

ALASKA PROHIBITS CATCHING OF SALMON

the catching of spring or king be carefully removed from hook salmon under six pounds in without jerking or other action. Advertise in The News.

weight. Following is the text of causing injury and returned to Talk with them and ask them -and I know that he carried no the regulation dealing with the the water alive.

matter: UNDER SIX POUNDS caught which when dressed will mon is prohibited throughout places are what they have been weight less than six pounds. In Southeastern area from 6 o'clock used to. In other words what was KETCHIKAN, May 10: - The the event any such undersized p.m. August 24 to 6 o'clock p.m. good enough for their grandfathnew fishing regulations prevent salmon are thus taken they must September 30." ers is good enough for them.

Is England on Decline?

Part of an Article Written For the Canadian Unionist by T. E. Moore; Another Side of the Picture Will Be Given Later

In the winter England is cold and damp. You rarely see the sun shine in London. Manchester is usually foggy and wet. Birmingham is much the same, and so are Livererpool and Crewe. In these and other industrial centres the major portion of England's population lives. Naturally we would expect, where coal is so cheap and labor so plentiful, that the homes, the public buildings, offices, etc., would be heated so as to counteract the cold, penetrating air and to dry up the dampness. But what do you find?

This: They are attempting to heat *-their homes and buildings in the trial centres, miles of workingsame way as they did at the time men's homes are being built, and when William the Conqueror I actually saw more comfort in landed; by an open fire-place. the old houses of the seventeenth One does not need to draw heavily and eighteenth centuries than in on the imagination to visualize the new ones. Fancy building-in how little heat is radiated by an' this day and generation-endless open fire; about three-fourths of it goes up the chimney.

But, someone will say, they don't feel the cold. Don't they? Mix with them and find out how many suffer from catarrh, colds, rheumatism, and other ailments associated with cold weather. Imagine a man going to bed in one of those bitterly cold and fearfully damp English bedrooms. Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the Labrador medico-missionary, described hem as "the coldest places in the world"), and then try to imagine morning cold tub. Indeed, judging how much energy is spent in try- from appearances one is safe in will not wonder so much at the I made a three-weeks' trip English being stolid. His body is through England and parts of trying to do the work of a hot-air Europe with a rather prominent furnace or a steam-heating system Englishman - a very excellent

why do they endure the cold-for change of underwear with him, "In addition to existing prohi- unquestionably they feel it-and

Liverpool and other large indus- clothes.

rows of brick houses, all of the same design, on surface foundations, and with no central heating plant. True, they are equipped with bathrooms, but they only have cold water tapped into them; and anyone who attempts to take a bath in the winter runs a very grave risk of contracting

The Englishman and his cold bath are proverbial, but few nevertheless, I imagine, indulge in a ing to heat up a damp bed. You asserting that a bath is a luxury.

fellow and a scholar of renown nor a clean shirt. The average Canadian worker would feel as dirty as a medieval monk were he to go around smoky, sooty England for even a few days, not to mention weeks, without In the suburbs of Manchester, bathing and changing his

I do not wish for a moment to infer that the Englishman, like a dog, is "the filthiest in his person and dirtiest in his habits." No, indeed, What I am trying to emphasize is that he's in a rut and is doing little to climb out of it.

Go around London or any other large city and you will find large offices in which a dozen or more clerks or stenographers are working, heated by an open fireplace. I had occasion in one of them to dictate a number of letters. The girl who took the dictation wore a sweater-coat and her hands were almost blue from cold. Can it be wondered at that England finds her competitors gaining?

Then, look at her railway system-a system built around the small ten or fifteen ton goods wagon (freight car). Think of the enormous difficulties encountered when trying to make transportation modern. Its. bridges, tunnels, stations, etc., were built around the small engines and cars; and now, when nearly all Europe is using the large car and motive power, England is handicapped by having built too well but not wisely. True, the trains travel fastprobably the fastest in the world-but that does not solve many industrial problems. In Erith, Kent, I talked with

paving engineer-a Canadian, who had associated with him a number of other engineers possessed of world-wide experience. He represented a large Canadian contracting firm that had taken contracts to pave highways in many parts of Europe. He told me his firm had decided to take no more contracts in England because it did not pay. They had found it impossible to move their mixing plant-as they do in many European countries, in Canada and the United Statesfrom one town to another on the railways. It was simply impossible, short of dismantling the whole plant. He and his associates stated that they considered plentiful supply of workers-| millions more will be spe country in Europe, excepting in hovels like cattle. There are England's industrial equipment of the country of the cattle of the Poland.

one most forcibly is the appar- vated land, yet they talk of sen- men, and the material, yet ent utter helplessness prevail- ding their surplus population to unable to coordinate these 10 thousands of idle miners, yet worth of dairy produce and ve- this helplessness, I repeat they are miserable from the getables from Europe. Millions strikes one between the eyes damp cold. A wealth of building of pounds have been spent on it were, when one looks are material is available—and a unemployment insurance, and England.



THE FORTUNES OF WAR -Tribune, South Be

A FEW FACTS ABOUT

Prince Rupert is:

The terminus of the Canadian National Railway.

The Central administrative point for the whole of centr and northern British Columbia.

The nearest point in British Columbia to the Orient.

The centre of the halibut and salmon fishing business.

The centre of an extensive mining and lumbering district.

Prince Rupert has:

One of the finest harbors in the world.

The largest fresh halibut business in the world. The largest fish cold storage plant in the world.

A large, strictly modern drydock and shipbuilding plant. A grain elevator leased to the Alberta Wheat Pool with o pacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

A large, modern ocean dock.

A new modern lumber mill, planing and shingle mills i box factory with capacity output of 60,000 board feet a Fish reduction plant.

A new mill at Porpoise Harbor and another building alor side it seven miles from the city.

Railway shops employing about 75 men.

Several ship sheds for building and repairing small craft Provincial government district offices and court house. Dominion government fisheries, customs, and other office

Marine department central station.

Dominion government wireless station.

Canadian National district offices.

Dominion fisheries experimental station. B. C. Packers district offices.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting district assay office.

P. Burns Co., Ltd., modern abattoir. Several docks and wharves used by coasting vessels.

Number of fish houses doing an export business. About twenty salmon canneries in the neighborhood.

Several fishery supply and shipchandlery establishments Several wholesale houses doing a large business in the di Fine modern retail stores.

Good steamship services to Alaska and south to Vancouve and Victoria and west to the Queen Charlotte Islands. Three large oil and gasoline distribution stations. Good hotels and restaurants.

Prince Rupert has:

Modern high school with first year university classes Four public schools with over thirty teachers.

Seven churches representing the most important demonia Paved streets and concrete sidewalks in the business section

Well kept gardens and pretty residences. Number of clubs and fraternal organizations.

Prince Rupert has:

No severe cold in winter.

No extreme heat in summer. No mosquitos or other insect pests.

Great opportunities for boating, fishing and hunting. Fewer climatic or other disadvantages than most places Canada.

A harbor that never freezes.

England was the most backward still they are huddled together keep men idle, while much Probably the thing that strikes thousands of acres of unculti- less. They have the money ing there in things elementary. "the colonies," and all the while and organize them for There is coal in abundance and import thousands of pounds and constructive purpose

is obsolete and practically

HALF THE WEIGHT AND TWICE THE WEAR The Job makes no difference TRACKMEN must have light, long-wearing comfortable boots. If every "BLUTIPS" worker were a trackman he'd wear "Blutips"... because they are made with or without toe are the lightest work boots caps; single or made. Being ideal boots for double soles, trackmen, they fill the footwith half rubber= wear needs of every worker ... the farmer too. "Blutips" are made entirely from Western Canadian hides. They are half the weight of ordinary work shoes and wear twice as long. The soles are tanned by the patented "Lecotan" mineral re-tan process, which gives the sole leather twice the life-length of an ordinary sole, yet it is pliable and light. "Blutips" are moderately priced also ... look for the blue sole tip and the "Blutip" trade mark on the sole. "Blutip" is an all Western Canadian Product by J. LECKIE CO. LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C.