THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT · BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

H. F. PULLEN - - Managing-Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail to all other parts of British Columbia, the British Empire and United States, paid in advance, per year	6.00
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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Advertising and Circulation Telephone 98
Editor and Reporters' Telephone 86

DAILY EDITION Monday, Feb. 10, 1930

EVERYONE WILL BE GLAD

Everyone will be glad when the fisheries question has been settled. The whole community seems to be drawn into the discussions which have to do particularly with the interested parties, the canners and fishermen. It seems as if it is for them to get together and work out a system which will be agreeable to both. Both have interests in the fishing. For the canners, it is the protection of their investments, and for the fishermen, it is their livelihood. Should either be forced to give way and still feel themselves injured, the question will not be settled. It will at once be thrown into the maelstrom of party politics and that will not be a good thing. Settlement by mutual consent is the only reasonable method.

SALVAGING P. G. E.

If the only method of salvaging the P. G. E. is to make the people of Peace River pay the cost of transporting their crops to the Pacific Coast over it, probably it had better not be salvaged. We are continually told that business over it is improving and that it will soon be paying its way. Then why worry? Carry on and make it pay, but do not ask the people of Peace River to burden themselves with unnecessary freight rates because of the effort to salvage a railway that is not fitted to carry heavy freight.

Why spend huge sums on a jerkwater railway when already there is a good line that can carry all the crop of the western prairies to the coast and do it cheaper than any other on the continent?

No matter what a man has been, he has unbounded possibilities. Many a man has learned in jail how to become great.

Full Speed Ahead Soon

Many people do not realize that the Northern Power Company, a subsidiary of the Power Corporation of Canada, is really constructing a large hydro-electric plant to serve the city of Prince Rupert and adjoining territory. The site for the plant is being prepared and the right-of-way for the high-power lines connecting Big Falls on the Ecstall River with the city is being cleared and that during September next it is expected to turn on the power from the first unit.

What does this mean to Prince Rupert? It means that the largest power corporation of Canada has faith in the future of the city and district and already sees a market for its product.

Under the impetus of the new movement, Prince Rupert will grow. Industries will be developed and all will feel the benefit.

Prince Rupert people must prepare for the change. New buildings will be necessary. If there are no vacant houses in the city today, what will be the condition when people begin to come in?

The Daily News is alive to the situation and is laying its plans. Others must do the same if they are to keep pace with the new Prince Rupert.

The Letter Box

BOARD OF TRADE AND THE FISHERIES

February 9, 1930

Dear Mr. Editor:

Please allow me some space in your publication to reply to the letter written by a member of the Board of Trade which was published in the Daily News on Friday, February 7, 1930, and which owing to bad weather that day was not obtained by me till next day.

The letter under discussion is based upon facts having existence in the imagination of its writer, who while denying that "The average member of the Board of Trade is not in a position to sit as a judge....." reserves same for and exercises it himself. Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you.

In the first place net fishermen catch varieties of salmon (sockeye, hump and dogs) that a troller can't catch on his gear; hence there can be no motive for a troller to propose restrictions on net fishermen while maintaining himself in proclaimed and erroneously presumed unrestricted conditions; and finally seiners operating at Queen Charlottes to a very large extent, are fishing away farther out than 90 per cent. of our trolling grounds.

Last summer having only four months to fish I have lost 21 days due to heavy weather, which is a natural restriction on a troller. In Alaska conditions are different since excessive trap fishing there has greatly accelarated depletion of fisheries and since those traps are owned by big business and therefore have priorty of consideration, it became necessary to restrict all methods of fishing in order to save fisheries from threatening extinction due to ravages of those traps.

I dare to challenge his statement as to his discussions with some independent seiners and gill-netters "during last week or two." I suggest that any of the net fishermen who "have discussed this matter" and have informed the writer of that letter that "such steps will assist them in earning a reasonable living "will come out in the open and let me have a look at them.

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Net Fishermen Responsible

The regulations proposed by our association are emanating from the net fishermen and only supported by the trollers and the strong emphasis put by the writer on his own foolish assumption as if it were trollers who are "most anxious to have all possible restrictions placed on the operation of any other gear" can have no other purpose but an attempt to creat a split between the men engaged in two kinds of fishing, while ignorant of the fact that trolling grounds are virtually crowded by the former and present gill-netters, who troll for springs and cohoes and fish with net for sockeye, humps and dogs.

Then we have the statement advising that since other Boards of Trade are not attempting to deal with this matter our Board ought not to do so either. What a queer notion for a member of the Board of Trade to have, and voice it in public. Why, if all mankind were doing only the things that were done by others and have refrained from any initiative action of their own, we would be still exhibiting cranial capacity characteristic of of the pithecanthropus.

Granting indirectly that our proposals are aimed at conservation and building up the fisheries, he defends regulations proposed by Howe informing us that "Under the circumstances the provincial government must have some regulations....." What are these circumstances? need for conservation that he indirectly admits, or assumed restriction proposed by trollers, or that a member of the Board is not in the position to sit as judge? Again, what are the cirsumstances under which provincial regulations are necessary? In all parts of his letter he names same as fishing regulations forgetting, or not knowing that the Province has no jurisdiction over fishing, not conservation of live fish. It does not require training of a legal mind to distinguish between fishing regulations and those pertaining to the processing and of the industry. Howe made a bad mistake when basing his proposals on the need for conservation and it was Mr. Mathers here in Rupert who has tried to get Howe out of the mess he has made over these proposals.

Objects to Trial

So mixing up fishing regulations with those over processing and marketing of raw salmon, denouncing our proposition for conservation of fisheries on assumption that such are restrictions and suggesting experimenting with proposed monopoly for B. C. Packers and slavery for salmon fisheries in order to see as to how they will work out. What would you think of a suggestion that you should discharge a bullet from a gun into your brain in order that some member? of the Board of Trade may be able to judge as to how it would work on you?

The real issue missed by the writer is disregard of democracy in principle, which under the conditions of proposed regulations manifest itself in overriding rights of salmon fishermen (British subjects) to sell his fish where he pleases, conditioned by restricted markets for his fish by virtue of these infamous ratings of gear per cannery.

So, supporting reproposed one year operation of slave like conditions for salmon fishermen for the purpose of ascertaining effect of same on all interested by some one who claims to be a member of the Board of Trade and broadcasting his opinion in public while keeping his name in secret, has naturally inspired me with curiosity impelling me to guess as follows:

Since passing judgment by any business-member of the Board of Trade on this matter jepordize his business it follows that our distinguished judge is not a business man; and since membership in this Board of Trade is open to professionals it is reasonable to think that the judgment contained in the letter under analysis was handed out by some professional accustomed to such activities; and that brings me to a lawyer as a possible writer of that letter.

Since the proponents for Howe's regulations are big canners endeavoring to become real big business it is likely that the author of that letter is a lawyer who has performed some services for big canners in the past, and total absence of logic in that letter substantiates this guess.

In conclusion I would invite the writer of that letter to come out with his name in the open, for if one has opinions worthy of the public's attention, then certainly the public has a right to know the contributor.

Yours for democracy,
M. ANDERSON.

(The writer of the letter was not a lawyer.—Editor.)

SEAL COVE OPINION

Editor, Daily News,—I have read with interest a letter published in The Daily News of Friday, the 7th inst., written by a gentleman signing himself "A Member of the Board of Trade."

To say the least, I consider him very inconsistent.

He says: "Why should the Board of Trade be called upon to deal with such contentious subjects? Is is fair that individual members should be placed in such a position?"

Then he proceeds to give an individual member's biased view in favor of Howe's canners proposals.

I believe that the Board of Trade is a democratic body, where the majority rules. Then, why not be man enough to fight it out on floor of the meeting, instead of trying to stab the board and the fishermen in the back through the medium of the press before the meeting takes place. He says that during the past week or two he has discussed the matter with independent seiners and gillnetters, and they seem to feel some such steps will have to be taken to assist them in earning a living.

This means that he wishes the public to believe that the Howe's canners proposals are a "cure-all" instead of a monopoly.

If the salmon fishermen will take the advice of our member, J. C. Brady, and study these proposals, especially the list of ratings just issued, namely 1016 gillnets on the Skeena River, it will be seen that if 85 independent gill net fishermen will fish for the fresh fish market this will put the total over the Dominion government's former quota of 1100, and, immediately, on goes the additional 48 hours weekly closed season, Howe or no Howe.

I wish Mr. Man would not be impressed so easily as regards trollers finding the most fault.

We are salmon fishermen, in spite of the fact that the canners, with the help of Mr. Howe, are trying to split us up.

I will name some independent seiners who art trollers: Ole Skog, Pete Leighton; if you doubt my word ask Ole. He and your former correspondent seem to be pretty good friends.

The proposed new regulations were put up by the Northern B. C. Salmon Fishermen's Association before a public meeting composed of all branches of the fishing industry, even canners, and accepted by all, except canners.

Re the statement that seiners and gillnetters do not get a chance at the fish until the trollers are through with them. All I can say is, that if the former writer is a cannery man, he does not know his business. I have been amongst 25 or 30 boats trolling for spring salmon, and getting nothing; along comes a seiner, shoots his net (and that means the trollers have to move from there) and picks up over 100 spring salmon. I could also name you quite a large range of territory where trollers usually fish for springs during the sockeye season and they cannot get near the shore for gillnets.

As regards restrictions on trollers, please remember that trollers only catch two varieties of salmon which are easily propagated.

He also speaks of a closed season on trollers in southeast Alaska last summer, but does not mention the disappearance of gillnetters altogether. If the salmon fishermen had been able to put up the same organized opposition against fish traps in Alaska, as we did, there would be no need for closed season on trollers, and there would be gillnetters employed there yet.

Still, in the interests of conservation, the canners are most anxious to force the fish traps on us, and if any public spirited man is interested enough let him go to the land office, look at the trap site leases, and then at a chart of the south end of Wales Island.

He will see how much more interested the canners are in conserving the dividends of their watered stock (most of it in alien territory) than in conserving fish. He concludes his letter by saying that the average member of the Board of Trade is not in a position to sit as a judge in a case of this kind, and should be spared from being put in such a position. I think he has a wrong conception of his co-members on the board, and, as he is not an average member, I will accept their verdict ahead of his.

A salmon fisherman who is not afraid to sign his name.

J. ROBERTS.

Seal Cove, Prince Rupert, B.C.
February 10, 1930.

FATAL CREDULITY

Editor, Daily News—I enclose copy of the last number of the British Columbia Laboratory Bulletin, which contains a short article entitled "Fatal Credulity." My committee feels that it is a matter of the utmost importance that this be placed before the public of British Columbia through the medium of your own and other leading papers of the province, to which a similar letter is being addressed.

"FATAL CREDULITY

"By A. R. Chisholm, M.D.

"Epidemiologist, Provincial Board of Health, Victoria, B. C.

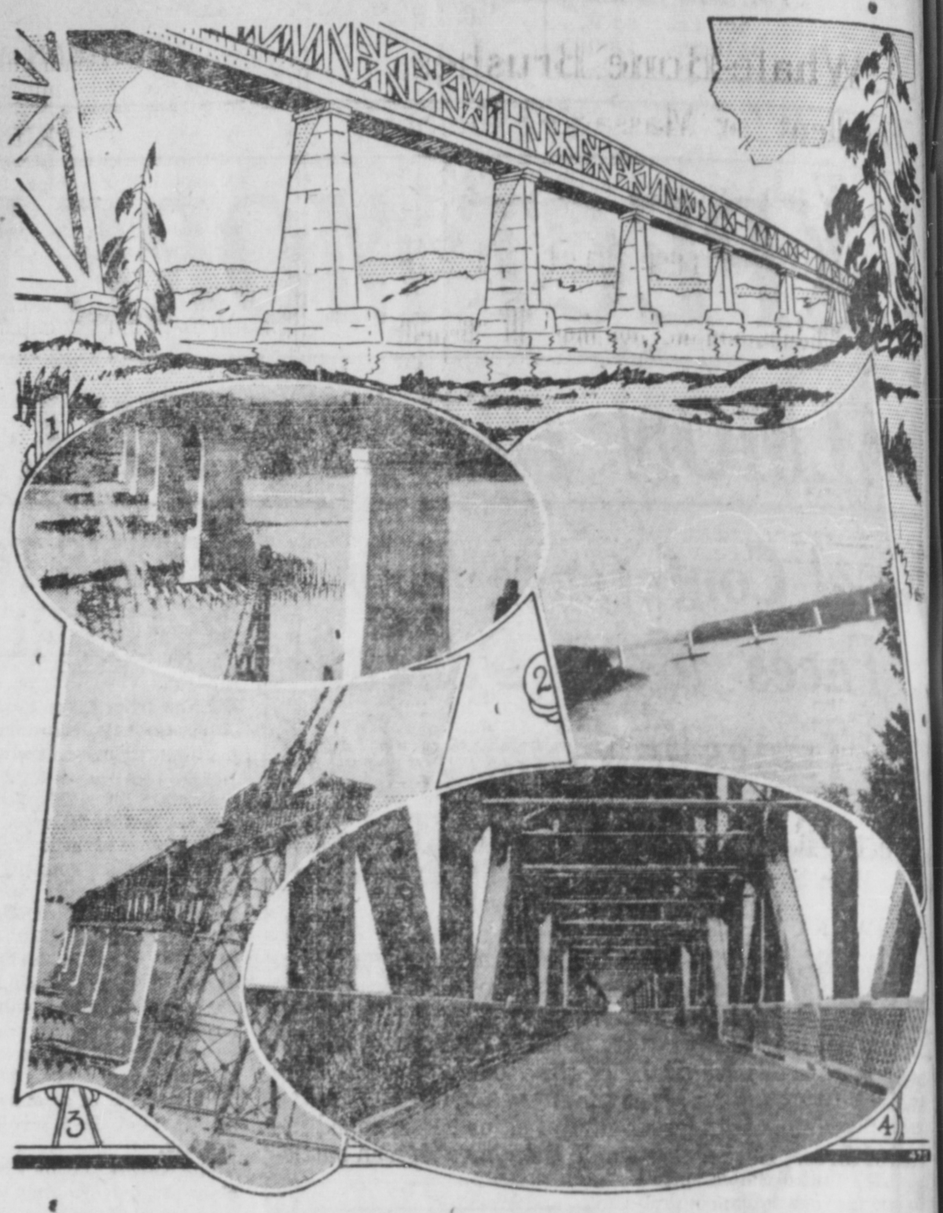
"Some time ago I investigated an outbreak of dipphtheria in a small town in the interior. I found a family of ten members who had been concealing diphtheria for three weeks previous to investigation until one of the children died. Just previous to this death, six cases of diphtheria broke out in the village. These latter cases were all subjected to efficient control. On questioning the father who had been concealing the condition, I learned that he had been solely guided by a clipping from a newspaper, captioned "Modern Methods Against Diphtheria, by Dr. Frank McCoy." He believed in this so implicitly that he cut the article out and carried it about in his purse so that it would be on hand for reference. On questioning him regarding the article, the parent stated that he accepted the advice in good faith, and having read it in a widely circulated paper, he naturally assumed that he could rely on the advice given.

"In conclusion, it will be seen that the father concealed the condition of diphtheria in his family, and, acting on advice of the article, he treated four members of his family for diphtheria until the virulence became so marked that the fourth case was fatal."

E. H. CLEVELAND, M.D.,
Chairman, Publicity and Educational Committee, B. C. Medical, Association, Vancouver.

There is only one way to reach the people of Northern B.C. That is through the Daily News.

Mighty Bridge Spans Saskatchewan



Faith in Canada's northern areas of resource becomes reality in the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge now nearing completion at Nipawin, Saskatchewan. Designed to take the heaviest locomotives likely to be built, this magnificent structure, a little more than 1907 feet long, spans the Saskatchewan River at a point leading from the more definitely agricultural section into mining and timber districts of recognized magnitude. It will afford ready access to still unexhausted farm lands and direct transportation possibilities for those who will explore and develop mineral areas rich in promise. This new gateway to the North required more than 8½ million pounds of structural steel in its construction. Vehicular traffic will be carried in the space between the ironwork and Canadian Pacific trains will travel on the top. (1) shows the pile-driver at work in 1928-1929. (2) In picturesque setting, the main piers of the structure are viewed from Ferry Hill in August 1929 before the steel arrived. (3) The west towers almost finished, December 18, 1929. (4) looking across the completed bridge on the vehicular roadway which meets the Government highway at either end.

Twenty Years Ago

In Prince Rupert

February 10, 1910

The provincial department public works has awarded to A. Prudhomme the contract to b an eight-room school house i The site is on Seventh Avenue, b tween Green and Cotton Stre and the figure is $26,000.

The Board of Trade, through vice-president, A. J. Morris, a secretary, M. M. Stephens, has c ed a public meeting for the pur of discussing the charter of Tsimpsean Power & Light Co. T latter company announces thro its representative, R. Brutinel, th it is planning the establishment a $70,000 gas plant here within next year.

The Department of Marine an Fisheries plans to build a quaran hospital on Digby Island this sum mer.

Steamship Movemen

For Vancouver—
Tuesdays—ss. Catala ....1:30 p
Thursdays—ss. P. Rupert 10 p
Fridays—ss. Prin. Mary 10 p
Fridays—ss. Cardena ....Micha
Feb. 12—ss. Prin. Norah ..p
Feb. 26—ss. Princess Norah p

From Vancouver—
Sundays—ss. Catala ....4 p
Weds.—ss. P. Rupert 10.30 a
Fridays—ss. Cardena ....p
Fridays—ss. Prin. Mary ..4 p
Feb. 22—ss. Prin. Norah ..p

For Naas R. and Port Simpson
Sundays—ss. Catala ....8 p

From Naas R. and Port Simpson
Tuesdays—ss. Catala 11:30 a

For Stewart and Anyox—
Sundays—ss. Catala ....8 p
Weds.—ss. Pr. Rupert ..4 p

From Stewart and Anyox—
Tuesdays—ss. Catala 11:30 a
Thurs.—ss. P. Rupert ..8 p

For Queen Charlotte Islands—

From Ocean Falls—
Weds.—ss. P. Rupert 10:30 p
Fridays—ss. Prin. Mary 4 p
Fridays—ss. Cardena ....p

For Ocean Falls—
Tuesdays—ss. Catala ....1.30 p
Thursdays—ss. P. Rupert 10 p
Fridays—ss. Prin. Mary 10 p

For Alaska—
Feb. 22—ss. Princess Norah p

For Alaska—
Feb. 12—ss. Princess Norah p
Feb. 26—ss. Princess Norah p