I suffered severely, for a long time, with a bad headache. It would ache and ache until it made me so sick I could not work at all. A friend recommended

Advertisement for Burdock Blood Bitters, featuring a large stylized logo and text: 'BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS'.

and after using a few bottles of this medicine I feel that I cannot recommend it too highly to all those who suffer from headache of any kind. For the past 48 years B.B.B. has been put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CLOSING OUT SALE

In order to make a complete clean up of this stock, our former prices are simply shatterered throughout. It will pay you to visit this sale at once and save money on your Christmas Gifts.

LOOK AT THESE VALUES!

Table with 2 columns: Tweed Coats (One Dozen, Six only) and Velour Coats (Regular \$37.50, Sale price \$23.25). Prices listed as \$17.25 and \$23.25.

THERE IS A GOOD VARIETY OF ENGLISH BROADCLOTH, NEEDLEPOINT, PINPOINT AND DUVTINE COATS IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES STILL ON HAND AND ALL ARE MARKED AT CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS.

EVERY LADY'S DRESS IN THE STORE HAS BEEN FURTHER REDUCED

J. BENT'S

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY.

Third Avenue. Mail Orders Promptly attended to.

Phone 62

MRS. DAVID THOMSON DIRECT DESCENDANT OF W. E. GLADSTONE

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—(By Canadian Press)—A direct descendant of Sir William Ewart Gladstone and a great granddaughter of the "Mother of Scarborough," Mrs. David Thomson, the first white woman in Scarborough township, celebrated this week their golden wedding. In 1876, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nimmo were married in Scarborough. Over two hundred guests came to the reception on that happy day half a century ago.

King George has gone in for the style of wearing a gardenia in the button hole of his light grey overcoat. Queen Mary leans more to pearl grey in her dress attire.

WATER NOTICE

DIVERSION AND USE. TAKE NOTICE that John Dybhavn, whose address is P.O. Box 1700, Prince Rupert, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 4,000 gallons per day of water out of an unnamed creek which flows northerly and drains into Skeena Inlet, about one mile from the head of the Inlet, on its south shore. The water will be diverted from the stream at the natural outlet of a small lake, about 550 feet from the mouth of the creek, and will be used for domestic and industrial purposes upon the 7 acres of land described as unsurveyed land for which license is applied. This notice was posted on the ground on the 23rd day of November, 1926. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B.C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is December 1, 1926.

JOHN DYBHAVN, Applicant.

LAND ACT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO LEASE LAND

In Oona River Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, B.C., and situated on an island in Oona River approximately opposite Block One and Two of Lot 2199, R. 5, Coast District (mostly tide flat surrounding small island).

TAKE NOTICE that John Bergman, of Oona River, B.C., occupation fisherman, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 300 feet north of northwest corner post of Lot 2199; thence 1,000 feet southeast; thence 200 feet westerly; thence 1,000 feet northwest; thence 100 feet to post planted, and containing ten acres, more or less.

JOHN BERGMAN, Applicant. Dated October 30, 1926.

COMPANIES ACT

TAKE NOTICE that LIPSETT CUNNINGHAM & CO. LIMITED after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this Notice intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for the approval of the change of name to "EDWARD LIPSETT (PRINCE RUPERT) LIMITED." DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 10th day of December, A.D. 1926. LADNER & GANTELON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

DEMAND

"Rupert Brand" Kippers

"THE DAINTIEST BREAKFAST FOOD."

Smoked Daily by

Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Co., Ltd. Prince Rupert, B.C.

Canadian National Steamships Co. Limited

Prince Rupert DRYDOCK AND SHIPYARD

Operating G.T.P. 20,000 Ton Floating Dry Dock Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Pattern makers, Founders, Woodworkers, Etc. ELECTRIC AND ACETYLENE WELDING. Our plant is equipped to handle all kinds of MARINE AND COMMERCIAL WORK. PHONES 43 and 385

Canadian Pacific Railway B. C. Coast Services

Sailings from Prince Rupert To Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway—Dec. 13, 29. To Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle—Dec. 17. PRINCESS BEATRICE. For Bittisdie, East Bella Bella, Ocean Falls, Namu, Alert Bay, Campbell River, and Vancouver every Saturday, 11 a.m. Full information from Agency for all Steamship Lines. W. C. ORCHARD, General Agent. Corner of 4th Street and 3rd Avenue, Prince Rupert, B.C.

"I Can Now Do My Work Without Feeling Tired"

Mrs. Thally, St. Paul, Alta., writes—



"For two years I suffered from pain in the back. For three months I could not walk. The doctor told me I had severe kidney trouble, and that it would take a long time to get better. I tried everything I could get, but was not improving. Then I saw Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills advertised in your Almanac. I tried one box, and they did me good, so I took six, and in less than a month I was feeling fine and could do my work."

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

35 Cents a Box, All Dealers, or The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada