

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

The essence of the constitutional declaration made by the Imperial Conference last November is contained in the statement that the parliaments of the Dominions are no longer subordinate to the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, says the Manitoba Free Press. In the article by Sir John Marriott, referred to yesterday, this definition of equality among the parliaments was represented as a revolutionary and sinister innovation. That the change is radical and profound cannot be gainsaid; and it is understandable that to those who have held firmly to the belief that the Dominions should either be provinces in a centralized empire, or subordinate to the authority of the British Parliament, it should wear the sinister significance which Sir John attaches to it.

The acceptance by the people of the various British nations of this new relationship brings into being an association of nations in which every nation possesses, potentially or actually, all the powers which any other nation in the association has, and in which no nation is subject to control either by any other nation or by the majority opinion of these nations in conference. There are those who try to escape the necessity of appraising the consequences of this declaration by holding that it is a mere form of words, having no relation to actuality. But a study of the finding of the Balfour Committee shows a practical application of the principle thus set forth with respect to a number of important matters. Some of these may be profitably considered.

EACH COUNTRY INDEPENDENT

It was formerly the rule in any international gathering in which the various British nations were represented, for the King to issue "unrestricted full powers" covering the whole Empire to the plenipotentiary nominated by the British Government, while plenipotentiaries appointed by the Dominions were given only "restricted full powers" in respect only to the particular country which they directly represented. By reason of this the British plenipotentiary signed for the whole Empire; and to protect the Dominions it was necessary to include in the treaty a provision exempting the Dominions unless they formally gave their consent. This procedure no longer exists. Hereafter, all full powers issued by the King will correspond to the jurisdiction of the government recommending the appointment. Thus the British representative will have full powers only for Great Britain; the Canadian plenipotentiary will have full powers only for Canada; and so forth. Hereafter, in an international convention no plenipotentiary appointed by the government of one British country can, by his signature, bind any other British country.

The same principle applies in the change of title in the case of the British Government. It was formerly entitled "His Majesty's Government" and it spoke for all His Majesty's Dominions. There is no longer within the British Commonwealth any government which is entitled to call itself simply His Majesty's Government. There are instead, His Majesty's Government in Great Britain; His Majesty's Government in Canada; together with Governments for each of the other nations.

SUPREMACY LOST IN MOMENT

The British Parliament supreme over all the possession of the King; suddenly, almost in the twinkling of an eye, it becomes the Parliament only of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. How could this happen in the absence of resolution or legislation authorizing this renunciation? There were in the Canadian Parliament last session eminent public men to the left of the speaker who wanted it distinctly understood that, in their opinion, Canada couldn't lose the blessed privilege of being subordinate and dependent by reason of any declaration of constitutional right such as that made at London last November.

These questioners find it hard to understand that these declarations constitute the recognition of a constitutional right which is bound to govern, in the future, the decision of government and the action of parliaments. The British Parliament, whatever its latent technical legal rights may be, will never hereafter by any act, assume that it has authority over this Dominion; and in Canada, no government, by whatever name it may be called, will ever do anything itself, or consent to anything being done elsewhere, which will put the Canadian Parliament back into a condition of subordination. The declarations of the Imperial Conference are now part of the immutable principles by which the British Commonwealth lives.

ONLY ONE MORE STEP

This change, profound and far reaching, creates new problems. One change called for by the necessities of the situation is that of domesticating, in Canada, the power and the machinery for amending the Canadian constitution. If the Parliament of Great Britain has ceased to have jurisdiction over Canada, is it not the height of absurdity that in this parliament alone should be vested the right to change our constitution at will?

SALMON TRAVEL QUITE RAPIDLY

One That Was Tagged Showed Average of 35 Miles a Day From Ucluelet

MANY GO TO U.S. RIVERS

Biological Board Undertakes Work With View to Studying Movements of Fish

(Issued by Biological Board of Canada) The salmon is perhaps the first fish to come to mind when mention is made of the fishes of British Columbia. The scarcity of this fish along our coasts this year has perhaps brought it even more vividly into the public eye, and we are reminded of the great part which it plays in the industry of our coast. The scarcity, and our inability to point to the exact causes, brings home to us how much we will have to learn concerning the habits and life history of the salmon, and emphasizes the necessity for even more intensive study of this problem.

We must obtain accurate knowledge of its migrations. We must be able to say where it travels, and how fast it travels. We must endeavor to obtain knowledge of the factors which affect its control and its movements, such as its search for food, the influence of ocean temperatures and currents, and of its natural enemies. When we are able to do this, we shall be able to prescribe methods of conservation and exploitation which will ensure a permanence of this fishing in the way that will be most profitable.

INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations which have been carried out so far, have furnished us with certain knowledge. We know that salmon appear at the mouths of fresh water streams along our coast, swim up to the head waters, lay their eggs and then die. The eggs hatch, the young fish stay in the lakes for a year as a rule before swimming down to the sea, where they become mature in from three to six years in the case of spring salmon. The questions which arise are these, where does the young salmon go after it leaves the river? and what does it feed upon? by what route does it return to its native stream? does it always follow the same route? does it mingle and associate with fish from other streams? and so on.

The work of answering some of these questions was placed in the hands of Dr. H. C. Williamson. In the years 1925 and 1926 Dr. Williamson worked on the spring and coho salmon. A report of his findings may be found in Vol. III, No. 9 of the Contributions to Canadian Biology and Fisheries, which may be obtained from the Biological Board at Ottawa.

TAGGING FISH

The problem of tracing the movements of a fish in the sea is a difficult one. Obviously one cannot follow the fish in its paths through the sea, and so some other method must be resorted to. This is done in the following manner: A salmon is caught on the feeding grounds at sea by means of a troll. While still alive the fish is weighed and measured. Next a thin strip of aluminum metal bearing a number is fastened to the fish's tail, after which it is placed back in the sea. A careful record is kept of the length and weight of the fish, and also of the time and place of tagging. A reward is offered for the return of this tag so that when a fisherman catches a tagged salmon he returns the tag to the central office together with information as to where the fish was caught and if possible its length and weight. Thus the investigator is able to tell where the fish has travelled and its increase in weight and length. By this means it is possible to find out something about the migrations.

MOVEMENTS SHOWN

In 1925, 1125 spring salmon were tagged off Ucluelet. Seventy of these were recaptured during 1925 and forty-four were recaptured in 1926. Of the fish tagged in 1926, seven were recaptured in the Ucluelet grounds which seems to indicate that these grounds are a favorite feeding spot of the spring salmon, for they had returned there after an interval of 15 months, and if seven fish had returned it is reasonable to suppose that a great many more fish there were not tagged at all also returned. It is possible, of course, that the fish had remained in that district the whole of the time, but even in this event, it would still show that the fish used these banks as a feeding ground.

Two salmon were recaptured on the Swiftnure Banks off the coast of Washington. The remainder, thirty-three in number, were distributed in two main regions: (1) The Straits of Juan de Fuca, and Straits of Georgia; and (2) the Columbia River.

COMMON FEEDING GROUNDS

In 1926, 1353 spring salmon were tagged, and up to June, 1927, 121 of these had been recaptured. Twenty-eight were captured in B.C. waters and 93 in the United States waters. Of the latter 61 were found in the Columbia River, one in the Nasel River, and thirty-one in Puget Sound. Only nine of the salmon were found in the Fraser River, which is a small return considering the size of the fishing on this stream. The Skagit and Swinomish Sloughs contributed 12.

From these experiments it will be seen that spring salmon from various rivers congregate on a common feeding ground. When the time for migration comes, they split up into groups and travel to their native streams. Thus it will be seen that fish which feed in

Canadian waters do not all migrate to Canadian streams, but that a majority of them in this case are destined for the rivers of the United States.

Speculation as to how fast a salmon travels has always been of interest. The salmon is a very strong and vigorous fish and can undoubtedly swim with great speed, a fact which makes them very attractive to the sportsman. But when a salmon is making its way from the feeding grounds of the sea to the spawning rivers, its course may be a very circuitous one, and while we cannot tell just how fast it swims, we can tell how long it takes to get from one place to another.

The migrations from the feeding grounds do not all take place at the same time of the year. Thus it was found that the fish begin to move towards the Fraser and Skagit Rivers from the Ucluelet grounds in May, and the migration from these grounds to the Columbia River begins in June.

Some salmon were captured within two weeks after tagging. One was caught at Kalama, Columbia River, eleven days after it was tagged. The distance from Ucluelet is 265 miles, which gives a minimum average of 24 miles per day. In 1925, one of the springs tagged at Hippo, Queen Charlotte Islands, had reached the Columbia River, 680 miles distant, within 19 days. That gives a minimum average of 35 miles per day. It is of course quite possible that the spring salmon can and does travel at a higher rate of speed, but for confirmation of this and many other points much more work of this kind will have to be done.

PRESENTATION McINTOSH CUP

Interesting Event in Cathedral Hall Yesterday Afternoon Under Music Club

A most interesting event took place yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral Hall when Mrs. R. L. McIntosh, president of the Prince Rupert Music Club, presented to Jean McLean and Elsie Finlay, music students taking highest marks at the last Conservatory examination, the McIntosh Cup, each to hold it for six months and to have their names engraved thereon. Each of these girls took 85 per cent on the Toronto Conservatory examinations.

A great many of the music students and their parents were present as well as members of the Music Club.

In making the presentation Mrs. McIntosh spoke of the difficulty they had on this the first occasion the cup had been presented, because two students had an equal number of marks. The idea was for the cup to be held each year by the student making the highest number of marks. The name of the winner each year would be engraved on it.

Mrs. McIntosh spoke of the value of music and of the way, even in small communities, they sang and played. She cited examples of people who had succeeded and urged the students here to continue their studies.

Miss Way, whose students were the winners presented each with a leather music case and spoke of the value of co-operation of parents in connection with musical education. She urged that parents try to encourage their children and give them praise when they did well.

Prior to the presentation there was an interesting musical program and at the close ice cream and cake was served by members of the club. The program follows:

- Plano solo—"Sunshine and Showers," Irene Gavigan (Werner).
Plano solo—Elsie Finlay.
Paper—Mrs. Marentette.
Plano solo—"Finlandia," Miss Lancaster (Sibelius).
Presentation of prizes by Mrs. McIntosh and Miss Way.
Plano solo—Jean McLean.
Recitation—Adella Thurber.
Plano solo—"Narcissus," Marie Balagno (Slater).
Song—Mrs. Ernest Anderson.

C.N.R. TICKET OFFICE CLOSED TEMPORARILY

Owing to repairs being made, the Canadian National Ticket Office, Third Avenue, will be closed for the next few days. During that period, tickets may be secured and all information obtained at the Ticket Office in the depot, Phone 349.

Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

OCTOBER 15, 1917 A son was born in the Prince Rupert General Hospital today to Mr. and Mrs. Anton Wick of Port Essington.

One hundred coho salmon were

BABY'S OWN SOAP Best for Baby Best for You

The Pump EXERCISE NO. 14 Starting on one knee with hands on hips or at sides, inhale while raising arms up and arch backward, preferably watching the hands by bending the head backward. Exhale while coming forward and repeat, then change leg positions.

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brought in today. The price realized was \$1 apiece, the highest price ever paid here.

The local branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, since its formation has raised \$16,000 in Prince Rupert.

WATER NOTICE

DIVERSION AND USE TAKE NOTICE that E. Rousseau, whose address is 410 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 1 cubic foot of water out of unnamed stream which flows southerly and drains into Port Stephens Bay, about one mile east of Bluff Point.

TAKE NOTICE that the Langara Fishing and Packing Co. Ltd. of Massey, occupation Cannery, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted twenty chains north of Van Island Reserve and on the shore of McIntyre Bay; thence north 5 chains to the low water mark; thence westerly following said low water mark 160 chains; thence southerly 5 chains; thence easterly 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing eighty acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO LEASE LAND

Queen Charlotte Islands Land District, Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situated north of Lots 1658 and 1657.

TAKE NOTICE that the Langara Fishing and Packing Co. Ltd. of Massey, occupation Cannery, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 500 feet easterly along the shore from the mouth of Wann River, about 500 feet easterly along the shore from the north-west corner of the Skylark Mineral Claim.

LAND ACT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO LEASE LAND

In Atlin Land Recording District of the Cassiar District, and situated at the mouth of Wann River, about 500 feet easterly along the shore from the north-west corner of the Skylark Mineral Claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Horace McNaughton Fraser, of Atlin, occupation B.C. Land Surveyor, acting as agent for the Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., Inc. intend to apply for a lease of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 500 feet easterly along the shore from the mouth of Wann River, about 500 feet easterly 100 feet; thence southerly 150 feet, more or less, to high water mark; thence westerly 100 feet, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 0.5 acres, more or less.

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