

THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published Every Afternoon, Except Sunday, by Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited, Third Avenue
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City delivery, by mail or carrier, yearly period, paid in advance \$5.00
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Advertising and Circulation Telephone .98
Editor and Reporters' Telephone .86
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

DAILY EDITION Tuesday, May 21, 1929

BRITISH NOMINATIONS

Nominations took place yesterday to the British parliament and the campaign during the coming week will be a very bitter one. It is, as everyone knows, a three-party contest, with the Conservatives trying to retain power, the Labor party trying to dislodge them, and the Liberals seeking to obtain the balance of power with the consequent right to dictate to a large extent what the policy of either government shall be. The situation is full of interest to the student of politics.

MASTER OF POLICIES

While anything may happen in any case, there is no danger of any very great change of policy, it is interesting again to note in a general way what each party stands for.

The Baldwin government is protective, imperialistic, stands for a large army and strong navy, and sees improvement ahead from the continuation of a settled policy without much immediate change.

The Labor party, led by J. Ramsay MacDonald, but supported by many extremists, wishes nationalization of coal mines, smaller army and navy, closer co-operation with United States, improved relations with Russia, and much paternal legislation.

The Liberal party, under David Lloyd George, is absolutely opposed to protective measures, has a strong stated policy for reducing unemployment, would reduce the expenditures on army and navy, but refuses to adopt the Socialist policy of the Labor group. They are in Britain a half-way party, not expecting to obtain power at this election except through possibly holding the balance.

CLEAR CUT POLICY

The Liberal policy as enunciated by Lloyd George is a clear cut one. It is to borrow a huge sum for public works, largely road construction and improvement, in order to put the people to work. Here is a little extract of Lloyd George's speech at one of the big campaign meetings:

"They say we would have to borrow—and that is wicked. Borrow how much? One-third of the annual drink bill of this country. (Loud cheers.) They say borrowing 100,000,000 pounds will ruin industry. The drink bill is between 300,000,000 and 350,000,000 pounds. One-third! The savings of this country annually are 500,000,000 now. You are to borrow one-fifth of the annual savings for the purpose of saving a million people. They say it is ruin. Anybody who believes in that will believe in the efficiency of the present government." (Laughter.)

Speaking very generally, the Conservatives believe in the union of church and state, supports the house of lords, is strong for privileges for the ruling classes. Curiously enough much of the best forward legislation has been passed by this party as a measure of self-defence and in order to keep itself entrenched in power.

Formerly and to a great extent still, the Liberals were the free trade party of the country. They represented the industrial centres, favored the broadening of education, separation of church and state, and were inclined to be what is known as "Little Englanders," thinking of the Kingdom rather than the Empire. The majority of the adherents of the party belong to the free churches and are commonly known in England as "Dissenters" in religion. Supporting them are often the High Church party that objects to control of the church by the house of commons and does not recognize the British ruler as head of the church, which according to law he is today.

The Labor group is what the name implies. It is made up mostly of men and women who work for wages. It has robbed the Liberal party of most of its former strength. Joining that party there have been many who have seen the coming rule of the masses and who believe that by uniting with it they will be able to act as a steady influence. A number of persons of title and rank have joined the party and especially have recruits from the young university men, many of whom are socialists.

The outcome of the contest will be watched with much interest in Prince Rupert.

I have something you want; you have something I want. We get together through the classified ads.

Right Kind Going
Into Peace River
to Settle Country

All Homesteader Has to Do Is Pay \$10 for 160 Acres of Land If He's Willing to Work and Live On It; Prices Advance With Steel

This is one of a series of six articles by H. F. Mullet dealing with the rapid concentration of settlers in Canada's great "inland empire," the Peace River district.

(Special to The Daily News and the Edmonton Journal—Copyright)

By H. F. MULLEN

EDMONTON, May 21.—Ten dollars for 160 acres of land in the Peace River district—"last best west"—on condition that you live for six months of each of the next three years, in a habitable house on the homestead, and that you break at least 30 acres (of which 20 acres must be cropped), within that period.

Ten dollars—18 months' residence in three years—30 acres of cultivation—a house in which to live—and you may some day have a farm anywhere from \$25 to \$50 an acre.

We heard of one youthful optimist, who didn't have even the necessary ten-dollar bill with which to make his homestead entry, after tramping all the way from Hythe, end of steel on the southern portion of the railway, to Rolla, 60 miles distant.

This young Britisher borrowed the necessary "ten spot" from a kindly resident, and went gallantly off into the bush, with his cherished permit in his pocket—and little of anything else.

Despite its northern location, all doubts of Peace River's agricultural possibilities have long since been dispelled; its favorable climate, moderate precipitation and fertile soil make it one of the world's great wheat and mixed farming areas. It contains within itself the possibilities of a future "world's market basket"—and today thousands of new settlers are flocking in to the Peace River country to realize those possibilities.

Where Trelle Farms

Over a hundred years ago traders at the various fur posts which preceded agricultural settlement reported that they were successfully growing all kinds of common vegetables and harvest-wheat, oats and barley.

Grows Championship Grain

At Fort Vermilion, over 200 miles north of Peace River as the crow flies, No. 1 hard wheat has been grown for years. In 1893 the Rev. Gough Brick, Anglican missionary at Shaftesbury, a few miles upstern from Peace River, won the world's wheat prize at the great Chicago international show, and in 1926 Herman Trelle of Wembley, near Grande Prairie, won both wheat and oats world prizes.

This latter achievement did much to focus attention on the great Peace River district. The visits of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C.N.R., and of President Beatty of the C.P.R., and the subsequent purchase by these two railroads of the provincially-owned northern railways, added more fuel to the fire of interest in the Peace.

It was out beyond Fairview that we met "Canada's oldest homesteader."

He was a straggly-whiskered and hawk-haired old man who told us his age was 71. He had lived all his life in cities,eking out a livelihood by the mysterious ways known only to the poor.

Then he came west, worked a while on a farm in Saskatchewan, and finally—at 71, mind you!—decided to homestead in the Peace River.

"My rather old for a homesteader? Well, I've got 20 years of good hard work ahead of me yet," he crowed in a thin falsetto.

"Any relatives? Nary a one. Don't even know where I was born. Yours—Canada's oldest homesteader—or soon will be anyway, when I get me a place."

"Going far?" we asked. "Don't know," he answered, laconically "got to get me a good place, if I have to go a hundred miles for it."

Family Takes Five Homesteads

On the freight platform at Hythe, R. L. Johnson, husky North Dakota farmer from the Carnio (Minto) district, heaved a powerful shoulder against a recalcitrant auto that was stubbornly refusing to come out through a five-foot freight car door, and straightened his sturdy back.

"We've come 150 miles into this new country. We've three car-

loads of settlers' effects with us—two autos, a truck, a tractor, sawmill outfit, twelve head of horses, and a full equipment of wagons, farm implements, and household goods. We're taking up five homesteads somewhere beyond Rolla—don't know just where, yet, but we'll get located all right."

There are four boys in the Johnson family, the oldest one 23, a married daughter and a daughter-in-law. The girls were expert basketball players in North Dakota—the boys all athletes. One boy is a splendid pianist; another will come back to Edmonton to qualify as a teacher.

The young folks have all had

high school training, and all of them, boys and girls, were working like Trojans, anxious to get their outfit on the road. Everything for the farm and the home was strewn around them, on the siding at Hythe—even to sprouting rhubarb plants in boxes of earth, all ready for the garden that is to be.

"There wasn't anything for the boys, so we decided we'd come to the Peace River country," said Mrs. Johnson, "and here we are."

The two girls, clad in overalls, and wearing wide-brimmed Mexican type straw hats, worked hand in hand with the men.

"Sure, we like it," they dimpled. "We're used to it, and it's lots of fun." They can run the tractor, drive the cars and the teams—do anything round the farm. Yes—both married—one is Mrs. Efner Johnson; the other is Mrs. Manfred Asleson.

These are the sort of settlers the Peace River district needs—and is getting.

FISH PACKER NOT DAMAGED

Argent Arrived in Port Under Own Power Yesterday After Being Ashore on Rose Spit

The fish packer Argent, Capt. Bert Tingley, which stranded on the sand of Rose Spit about a week ago, arrived in port from Graham Island yesterday afternoon under her own power, accompanied by the Pacific Salvage Co.'s power tug Pachena, which aided in hauling her off the beach. The Argent is hardly leaking at all and if there is any damage it is very slight. The vessel will be taken on the pontoons at the drydock this afternoon for inspection.

SPEAKER'S WIFE INVOLVED IN SOCIAL WHIRL



From all indications the social war centred around the status of Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, right, sister of Vice-President Curtis, has apparently broken out anew. The new controversy also involves Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, left, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The trouble started when Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Gann refused to attend a dinner given by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, jr., and the seriousness of the situation is realized when it is pointed out that Mrs. Gann is the hostess for the presiding officer of the Senate, and Mrs. Longworth is the wife of the presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

Buy from the merchants that advertise. Their stock is fresh.



Perhaps the Biggest Fact

in the motor car business today is the startling difference revealed by stepping into a FISHER BODY car and then into any other

own mind—that in solidity of construction, in paneling, in the quality of the upholstery, in the hardware, in the interior fittings,

NO specialist or expert is needed to point out Fisher Body superiority—the greater richness and beauty and quality stand out so sharply and convincingly that all argument is ended. This is one of the most important facts in motor car buying today because it has to do with value—with what you get for the purchase price. You are bound to admit at once in your

in the clarity of the genuine plate glass, and in the substantially constructed roof—the Fisher Body car is worth several hundred dollars more. Keep this contrast—these points of superiority—in mind. Consider the many hours you spend in your car and how much of your ease and comfort and satisfaction and pride depends upon the body of your car—and you can come to only one conclusion.

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