

THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Monday, October 21, 1929

WERE DISILLUSIONED

We have no peck against Russia except that the land of the Soviets thinks that it can some day convert the world to its form of government and its civilization. That is why it becomes necessary to now and then enlighten the people of the country as to the true inwardness of the situation.

In England there are a good many people, especially in the mining and industrial districts, who still think Russia is the land of hope and glory. They are never tired of extolling the Soviet. At one of the mines in Kent an employer overheard two employees telling the others of the wonderful conditions obtaining in that country, so he offered to send them as ambassadors to Russia to find out if the conditions were really so and to return and report. They went, they returned, and they reported, and they are no longer extolling the country of the late czars.

One of the "tourists," W. Roome, said: "When we asked a Russian family to sing one of their national songs, they said they had nothing to sing about. One person told us that if they could come to England, they would be satisfied to live in the workhouse."

The housing accommodation was very bad, and in some cases families lived and slept in one room. There were many thousands of unemployed in Moscow. Sanitation was dreadful, and there were flies by the million.

Describing a visit to a mine, Mr. Roome remarked: "On our way through the village we were shown shacks which used to house the miners in the old days. The officials who were conducting us through the village told us that they were kept thus standing as a reminder of the people of bygone times, but on going a little farther, we saw exactly the same shacks occupied by miners, thereby leading me to believe that they took us to be green."

Mr. Roome said he formed the opinion that a good deal of what he saw had been staged for the benefit of the delegation. He was taken round one of the rest houses where miners take their annual holiday. He asked if the peasants were also allowed a holiday. He was told that they were if they paid their union contribution. "We asked how many peasants there were in the home, and were told none, so we thought a good deal."

The men were accompanied by R. Southam, a schoolmaster, who was shocked at the poverty, filth, low wages, food scarcity, bad housing and general inefficiency. He saw in Moscow, he told an audience of miners, "such terrible sights of poverty as are almost indescribable." Streets were lined with thousands of beggars, who came into restaurants to gather scraps, and even to pick bones left on plates. Everyone was rationed for bread and sugar. Even in the officers' mess in which he dined as a guest the food was so bad that both he and one of his companions were ill for some days.

AMERICANS ARE INSULAR

British people are interested in world news. Americans are interested in American news. That is the conclusion arrived at by a man who has made a critical study of the newspapers of each country.

Twice as much space is allotted to local news in the United States as is allotted in Great Britain, but the press of the latter country publishes nearly four times as much foreign news.

The percentages are: Local news, British, 8; American, 17.2; foreign news, British, 11; American, 3. In society news the proportion is the same for each country as in local news, of which, in fact, it is virtually a department. The percentage for the United States is 2.2.

In space devoted to sports there is a nearer approach to parity, the American papers giving 16 per cent and the British 14 per cent to this department. Finance, on the other hand, occupies 18 per cent in British newspapers and only 14 per cent in American newspapers.

Prince Rupert Or Vancouver Says Pat Burns

Former Head of Packing Firm Does Not Agree With Beauty That Western Outlet Can Wait

"The Peace River country needs a railroad to the Pacific coast and needs it badly. It seems to me that the logical outlet is via Prince George. But the actual route is secondary, so far as the people of the Peace are concerned; they want cheap and quick transportation to the coast and whether their grain reaches the seaboard at Vancouver or Prince Rupert makes little difference to them."

That is a statement made by Pat Burns of Calgary, who arrived from the prairie this morning and is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver, says the Vancouver Sun of Friday last.

Mr. Burns does not agree with the view of E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that a coast railroad should follow extensive settlement of the Peace River district.

"The time to start construction of such a railroad is now," he said. "The Peace River country is already settled to a considerable degree, and by the time a railroad can be built into the district the population will be such as to assure profitable operation."

Mr. Burns visited the Peace River country with Vancouver Board of Trade and Canadian Chamber of Commerce party last month, and, being one of Canada's most progressive and successful ranchers, his opinion is based on trained observation.

"The Peace River is a country which must be seen to be properly appreciated," Mr. Burns said. "Its possibilities are tremendous, and incidentally, the section lying in British Columbia seems to be the better for farming and cattle raising. Residents told me that the B. C. portion enjoyed a climate considerably warmer than that in the same latitude in northern Alberta. Seeding can be started from a week to ten days earlier, and the growing season is later."

Mr. Burns said that one of the purposes of his present visit to Vancouver was in connection with the negotiations which have been proceeding between his agents and the municipality of West Vancouver respecting development of the old Harvey Hadden estate of 400 acres lying west of the Capilano River on the heights. Mr. Burns plans to develop the area as a residential property to include a nine-hole golf course.

Sees Great Change Popular Outlook In Both Countries

(Vancouver Sun)
Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist prime minister of Britain, and Herbert Hoover, Quaker president of United States, shook hands last week and parted after a conference that has focused the attention of the whole world for more than a week.

Quaker Hoover and Socialist MacDonald are in the limelight as no two men have been for the past ten years. The personal popularity of the two in Britain and United States is higher than the personal popularity of any statesmen since the war.

And yet, less than 200 years ago, they were driving Quakers out of New England with whips. And less than 25 years ago, they were sending Socialists to jail in England. Even during the war they were regarded with abhorrence and suspicion.

Times do change. But the change is a healthy and a wholesome one. It is a worldwide swing to liberalism, to tolerance and to trust.

Conservatism and intolerance are out of fashion. Even in England, traditional home of Conservatism, the English people are right behind the Labor Government. Baldwin and Lloyd George are almost forgotten names.

This is the age of plain, vigorous thinking, of youth and of the energy and progress that are characteristic of youth.

Aivazoff Still is Talking About the Rupert Cold Storage

A special despatch to the Vancouver Star from Princeton says: M. Y. Aivazoff, who, among many other interests, is the leader of the company of Vancouver men operating the Tulameen Coal Mines, figures prominently in an announcement of the construction of a large cold storage plant at Prince Rupert, being undertaken by a syndicate of Vancouver men.

A special commission of the Prince Rupert Board of Trade has endorsed the proposal, and arrangements are well under way.

Mr. Aivazoff, who is a visitor to Princeton, believes solidly in the future of this section, but says he cannot, because of his many and varied interests, take part in the affairs of the community as he would like.

Questioned as to whether he would undertake a housing scheme he said he felt he could not give the matter sufficient attention.

"However, if a local syndicate were to undertake the task of building houses, it would have a good proposition," he said, "and if they handled it properly on a scheme of mortgages and loans they could finance the matter without much difficulty."

Priest Makes Money for Church Result of Holdup

Rev. Father Jerry Sullivan Tells of His Experience in Chicago Recently

EDMONTON, Oct. 21.—"If you ever think that it is a nice sensation to have two Chicago gunmen place their guns in your ribs and ask you to deliver all your wealth to them you have another guess coming!" This is how Rev. Jerry Sullivan, parish priest of Vermillion, describes his recent encounter with gunmen in the American city, on his return to Edmonton.

"I was about to enter my friend's apartment when I was told in gruff tones to 'stick them up.'"

"Believe me or not, I reached for heaven as fast as I could. One had a gunmetal revolver and the other, evidently a fastidious fellow, had a nickel-plated revolver which, in spite of its color, looked to me just as dangerous as the blue colored one held by the other thug."

"I told them that I did not have much money and that they were welcome to all I had if they would only take their guns from my side," continued Father Sullivan.

"One of them backed away from me, while the other went through my pockets, the other keeping his gun trained on what I considered

my most vital spot. They took my \$40, and also my ticket.

One Was Catholic
"When they had completed the run over my person, one of the bandits, an Italian, stated that he was 'a sort of a Catholic himself,' and that he would restore to me his share of the loot. He gave me back \$20 and my ticket."

"That, I considered, ended the story as far as I was concerned, and I was thankful enough to get through so easily, but I had another thing coming. At about five in the morning I was awakened and, on opening the door, I found two gentlemen of the press anxious to get all the details of the hold-up for the morning papers. They had a photographer along with them, and as they pointed the camera at me I felt like ducking under the bed. They got their story—I did not have the heart to refuse a thing to anybody in Chicago."

Plenty of Help
"However, that ends the gloomy side of the story," continued Father Sullivan. "I was still in bed when I got a telephone call stating that it had appeared in the papers that I had been held up, and that if it was possible for the speaker to render any assistance he would be glad to help out. Several other calls came through during the morning, and when I left Chicago, instead of being \$20 out of pocket, I returned to Vermillion with a very comfortable sum for church extension work in my parish."

"I am a great believer in proverbs, 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.'"

Flexible Tariff Is Discussed by Financial Paper

(Financial Post)

Democrats assail the flexible tariff. President Hoover, on the other hand, demands that the system, inaugurated in 1922, of giving the president and the tariff commission authority to make emergency changes in the tariff be retained. The Democrats have succeeded in the senate in withdrawing the president's power to change the tariff, but the House of Representatives may restore it. In the interval, the flexible tariff is on trial.

Canada is distinctly interested in the discussions. We have had the flexible tariff suggested for this country. And we have felt the sharp effect of a number of American tariff increases made under the flexible tariff.

Under the flexible tariff provisions the president has authority, after a study has been made by the tariff commission of the differences in cost of production at home and abroad of any commodity, to promulgate an increase or reduction in the tariff not exceeding 50% of the rates fixed by Congress. The president acts upon the advice of the tariff commission.

In the seven years that the system has been in force there have been numerous tariff increases or-

dered by the president. Canada has felt the effect of an increase from 30 to 42 cents per bushel on wheat; from 78c to \$1.04 per 100 pounds on flour; from 8c to 12c per pound on butter; from 1 to 1½¢ per pound on onions; from 2½ to 3½¢ per gallon on fresh milk; from 20 to 30¢ per gallon on cream. Probably many other changes affected us. Only one change has ever been made that helped Canada. This was a reduction of from 33 1-3% to 19-2-3% on paint brush handles which helped one lone Canadian factory.

SOBRIETY TEST IS USED IN STATES BY ANDOVER POLICE

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 21.—In these days when the police are checking up on motorists who drive while under the influence of liquor the line of distinction between sobriety and drunkenness sometimes is drawn rather thin. There is an old story about the southern constable who declined to arrest a man reposing in the gutter at the request of a temperance worker. "See, lady," he told her as he prodded the prone one with his toe, "he isn't drunk, he opened his eyes." This story doesn't appear so far fetched in the light of a sobriety test employed by the Andover police, which has just come to light. There is a corridor 40 feet long at the police station. The suspect is asked to hop the length of it on one foot. If he makes it, he is set free; if he falls down, he goes in a cell.



"What do you think of Life Insurance?"

"WHEN John was with us, I fought against Life Insurance. It seemed such a slow, unexciting way to invest money. I wanted a new house, a new car, fine clothes and the things that money could buy . . ."

"But John insisted. He took on more Life Insurance than I ever dreamed of."

Sometimes we had to make little sacrifices because of it. And John would explain how large an estate would be ne-

cessary to provide an income for the children and myself.

"Now, since John has been taken from us, how bitterly have I regretted my stubborn opposition . . . how deeply grateful have I been for his living forethought which, even in spite of my own efforts, now protects us and provides for our every need."

"It is a fact, my dear, that if every wife knew what every widow knows, every man would carry sufficient Life Insurance."



Life Insurance Service

The Love That Never Dies

LINDEMAN'S AUSTRALIAN WINES

1st Vineyard established 100 Years Ago

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