

## THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published Every Afternoon, except Sunday, by Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited, Third Avenue.

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

City Delivery, by mail or carrier, yearly period, paid in advance	\$5.00
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By mail to all other countries, per year	\$7.50

DAILY EDITION

Monday, February 18, 1929

A CANADIAN FLAG  
(Victoria Times)

In the name of Mr. C. R. McIntosh, Liberal member in the house of commons for North Battleford, stands a resolution asking parliament to appoint a special committee to consider the advisability of adopting a Canadian flag.

The great majority of the Canadian people no doubt are wondering how much longer this Dominion intends to wait before she puts herself on an equality with the other Dominions and gets a flag of her own. It is certainly an anomaly that Canada, the most populous Dominion with the exception of Great Britain, has no emblem of her own.

Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State—and, of course, Great Britain as the senior Dominion—have their own distinctive symbols. Canada's sole distinctive flag is the ensign adopted for her shipping by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Canadians had a painful reminder of the absence of a national flag at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam last year. All the other Dominions flew their own; but when Percy Williams and other Canadian competitors startled the world with their successes we could not properly follow their example.

We may expect, of course, that Mr. McIntosh's resolution will produce the usual crop of objections from the fast-dwindling minority which regards the discussion of a Canadian flag as nothing short of rank treason. We shall be told that the Union Jack is good enough, that we ought not to have a flag of our own merely because the other members of the Britannic Commonwealth have their own, that a move of this kind will be a step toward a weakening of Empire ties, and so on. All this is sheer nonsense.

There is general agreement that the Union Jack should appear on any Canadian design that may be adopted. This emblem typifies the union of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Canada's flag should be emblematic of the wider union of the United Kingdom with herself.

CONGRESS SHOULD MOVE CAUTIOUSLY  
(Junction Empire)

Those tariff boosters at Washington ought to proceed with care if they would preserve our foreign trade. It would be a sad day for the farmers, industrialists and others of this country if there should be a considerable diminution in the value of our exports which now reach about \$5,000,000,000 a year, with a balance of trade of approximately \$1,000,000,000 in our favor. The very life of business, and that includes agriculture as well as other activities, depends upon the more than \$9,000,000,000 a year that measures the volume of our foreign commerce. And we cannot expect to keep open the markets for exports if we close them for imports.

That people of other countries are taking cognizance of the tariff activities at Washington is evidenced from the following excerpt from the Western Tribune, published at Vancouver, B.C.:

Mr. Hoover can do no kinder action for the British Empire than raising the tariff wall against Canada. If he wishes to be really spiteful, he will permit Canadian goods to enter his country free of all duty.

Canada is the United States' best customer, and each year shows an increase in the unfavorable trade balance against Canada. In other words, we buy from the States nearly three times more than we sell them. Obviously we have reached the limit, and even though the tariff remains as it is, there are indications that Canada is not satisfied and intends to seek reciprocal trade agreements.

The claims of Empire trading were never so insistent as they are today, and we fervently trust that, with or without encouragement to do so from Mr. Hoover's policies, 1929 will find Canada purchasing more from Great Britain.

It is bad business to slap your best customer's face too often.

Our exports to Canada are between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 annually, and to all the countries over which the British flag flies they are fast approaching \$2,500,000,000. The balance of trade with the British countries is strongly in our favor.

The Vancouver paper, with obvious logic, declares that higher American tariffs will promote the commercial union of the British Empire—a union that would give preferential tariffs and other inducements to keep the trade of British countries under the British flag. For years in Great Britain there has been a strong movement in favor of such a policy. It was earnestly advocated by the late Joseph Chamberlain a couple of decades ago, and the present British premier has favored it. We have some \$4,000,000,000 in trade that would be affected by the consummation of a British Imperial commercial union.

## STUDIES IN CANADA



Peter Keyser, B. A. of The Hague, Holland, who has become a student in agriculture at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. As a Captain in the Dutch Cycle Patrol, which guarded his country's border during the war, Keyser received the Kaiser's sword in surrender when the former Emperor of Germany fled into Holland.

MORE DETAILS  
OF REGULATIONS

Major J. A. Motherwell, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Explains District Seining System

## CONFERRING HERE

To confer with local officers of the fisheries department in regard to the operation of the new seining district system which is to be inaugurated this season, Major J. A. Motherwell, chief inspector of fisheries, arrived in the city on the Camosun last night from Vancouver and will spend until tomorrow here. Further explaining the new regulations limiting the number of salmon seines to be operated in the various districts which are to be created, Major Motherwell states that the division principle will be enforced in connection with the issuance of fishing licenses. These will be issued for a specified district, the licensee having the privilege to transfer his operations to another district on notifying the authorities of his intention. By this means the department will be able, Major Motherwell says, to keep records of the intensity of fishing in each district and, if the limit is exceeded, an additional closure to the regular 48-hour weekly closed season will be imposed.

"While the department does not intend to refuse licenses to any qualified applicants," said Major Motherwell, "arrangements will be made to increase the weekly closure in any seining area where the schedule is exceeded, even by one. In this way it is thought gear can be regulated in such a manner as will provide profitable employment for seiners and also conserve the fisheries." The system will in no way hamper legitimate seining operations, Major Motherwell feels.

In addition to the district system, the department is also considering a request of the salmon canners for regulations which would prohibit the long hauls of fish in bulk as a measure to improve quality of the product. Regarding the proposal that salmon exported from the area in which it is caught should be packed in ice in boxes not exceeding five hundred pounds in capacity, Major Motherwell said that the department approved this principle but he was not prepared to say, however, whether the suggestion would be met in full. Some regulation along these lines to improve quality would doubtless be provided.

Major Motherwell will return to Vancouver tomorrow morning aboard the fishery patrol steamer Malaspina.

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RATEPAYERS IN  
EAST ORGANIZE

Meeting Held Saturday Night to Lay Plans and Begin Active Work

At a well attended meeting of residents and ratepayers of sections seven and eight, held in Rupert East United Church Saturday night, it was decided to organize a ratepayers' association for the district. A committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization and will report to a general meeting to be held on March 12.

A committee was appointed to wait on the city council to ask that the small park on Sixth Ave. at the Plaza be graded and made suitable for a ball park. The construction of a lateral sewer from Hays Creek to Conrad Street will be urged.

As the district at present is

seriously inconvenienced through the lack of paved streets, a reasonable street extension program will be asked.

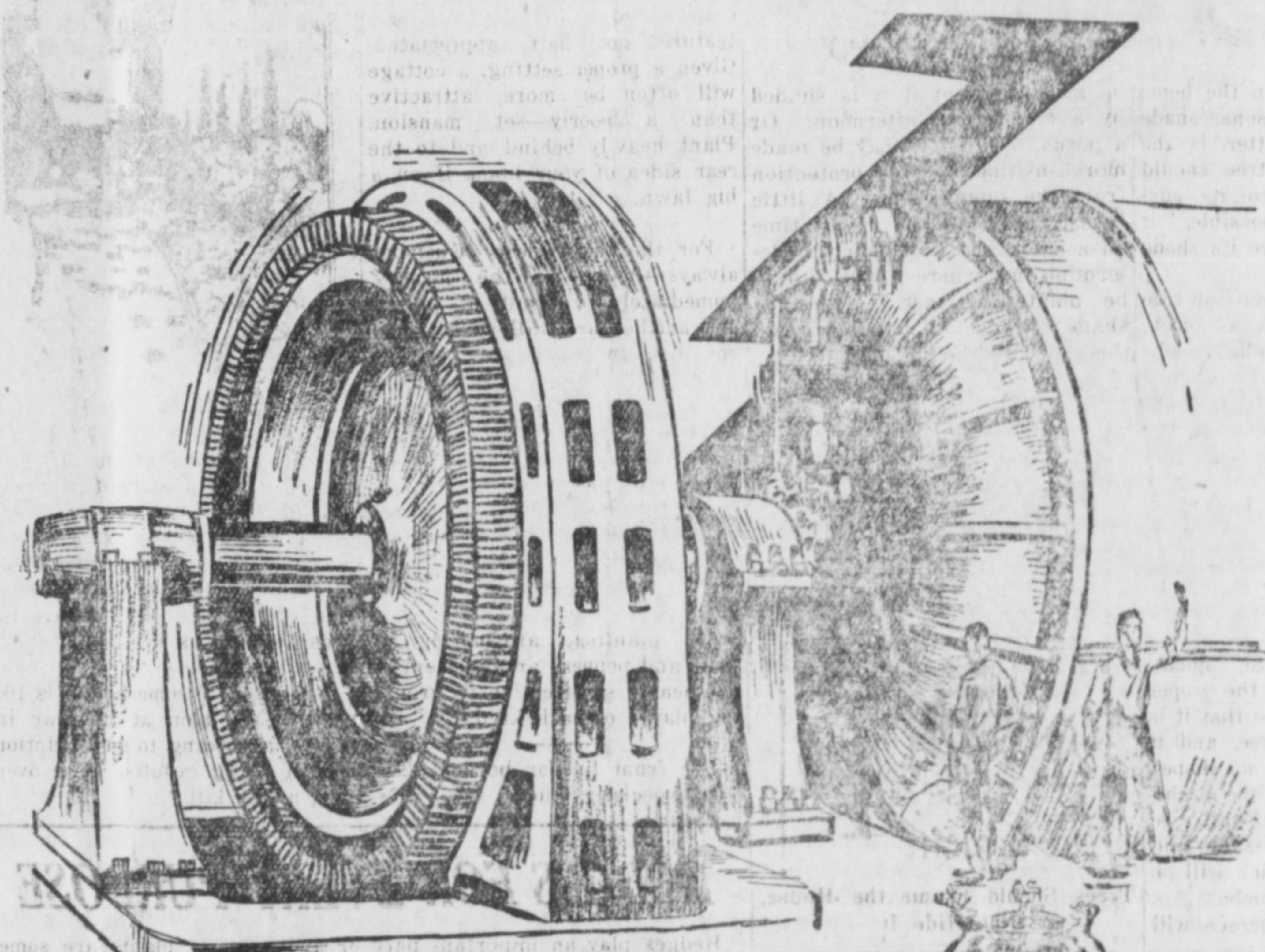
Protection for the fishing fleet was discussed at considerable length. A committee consisting of Messrs. Robert Mackay, Joe Gay and Henry Strehlhorne will examine suitable and feasible sites and their recommendation will be endorsed and a strenuous effort made to help settle this long delayed problem. George E. Casey presided.

The other committees are: Organization—Messrs. Ross Mackay, Robert Mackay and J. McLaughlin.

City Council—Miss Duncan, Ross Mackay, Robert Mackay, L. Peachey and A. H. McLeod.

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BRITISH Columbia's Power resources are the envy of the world. With Power, the riches of the world can be won; with Power, ores can be mined... smelted; transportation problems solved; manufacturing industries developed, and with them population... pay-rolls. Power is British Columbia's strongest bid for more industries... more people.

Of the millions of horsepower available in our province, but half a million are now harnessed to turn the wheels of industry. The great hydro-electric development at Bridge River will ultimately generate more than 600,000 horsepower, while the output at Bonington Falls and other points is being steadily increased. The Campbell and Chilko Rivers, on the mainland, and the Nimpkish on Vancouver Island, are capable of tremendous power development for the conversion of our forest and mineral resources into fabulous wealth.

Two of British Columbia's Electric Power systems are among the greatest in Canada, each generating more than 400,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1927. This represents an increase in the last ten years of 98%... truly a remarkable achievement!

Foreign authorities speak of this record as a measure of the great vitality of British Columbia.

Today we rank third in power and industrial development among Canadian provinces. We have made greater progress per capita than any!

It is the policy of British Columbia to foster the development of the hydro-electric powers for the benefit of the public. They are allotted to private enterprises on condition that they will be developed within a certain time, so that no exploitation of public assets may take place.

Millions of dollars are now earmarked for Power development in our province. Dams are being built, turbines installed... transmission lines erected to care for the imminent industrial development.

Thousands of dollars are being expended weekly on materials and wages; thousands are feeling the immediate benefits of this enterprise.

Side by side with our power development, Industrial Expansion has kept pace. Today 17% of Canada's external trade is handled by British Columbia. During the past decade, our basic industries have increased 101.3%. Our total payroll, including all classes, is estimated at 210 million dollars. Today, our Lumbering, Mining and Fishing industries employ 72,517 people, paying them 175 million dollars in wages... distributing an average wage ranking among the highest in Canada.

These 175 millions in wages are a great contribution to our annual internal trade in the province. They have given our industrial workers a buying power ranking second in the Dominion and have largely been responsible for our ever increasing prosperity, as evidenced by the fact that the number of automobiles registered in the province last year was 76,187 as compared with 8,596 in 1916.

British Columbia's steady and varied industrial development has changed the conception in Eastern Canada and the United States of our province. No longer are we entirely dependent on the East for our manufactured products. British Columbia is increasingly furnishing her own needs. She now ranks third in the whole Dominion as a manufacturing province.

Our phenomenal Power and Industrial growth has focused the attention of the great industrialists and investors on our province. Today, British Columbia in the eyes of the world, stands for Power, Progress and Plenty. May our efforts of the next ten years stabilize and increase our Prosperity!

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**BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PROGRESS**