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THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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AVIATION IN CANADA.

Civil aviation in Canada is almost unknown to the majority of her people, as its operations are carried out in the vast hinterland for the purposes of forest and fish conservation, air survey and the rapid transport of prospectors and scientists in their work of the development of natural resources, says the Royal Bank of Canada's monthly letter. The press carry many despatches about the development of air transportation throughout the Empire, yet few Canadians realize that Canada has the only two self-sustaining private air transport routes in the Empire. These are on an absolutely commercial basis, having no government subsidy or contract whatsoever.

Means of transportation, their relative difficulty or ease, their speed, safety and comfort play a great part in the history of civilization. The railway, steamship, automobile, telegraph, telephone and radio have greatly modified our political, industrial and social conditions. Air transportation, in its turn, must now be added to those mechanical influences which are changing modern life so radically. The Great War temporarily diverted the progress of aviation from its natural course, but this science has now resumed its place as a constructive agency in our economic structure. Its preparedness for national defense will be strongest where its constructive use in civil life is most wide-spread. Both in war and in peace, aviation requires a trained personnel for both piloting and maintenance.

WIDE FIELD FOR OPERATIONS.

After the Armistice, Canada found a wide field for flying operations awaiting development. To the north of the railways lies a vast extent of virgin country where modern means of transportation are non-existent and methods of travel have changed little in the past two centuries. The growing importance of the forests of Canada, the need for their better conservation, and the approaching depletion of the more accessible stands of timber through the immense demands of the growing pulp and paper industry, were attracting public attention to the need for improved forest services. Flying has provided for this want, and the government of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have established air services for this control. One hundred and sixty-six million acres of forests are now protected by regular air patrols in Canada.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, through its various stations throughout the country, is doing most valuable service in many lines of activity. Fire detection and forest inventory work are carried on over the Crown Lands of the prairie provinces. During the fishing seasons, patrols are maintained along the Pacific Coast for fishery protection; these patrols have done much to prevent the use of illegal nets, fishing during closed seasons, or without license or in restricted areas.

The aerial survey work of this service has been of inestimable value to the prospector and to various branches of government service. A photograph taken during the investigation of the water power possibilities of a river may contain information as to the topographical features of the district which may be invaluable in map revision. It may, at the same time, show clearly the nature of the forest cover and therefore be of value to the forest services; or, the geological features shown in the picture may be of interest to the Department of Mines.

HAS BEEN AN UPHILL STRUGGLE.

So far as private services are concerned, the development of aviation in Canada, as elsewhere, has been an uphill struggle. Formerly, one great handicap to the development of commercial flying in Canada was the short operating season. Several companies, however, have now overcome this handicap, and are operating throughout the winter months with success. These commercial services operate in various capacities, the principal work being fire protective services for various pulp, paper and lumber companies, and the transport of men and supplies from the railways to the more remote mining camps. Examples of winter work being carried on this season, include the patrol of the Hudson Straits, in order to determine ice conditions during the winter months, the transport of men and material from the railhead to Port Nelson, and the scouting of seal schools in the North Atlantic for the sealing fleet. Commercial flying may be said to have passed beyond the pioneer stage; and, given efficient management and suitable types of aircraft, its extension will come naturally on an economic basis.

Kitwancool Valley, Place of Desolation, is Described by Writer in Railway Magazine

Few parts of the western world present identical opportunities for picturesque and exciting tales as does Canada's Pacific Province, British Columbia, says W. B. Gray, writing in Canadian National Railways magazine. Despite a thousand stories garbed in fiction, despite many thousand words which have been written in special articles, and despite a wealth of folk lore and native legend which has been handed down from immemorial times, there is, in Northern British Columbia, one of the strangest communities that can be found in this modern day and generation; a community of which little is known less written about, and

which has escaped the eye and interest of thousands of close by travellers, for within a few miles of a transcontinental railway exists a tribe of Indians who have withdrawn themselves into almost complete isolation and who are unto themselves alone a law.

Along the famous Grease Trail, the first passable trail between the Skeena and the Naas Rivers, famed for their salmon fisheries, and only a matter of five miles from the Canadian National Railways lies Kitwancool Indian reserve and village. Almost due north of Kitwancool, of totem pole fame whose beauties have been yearly enjoyed by travellers along the railway line, lies this secluded village, snuggling in the valley of the Kitwancool River, a tributary to the Skeena. Here, the Kitwancools live, forming a community of some five hundred people. It is a village typical of almost all Indian settlements in British Columbia. Bizarre "grave-houses" of fantastic and weird design, wooden homes sheltering individual families (differentiating from the older form of community dwelling), lean and crooked dogs, children none too well clothed and traditionally dirty, are all to be found within its confines, but this village and its people are unique in that they exist in an aloofness that is incomparable at this stage of Canadian civilization.

PRESENT INTERFERENCE

The Kitwancools resent the interference of any officials, government or otherwise; they passively accept the occasional visit of police, and suffer neither the advice nor assistance from church, municipal or other persons, openly showing their dislike for the white person who intrudes on their domain, so that these visits are few and far between. Most of the visitors who have managed to evade the outer fringe of "sentries," who guard the limits of the reserve, have been unceremoniously asked to vacate the place, as the following incident will demonstrate: In 1924, a man named Horne, representing private interests, went into the territory ostensibly to look over the timber of which there is a valuable stand. He was suddenly apprehended by two members of the tribe, who led him to the village headquarters, where an ancient bugle was blown, the tribe assembled, headed by the chief and council. A form of "third degree" was adopted in questioning him as to his business. This completed, the hastily convened court vaguely warned him to keep away and with an escort he was led to the edge of the reserve.

Some two years ago Archbishop A. U. DePencier with a party of ecclesiastics visited the tribe. He was accorded a warm welcome, but that same feeling of distance, which has characterized the actions of the Kitwancools in their dealings with the white man for many years, was discernible.

HOW LADIES FARED

In 1925, three Seattle ladies ventured into the territory. It was during the summer months, when most of the male members of the tribe were absent on fishing expeditions. Those who remained suffered these visitors to stay for a short time and to take the accompanying photographs, which it is believed are almost the only ones extant. Certain it is that whenever a camera has been exposed by visitors they have been ordered away. For this reason, these pictures are unique, as few if any others have been brought from the village.

Within more recent times a report was circulated that the tribe had taken drastic action against the members of the police who went into the reserve to investigate certain charges. The reports grew in magnitude until in certain quarters it was said murder had been committed. The happening in itself was not thrilling in any way, but exemplifies the feeling which exists in the minds of these people against law and order. Reports emanated from the surrounding district that the natives of Kitwancool were obtaining "fire-water." Owing to the attitude of the tribe and the usual silence of the members regarding matters affecting what they consider their rights, definite evidence was hard to obtain. Eventually, however, charges of violating the liquor laws of the Province of British Columbia, as well as the sections of the Indian Act which pertain, were laid against Alexander Smith, the head chief of the tribe. Armed with the proper authority, police officers went into the village, arrested Smith and brought him out to Kitwancool for incarceration, pending trial. From the moment of their arrival until they had left the confines of the reserve the officers were subjected to a series of annoying incidents, while female members of the tribe followed along the trail shouting invective and haranguing the party in typical Indian style. From this incident grew the story that there was more trouble at Kitwancool but the affair petered out and once more the proverbial quiet of the place returned.

And, what may be asked, has brought about this strange situation in a civilized country and within a few miles of a progressive and thriving community like Kitwancool?

OLD TROUBLE

The only answer to this question and to the attitude of the tribe to officialdom or white man's interference would appear to be trouble which originated nearly forty years ago, when an outbreak of measles startled the aboriginal lands of the tribe. Like a forest fire, this epidemic ran through the Kitwancool people, with the result that nearly every family suffered. In many cases death visited the home taking its toll of much cherished young lives. For this the tribesmen blamed a medicine man called Itoo, who, caught up in the queer ramifications of the feud which had been kindled by the sickness, was one day found murdered. A tribesman, Kitwancool Jim, who had suffered the loss of a beloved son, was caught in the tangled skein of evidence which apparently was not overly clear, involving as it did witch-craft and high feeling. From Victoria, the capital of the Province, came members of the old B.C. Constabulary, who endeavored to unravel the mystery. During this period Kitwancool Jim, as if to accentuate his guilt, fled to the mountainous and wooded country which surrounds the area and for many months remained in hiding. While no definite evidence was ever adduced which would be sufficiently strong to convict him of the crime, his flight was accepted as proof of some withheld knowledge. On the advice of one of the traders, who at that time was accepted in a friendly manner the fugitive eventually showed himself at the edge of the clearing, apparently ready to come and help in the clearing up of the mystery. In the excitement, an overzealous policeman, fearing that he might be armed, shot Kitwancool Jim dead. And so was engendered the trouble between the government and the Kitwancools, a trouble which has been kept alive by more than two generations and which will probably exist for many years to come, for the younger people are quietly but constantly told of the incident and taught distrust of the white man, his government, or his offers of assistance or advice.

Albeit the Kitwancools are not lacking in the attributes which are much to be desired in the upbuilding of modern cities. They have a distinct community spirit, commendable in any people and, perhaps, worthy of an example to many white communities. Although they refuse aid in the building of roads, churches, schools or other enterprises they have, through their own efforts and funds, erected a creditable town hall, a dance hall, and a church. The roads and bridges which permit egress to the Skeena River they keep in repair themselves without governmental aid. In the completion of these works they have maintained their usual attitude, permitting no help nor advice.

PICTURESQUE SITUATION

The village is picturesquely situated in the midst of mountains, which tower in mighty majesty, while the logged off lands, which are cultivated, are fertile and highly productive. Some years ago a representative of the Canadian National Railways investigated the area with the idea of settling immigrants on the land. The project, however, was abandoned, largely, it is said, owing to the hostile aspect of the tribe.

The country round about the reserve is a wild and fascinating one; valuable stands of timber are to be found in various sections; it abounds in game of all kinds; while fur bearing animals are plentiful. In fact, trapping forms a part of the winter occupation of the natives and the returns from this make up a goodly part of their annual income. In order to obtain the best skins they venture far afield from these reserve limits, which have been set by the government. The pronouncement setting definitely the boundaries of this reserve is not accepted in very good part by the members of the tribe, who claim a much larger area and, unofficially, what are almost sovereign rights over the lands on which they live and which are adjacent to them. While no overt acts have been committed as a consequence of this ruling, there is an undercurrent of feeling amongst the tribe, according to those few outsiders who have come into close touch with the Kitwancools, that they have been rather shabbily treated in this part of their relations with the government. Claiming that in earlier days they wandered without let or hindrance over the



When Men are enthusiastic over Home Cooking

A Hint to Housewives

Men like the same foods day after day. That makes it hard to vary the menu, yet, inconsistently enough, they complain because you do not serve "something different." What to do? Here is the answer—use Borden's St. Charles wherever the recipe calls for milk! Its double richness remarkably improves recipes that are old standbys. Your folks will exclaim over the delicious new flavor it imparts. Have the grocer include a few cans of St. Charles Milk (Tall Size) on your next order!

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Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK

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LAND ACT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO PURCHASE LAND
In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, B.C., and situated on the north shore of the South Arm of Taseo Harbor, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, Province of British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that James Field, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation: Marine Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of South Arm of Taseo Harbor, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Province of British Columbia, about 5 chains from the end of the Government trail, thence 10 chains northeasterly; thence 10 chains northwesterly; thence 10 chains southeasterly, and containing twenty (20) acres, more or less.
JAMES FIELD, Applicant.
Dated November 24, 1926.

NAVIGABLE WATER PROTECTION ACT.

R.S.C. CHAPTER 115.
MASSETT CANNERS LIMITED, hereby give notice that it has, under Section Seven of this Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and at the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Prince Rupert, at Prince Rupert, B.C., a description of the site and plans of the wharf and pier proposed to be built on the Masset Indian Reserve, Number One, on Graham Island, Province of British Columbia.
AND take notice that after the expiration of one month from date of the first publication of this notice, Masset Canners Limited will under Section Seven of said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of site and plans, and for leave to construct said wharf and pier.
DATED at Prince Rupert this 26th day of February, 1927.
MASSETT CANNERS LIMITED,
By its Solicitors,
Williams, Manson & Gonzales.

MINERAL ACT

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE
Juanita, Ayoax, Granby, Alamo, Rodeo, Pinto, Wann Fractional No. 2, and Monte Fractional Mineral Claims, situated in the Allin Mining Division of Cassiar District, Where located—On Wann River, Taku Arm of Tagish Lake.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles V. Bob, Free Miner's Certificate No. 89768, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 86, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 1st day of January, A.D. H. McN. FRASER, Agent.
1927.

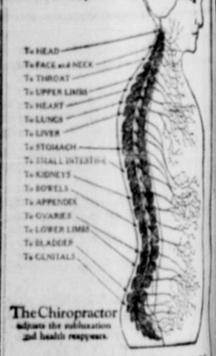
LAND ACT.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO PURCHASE LAND
TAKE NOTICE that I, Arthur Robertson, Masset, B.C., occupation: Millman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:
Commencing at northeast corner of Lot 1965, Q.C.I. District, thence south fifty chains; thence east forty chains; thence north to shore; thence following highwater mark to point of commencement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.
Located this 30th day of December, 1926.
ARTHUR ROBERTSON.

LAND ACT.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO PURCHASE LAND
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the office of Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Hodges & Winter, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Vancouver, or at the office of the undersigned.
DATED the 2nd day of March, 1927.
WILSON, WHEELER & SYMES,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
640 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.
11

If any segment of the Spine is in an abnormal position (subluxation) pressure is produced on the nerve trunks at that point and disease develops.



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