

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published Every Afternoon, except Sunday, by Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited, Third Avenue.
H. F. PULLEN - Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

City Delivery, by mail or carrier, per month75
By mail to all parts of the British Empire and the United States, in advance, per year\$5.00
To all other countries, in advance, per year\$7.50

Transient Display Advertising, per inch per insertion\$1.40
Transient Advertising on Front Page, per inch\$2.80
Local Readers, per insertion per line25
Classified Advertising, per insertion per word2
Legal Notices, each insertion per agate line15
Contract Rates on Application

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

DAILY EDITION

Monday, July 18, 1927

QUESTION OF AN ELECTION

It is just possible that before this is published an announcement may be made as to the action to be taken following the crisis in provincial affairs precipitated by the illness of Premier Oliver. An election may be called or it may not. We think it should not be there does not seem to us to be any real need of an election just now, but opinions differ. Many influences are at work which may possibly precipitate an election and should it be so decided, the Government would have justification. In order that readers may see how pressure is being brought to bear on the Government in some quarters the following editorial from the Vancouver Sun on the subject will prove of interest:

Liberal members will assemble in Victoria tomorrow. What will they talk about? Will they discuss the political mechanics of how to successfully manoeuvre the Provincial Liberal Party through a series of sessions and by-elections? Or will they discuss what is the best course to follow in the interests of the people of this province?

If they consider the welfare of the people of British Columbia, the Provincial Liberal Party will call a general election in the early fall which will, until the next federal election three years hence, clean up the political atmosphere that has clouded the economic mind of British Columbia for the past thirty-six months.

And if they consider the welfare of the Provincial Liberal Party, they will call that election in the early fall, because self-respecting Liberals will find difficulty in supporting a party whose obvious desire is to retain office at any cost.

Those principles which will make this province progress and go ahead—utilizing the Panama Canal; making the P.G.E. part of the national railways; a return to the province of the Dominion railway belt area and the Peace River block; the opening up of the Peace River; and Equalized Freight Rates—are all Liberal principles and their solution can only be worked out in co-operation with a Liberal government at Ottawa.

Certainly those principles have never in the history of this province been so forcibly and ably championed as they have under the regime of the Oliver government. And if for minor misdemeanors the Oliver government is to be defeated, is it not better to take defeat while fighting for things which, happily for them, only a Liberal government can win, instead of retaining a questionable hold on office?

Mr. Bowser wrecked Conservatism and for twelve years throttled the Conservative Party in British Columbia because he did not know how to lose.

Mr. Meighen has irretrievably wrecked the Conservative Party in Canada for twelve years at least because, clinging to office, like limpets to a rock, he did not credit the public with having common sense; Mr. Meighen did not know how to lose.

Rather than struggle through another one or two sessions when their authority is every hour at question; rather than stage minor engagements and by-elections, the Oliver Government should reorganize, and with those principles and those policies so clearly and so vigorously commenced by John Oliver, go to the people in a general election and ask for a mandate to carry his great work along.

Cougars prowl around Victoria streets because they do not expect people from that city to be awake.

If you lie to the children, don't then lick them for lying to you.

SUPPORT OF MEMBERS

It is true that the Government has been kept in power by some members who were not elected as straight Liberals, but these men have approved the Liberal policies by their vote. As long as the government is supported by a majority of members of the House it has a perfect right to carry on, and indeed it is its duty to do so if it thinks it can. If on the other hand it is thought that the resignation of the Premier and the death of the member for New Westminster is likely to change the complexion of the House or in any way to interfere with the carrying on of public business in an efficient manner, it is the duty of the government to appeal to the electors once more and give them a chance to decide whether the new premier has the confidence of the country or not.

We are inclined to the belief that if an election is held the Liberals will be returned, that is one of the chief arguments against the holding of an election at this time.

Do very little and say very little and you will probably get a reputation for minding your own business and being wise. The man who does things always makes enemies.

The owl has a reputation for wisdom yet he knows nothing except how to catch rats and mice at night.

There are some people who criticize the Daily News but they are all idiots. There are some who say nice things about the paper, and they are the ones who really know.

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SHAUGHNESSY HEIGHTS VANCOUVER, B.C.

Glamor All Gone from Russian City of Petrograd as Pictured by Press Correspondent Today

(Associated Press Correspondent)

LENINGRAD, July 18.—This city, beloved capital of Peter the Great and his "Window looking towards Europe," better known as Petrograd or St. Petersburg, seen after ten years by one who knew it at the peak of its glory and who witnessed the beginning of its decline, resembles a tarnished brass button.

Outwardly it is the same; the contour and design are there, but there is no glitter. There is much activity in the streets and even signs of moderate prosperity, but the brilliancy imparted by the gaudier Czarist uniforms, the smartness of the women, the luxurious carriages and motor cars of other days is gone.

There is none of the glamorous restaurant life which was a feature of pre-revolution days and which caused the streets at 3 a.m. to be as lively as at the same hour of the afternoon. There are almost no restaurants and such as there are are sordid affairs. There are no cafes chattering nor outlying resorts such as used to cater to the tastes of the well-to-do pleasure seeker and whose patrons were entertained in lavish fashion with bands and orchestras and folk songs and gypsies.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS
The opera is here and the ballet in practically pre-revolution standard of merit, but the fashionable attendance has given place to assemblages of apparently appreciative people of all sorts, conditions and ages and in all sorts of garb except the "Bourgeois" evening dress.

Leninograd today is serious, semi-somber and drab. The Nevsky Prospect, formerly fashion's parade ground, is crowded of a late afternoon, but with modestly garbed women and girls and bearded and booted men and boys happy enough looking—happier than in Moscow where they are under the shadow of the "administration"—but with nothing snappy looking in the ensemble.

The Nevsky Prospect extends straight away for a mile from the Moscow station, strikingly effective because of its great breadth, its high business blocks, its window displays and occasional old churches and canals, to the Admiralty building with its graceful, slender gilt spire. Its cedar block pavement shows signs of decay but is still serviceable and a relief from the cobbles encountered nearly everywhere else.

Formerly there was scarcely a time in the year when some portion of it was not undergoing replacements, and it was common gossip that foreign contractors had repeatedly offered to repave the whole of the boulevard with durable and guaranteed paving for the cost of the repairs for a given period. The offers were as repeatedly refused because of the profit to be had by the bureaucrats of the day from the frequent replacements. The broad cement sidewalks were receiving apparently long needed attention in places. Here and there a plate glass window neatly bored through by rifle bullets ten years ago and patched with metal washers and bolts still does duty and serves as a reminder of those troublous days.

A stroll down the Nevsky reveals to accustomed eyes further evidences of the changed times. Street traffic, besides the street cars, manned by hooded and woolen-jacketed women, and a line of new and efficient looking motor buses, is confined largely to shabby public carriages and motor cars, and an occasional government owned motor truck.

LITTLE MERCHANDIZING

There is little evidence of the former merchandizing and shipping that kept caravans of horse-drawn wagons moving about the city, and there are practically no privately owned pleasure vehicles.

The show windows are full of merchandise. Some of the displays are as attractive as of old, but there is a much larger showing of more utilitarian merchandise—food, fruit and meat shops— which used to be relegated to side streets where rents were lower. Under the levelling influence of bolshevism such establishments are able to take their places alongside displays of jewellery, clocks, haberdashery, dress-goods and furs. There is less of decoration to a favored class. Old women peddling cigarettes, candies, books and papers on the once fashionable boulevard are further imprints of the new Russia.

At the far end of the Nevsky is the Winter Palace of the czars, built by the Empress Elizabeth about 1750 at a cost of ten million rubles at a time when she could not pay her milliner. It was a sort of sanctified precinct where one felt the presence of imperialism and power. The big circle with the column of Alexander I. marking its centre, with the palace occupying one large arc and the former governmental departments the rest, imparts no feeling of reverence to the people of today.

MARKED BY BULLETS
The front of the palace is still pockmarked by the rifle and machine gun bullets of revolutionary days. The paint is peeling off, the gates are encrusted with rust, and the whole circle of buildings, with one exception, shows signs of dilapidation and decay. The exception is a former municipal administration department which still serves a similar function, and which looks conspicuous with its fresh coat of yellow and white paint.

An old graybeard permitted the writer to enter the courtyard of the winter palace. Piles of timbers and rubbish partially filled the space that once resounded to the rumbling wheels of imperial coaches. In one corner a group of children of the street were making merry with circular swing erected there. The palace with its various wings named for bygone czars, their windows streaked with dust, looked deserted and dreary. The Hermitage, that famous repository

of paintings, statuary and gems which every visitor to Petersburg or Petrograd, hastened to visit, has overflowed into the Winter Palace. Connected as it is by a sort of "bridge of sighs" it readily lent itself to the needs of the Hermitage, whose exhibits have been swollen out of all possibility to accommodate them through confiscation of valuable private collections. Another wing is devoted to exhibition of revolutionary mementoes—illustrating the progress of revolution in Russia during the last hundred years. There are to be found portraits innumerable of victims of revolution both imperial and proletarian, bombs and infernal machines and implements of torture which have marked its path.

NOW A MUSEUM
Across the Neva, in plain view from the windows of the Winter Palace, stands the low staunch walls of the Peter and Paul prison fortress, scenes of torture of other days but now a museum. Guides lead visitors into its dark dank dungeons and explain in voluble Russian how the instruments of torture were applied to those imprisoned by orders of the Czar's secret police.

Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

Geo. Clothier has been appointed district mining engineer in district No. 1.

Corporal Neil McKay has been awarded the military medal.

Princess Sophia passed through with a capacity cargo for the Yukon.

Denny Allen is about to resume duty with his unit after a long spell in the hospital.

The Colts with Menzie and Astoria as battery defeated the Juniors in baseball 5 to 4. Gray and Knott were the Junior Battery.

The Belmont Canadian Mines at Surf Inlet have almost completed their mill.

Vancouver reports that the offer of the C.P.R. to the Longshoremen's Union will likely be accepted and that there will be no strike.

The power department will instal as many electric heaters as necessary at \$35 each.

Mrs. G. Hill and little girl sailed for Juneau by the Princess Sophia.

Man in the Moon

THERE are three interesting things about a salary. There is earning it, drawing it and spending it.

JAKE says he believes in banking his salary but he never has a chance because it is spent before he draws it.

IF anticipation is better than realization, Prince Rupert people should enjoy motoring. When the road is through to Terrace will come the realization.

WHEN they go into society some girls use their heads, others their necks.

NOW that the political pot is boiling, it is to be hoped that too many cooks will not spoil the froth.

THEY met in solemn conclave Those politicians wise And no one tried their methods Or acts to criticize. ('mm')

WHO shall we have for Premier? Jake says if you want brain choose McLean but if you want brawn, choose Toimie. But Jake must be a Liberal I should think.

If I were about to vote For a man to lead the bunch I know what man I would support At least I have a hunch. I'd vote for the man who would give Me a good fat government job And then I'd sit tight and vote again And say to hell with the mob.

In The Letter Box

MORE FLOWERS.

Editor Daily News.
What a beautiful thought that we all should realize to think of a man still living who devoted his time, talent and experience to this dominion of ours regardless of politics and part he took as long as he fought for what he thought was right. I believe the

Far, far in the Lead!

is the place of the Daily Newspaper in the Advertising World

IF YOU were to come suddenly upon a tower that was over 9 miles high, you would certainly open your eyes in astonishment. If, however, you then learned that the tower was made up sheet by sheet of the advertising of a single manufacturer during 1927, you would be utterly amazed.

But then—Truth is stranger than Fiction. The advertising of the Kellogg Company of Canada, London, Ont., for this year would make a tower just like this—a tower which, by the way, would be fifty times as high as the Woolworth Building.

But even more interesting is the fact that 90 per cent of this tower would be built with sheets from the daily newspapers of Canada. Just think of it—8.12 miles out of the 9 miles would be contributed by the daily Press!

WHERE could be found any better proof of the leading place occupied by the daily newspapers in the advertising world of today?

The daily newspaper is a national institution and is vitally important to the life of the nation. The daily newspapers will continue to merit your fullest confidence in the printed messages that appear in its columns.



Get the most out of life. Read the advertisements in your daily newspapers. They'll tell you how it can be done.

BETTER DENTISTRY



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that gives you a natural appearance and lend beauty to the contour of the face.

Always Open Dr. MAGUIRE Over Ormes Phone 525

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Prince Rupert DRYDOCK AND SHIPYARD

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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

right and proper time to give such men flowers is when they are still alive. It will impress upon them the appreciation, honor and respect we have for them. After death there is no such realization on the part of the one who is gone. Let all parties join in and sing "he is a jolly good fellow." Long live that worthy and honorable gentleman, John Oliver. May he live to see his successor follow his path and make it wider and longer and let us hope the balance of his life will be a bed of roses. I am, truly yours, independent of any party.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TENDERS FOR TRACK TIES
Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Track Ties" will be received at the office of the General Tie and Timber Agent, Canadian National Express Building, Montreal, until twelve o'clock noon, August 1st, 1927, for Railway Ties to be manufactured from Douglas fir, hemlock, jack-pine, tamarack and cedar timber cut between September 1st, 1927, and May 1st, 1928, and delivered between January 1st, 1928 and August 15th, 1928, f.o.b. care Canadian National Railways, in accordance with Specifications S-3W-12 revised July 15th, 1926. Tender forms may be obtained at the office of the Tie Agent at Winnipeg, and from the Purchasing Agent, Vancouver, or General Tie and Timber Agent, Montreal. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on form supplied by the Railway Company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. P. MacLAREN,
General Tie and Timber Agent,
Montreal, Que.
July 6th, 1927.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT

TAKE NOTICE THAT:
1. The Council of the Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert intends to construct a concrete sidewalk twelve feet wide on the south side of Third Avenue from a point ten feet east of the westerly boundary of 5th Street to the westerly boundary of Lot 3, Block 39, Section 1, as a local improvement, and intends to specially assess the cost upon the land abutting directly on the work, except such portion of the cost as is incurred at street intersections.
2. The estimated cost of the work is \$1400.00, of which \$121.21 is to be paid by the Corporation, and the estimated annual special rate per foot frontage is \$.7762. The special assessment is to be paid in 10 annual instalments.
3. Persons desiring to petition against undertaking the work must do so on or before the 10th day of August, 1927.
E. F. JONES,
City Clerk.
Dated this 6th day of July, 1927.