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THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA
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SMELTER FOR DISTRICT

A despatch from Victoria to the Vancouver Province states that it is believed the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company which is controlled by the C.P.R. and which recently acquired three properties in the Portland Canal district will build a smelter at some point on the coast. Where it's location is to be no one can state, but doubtless the point chosen will be the best from an economic viewpoint. The Trail smelter has been a great success and there is no good reason to think any other smelting industry established by the same people would not also succeed. Nothing succeeds like success.

Some people are inclined to connect this move with the visit to Stewart of J. G. Sullivan, who has been looking over the Mackenzie and Mann Railway at Stewart which is for sale. The C.P.R. has made investigations in the district before and it is possible that the scheme of the Consolidated may be connected with this venture. There are also some people who think they see a possibility of the C.P.R. building through from Peace River to Stewart under a Dominion and provincial subsidy but that is a big venture and hardly looks like a present possibility.

PRINCE RUPERT AS SITE

Prince Rupert has often been mentioned as the best possible site for a smelter. Located here it would serve not only the Portland Canal district and part of Alaska but also it would be able to handle more economically than anyone else the product of the mines of Hazelton, Smithers, Topley and the Babine country. Such an institution would give an immediate impetus to mining both in the interior and at the coast and a big industry would undoubtedly develop.

The visit of Lorne Campbell to this city a year or two ago when he inspected the power possibilities of the Ecstall River is possibly connected with this move. At that time it was announced that Mr. Campbell was interested in mining more than anything else.

COMBINE POWER AND SMELTING

It has been suggested that the establishment of a smelter in this neighborhood, say at Port Edward, would mean the development of power at the Ecstall River and that this might be combined with a proposal to sell power to the citizens of Prince Rupert; that the optioning of the mill and power concession at Brown's River is connected with the same scheme; that in fact, Prince Rupert is on the verge of great development. These are more or less guesses but they are interesting as indicating a trend of thought. If there is anything Prince Rupert can do to advance any development scheme, it is pretty sure she would be ready to do it. She has shown a desire of late to co-operate.

The activities of the old power company in making proper surveys and preparing to dispose of their interests all point to some possibility of a move here. People do not spend a lot of money on surveys, options, and investigations unless they have an idea of doing something. It is to be hoped that this something will soon take concrete form and that in the near future there will be industrial activity in this neighborhood.

NEW MAP OF ISLANDS

Of late considerable attention has been drawn to the Queen Charlotte Islands as a field for development and the department of lands under the member for this district has had prepared a new and complete map of the islands giving complete information in regard to the industries, the character of the country, the surveys already made and practically everything of interest in connection with this important section of British Columbia. It is understood the maps can be obtained from the department.

Good advice helps but it won't pay for a meal at a restaurant.

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DARWIN THEORY IS DEFENDED

Presidential Address Before British Association Tells of Discoveries

SIMPLY STATES FACTS

Sir Arthur Keith Does Not Make Any Special Plea But Says Let Truth Speak

More complete reports of the proceedings of the British Association are now to hand and the London Times publishes the following account of the leading paper of the great annual scientific gathering, the presidential address of Sir Arthur Keith:

"Fifty-six years have come and gone since 'The Descent of Man' was written, an enormous body of new evidence has poured in upon us. We are now able to fill in many pages which Darwin had perforce to leave blank, and we have found it necessary to alter details in his narrative, but the fundamentals of Darwin's outline of man's history remain unshaken. Nay, so strong has his position become that I am convinced that it never can be shaken.

"Why do I say so confidently that Darwin's position has become impregnable? It is because of what has happened since his death in 1882. Since then we have succeeded in tracing man by means of his fossil remains and by his stone implements backwards in time to the very beginning of that period of the earth's history to which the name Pleistocene is given. We thus reach a point in history which is distant from us at least 200,000 years, perhaps three times that amount. Nay, we have gone farther, and traced him into the older and longer period which preceded the Pleistocene—the Pliocene. It was in strata laid down by a stream in Java during the latter part of the Pliocene period that Dr. Eugene Dubois found, ten years after Darwin's death, the fossil remains of that remarkable representative of primitive humanity to which he gave the name Pithecanthropus, or Ape-man; from Pliocene deposits of East Anglia Mr. Reir Moir has recovered rude stone implements. If Darwin was right, then as we trace man backwards in the scale of time he should become more bestial in form—nearer to the ape. That is what we have found. But if we regard Pithecanthropus with his small and simple yet human brain as a fair representative of the men of Pliocene period, then evolution must have proceeded at an unexpectedly rapid rate to culminate today in the higher races of mankind.

A "ZIG-ZAG" DESCENT

"The evidence of man's evolution from an ape-like being, obtained from a study of fossil remains, is definite and irrefutable, but the process has been infinitely more complex than was suspected in Darwin's time. Our older and discarded conception of man's transformation was depicted in that well-known diagram which showed a single file of skeletons, the gibbon at one end and man at the other. In our original simplicity we expected, as we traced man backwards in time, that we should encounter a graded series of fossil forms—a series which would carry him in a straight line towards an anthropoid ancestor. We should never have made this initial mistake if we had remembered that the guide to the world of the past is the world of the present. In our time man is represented by many and diverse races—black, brown, yellow, and white, some expanding, others disappearing. Our searches have shown that in remote times the world was peopled, sparsely it is true, with races showing even a greater diversity than those of today, and that already the same process of replacement was at work. To unravel man's pedigree, we have to thread our way, not along the links of a chain, but through the meshes of a complicated network.

"As in our search for man's ancestry we expected to reach an age when the beings we should have to deal with would be simian rather than human, we ought to have marked the conditions which prevail amongst living anthropoid apes. We ought to have been prepared to find, as we approached a distant point in the geological horizon, that the forms encountered would be as widely different as are the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, and confined, as these great anthropoids now are, to limited parts of the earth's surface. That is what we are now realizing; as we go backwards in time we discover that mankind becomes broken up, not onto separate races as in the world of today, but into numerous and separate species. When we go into a still more remote past they become so unlike that we have to regard them not as belonging to separate species but different genera. It is amongst this welter of extinct fossil forms which strew the ancient world that we have to trace the zig-zag line of man's descent.

ORDERLY CHANGE

"We expected that man's evolution would pursue not only an orderly file of stages but that every part of his body—skull, brain, jaws, teeth, skin, body, arms, and legs—would, at each stage become a little less ape-like, a little more man-like. Our searches have shown us that man's evolution has not proceeded in this orderly manner. In some extinct races, while one part of the body has moved forward another part has lagged behind. . . .

"There still remain great blanks in the geological record of man's evolution. As our search proceeds these blanks will be filled in. . . . All the evidence now at our disposal supports the conclusion that man has arisen, as Lamarck and Darwin suspected, from an an-

thropoid ape not higher in the zoological scale than a chimpanzee, and that the date at which human and anthropoid lines of descent began to diverge lies near the beginning of the Miocene period. On our modest scale of reckoning, that gives man the respectable antiquity of about one million years.

"Our geological search has not progressed so far the final and conclusive evidence of man's anthropoid origin; we have not found as yet the human image emerging from its anthropoid encasement. Why, then, do modern anthropologists share the conviction that there has been an anthropoid stage in our ancestry? I must touch on the sources of this conviction only in a passing manner. Early in the present century Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, of Cambridge University, discovered a trustworthy and exact method of determining the affinity of one species of animal to another by comparing the reactions of their blood. He found that the blood of man and that of the great anthropoid apes gave almost the same reaction. Bacteriologists find that the living anthropoid body possesses almost the same susceptibilities to infections, and manifests the same reactions, as does the body of man. So alike are the brains of man and anthropoid in their structural organization that surgeons and physiologists transfer experimental observations from the one to the other. When the human embryo establishes itself in the womb it throws out structures of a most complex nature to effect a connexion with the maternal body. We now know that exactly the same elaborate processes occur in the anthropoid womb and in no other. We find the same vestigial structures—the same 'evolutionary postmarks'—in the bodies of man and anthropoid. The anthropoid mother fondles, nurses, and suckles her young in the human manner. This is but a tithe of the striking and intimate points in which man resembles the anthropoid ape. In what other way can such a myriad of coincidences be explained except by presuming a common ancestry for both?"

HUMAN BRAIN AND JIRD

"The crucial chapters in Darwin's 'Descent of Man' are those in which he seeks to give a historical account of the rise of man's brain and of the varied functions which that organ subserves. How do these chapters stand today? Darwin was not a professional anatomist and therefore accepted Huxley's statement that there was no structure in the human brain that was not already present in that of the anthropoid. In Huxley's opinion the human brain was but a richly annotated edition of the simpler and older anthropoid brain, and that this edition, in turn, was but the expanded issue of the still older original primate publication. Since this statement was made thousands of anatomists and physiologists have studied and compared the brain of man and ape; only a few months ago Professor G. Elliot Smith summarized the result of this intensive inquiry as follows: 'No structure found in the brain of an ape is lacking in the human brain, and, on the other hand, the human brain reveals no formation of any sort that is not present in the brain of the gorilla or chimpanzee. . . . The only distinctive feature of the human brain is a quantitative one.' The difference is only quantitative, but its importance cannot be exaggerated. In the anthropoid brain are to be recognized all those parts which have become so enormous in the human brain. It is the expansion of just those parts which has given man his powers of feeling, understanding, acting, speaking, and learning.

"Darwin himself approached this problem not as an anatomist but as a psychologist, and after many years of painstaking and exact observation succeeded in convincing himself that, immeasurable as are the differences between the mentality of man and ape, they are of degree, not of kind. Prolonged researches made by modern psychologists have verified and extended Darwin's conclusions. No matter what line of evidence we select to follow—evidence gathered by anatomists, by embryologists, by physiologists, or by psychologists—we reach the conviction that man's brain has been evolved from that of an anthropoid ape, and that in the process no new structure has been introduced and no new or strange faculty interpolated."

NO FINALITY YET

"The President, continuing, said that finality had not been reached and that many issues had not yet been made clear. We did not know why the brain of man had made so much progress while that of his cousin the gorilla had lagged behind, although, as Sir Ray Lankester had



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pointed out, the Miocene period was marked by a rapid increase in the size and complexity of the brains of many vertebrates. The production of new types in the animal kingdom might possibly receive a partial explanation in the modification of the internal secretions known as hormones.

"Was Darwin right when he said that man, under the action of biological forces which can be observed and measured, has been raised from a place amongst anthropoid apes to that which he now occupies? The answer is Yes! and in returning this verdict I speak not as foreman of the jury—a jury which has been empanelled from men who have devoted a lifetime to weighing the evidence. To the best of my ability I have avoided, in laying before you the evidence on which our verdict was found, the role of special pleader, being content to follow Darwin's own example—Let the truth speak for itself."

DAD'S COMFORT

Architect—So you insist on four windows in your den?
Jerk—Yes, my wife needs a lot of light for her sewing.—Yale Record.

WATER NOTICE

DIVERSION AND USE
TAKE NOTICE that E. Rousseau, whose address is 410 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 1 cubic foot of water out of unannounced stream which flows south-eastly and drains into Port Stephens Bay, about one mile east of Bluff Point. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 600 feet from the mouth and will be used for commercial purposes upon the lands described as Lot 2750, Range 4, Coast District. This notice was posted on the ground on the 26th day of July, 1927. 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 August 20, 1927.
EUGENE ROUSSEAU, Applicant.

LAND ACT.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO LEASE LAND

In Queen Charlotte Islands Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situated at Jedway Harbor, Moresby Island, Q.C.I.
TAKE NOTICE that Millerd Packing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Packers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 88, Q.C.I.; thence northerly and along high water mark 18 chains, more or less, to a point N 56 37' E. from the N.E. corner Lot 140; thence north 56 37' E. 1-5 chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence southeasterly along low water mark to a point N. 56 37' E. from the location post; thence 2.2 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, and containing 5 acres, more or less.
MILLERD PACKING COMPANY, Limited, Applicant.
Dated September 7, 1927.