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PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Monday, March 10, 1930

TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY

This is the twentieth birthday of Prince Rupert. Two decades ago the city was incorporated but even at that it was a city in the rough. The people were buoyed up by hope and faith and boom propaganda. Many have been disappointed but those who have stuck it out and stayed with the place are beginning to see the delayed realization of their dreams. If they still hold on they will see most of the dreams come true. Stone by stone, the foundations of a real city are being laid. Step by step the march of progress is carrying us nearer the goal. People who have returned after an absence of years have been most agreeably surprised at what they saw. They have been enthused and many have wished they had remained here instead of listening to the siren call of the south.

There are many people in the city today who have been here the twenty years and tonight they are celebrating the city's birthday in a reunion. As one of them mentioned recently, there could have no city without the pioneer. We commend them for their loyalty and enthusiasm and hope they will all be here for the celebration of the quarter century at least.

ONE IS ABSENT

There is one pioneer absent from the city on this occasion. Reference is made to Mrs. Craig, a lady so well and favorably known that it seems futile to mention it. The grim reaper took her just as she was about to finish her work in Prince Rupert and retire from the serious occupation of making a living. She will be missed by every one but especially by those who knew her in pioneer days in the Yukon or in the early days of Prince Rupert when men and women were all brothers and sisters. We join in regretting her demise and in extending sympathy to the bereaved.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

The enduring fame of William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States and its tenth Chief Justice, may be ascribed in history to the confidence he radiated, and his ability to inspire in others an appreciation of his scrupulous honesty of purpose and justness of decision in all problems entrusted to his arbitration.

Caring nothing for politics, he was not influenced by partisan motives. With an equitable judicial mind, inexhaustible patience and a dependable serenity, he had the exceptional faculty of impressing upon others the genuineness of his friendly motives and his purpose to help them bear their burdens; to enlighten them whenever possible, and to present the best available solution for their problems.

His life was unselfishly dedicated to the service of his government, and like a patriotic soldier, he responded to all demands made upon him by his commander-in-chief, the president.



Three captivating wee Canadians, ardent devotees of The Lady of the Snows, are seen here on Dufferin Terrace in Quebec city.

TAFT WAS HERE ONCE

(Continued from page one)

Roosevelt influence against him and Colonel Roosevelt himself a candidate on a third party ticket in 1912. Mr. Taft received but a paltry eight votes out of a total of 531.

A grouping of all Mr. Taft's political activities gives a graphic idea of his remarkable and rapid rise to the presidency. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, O., at 23 years of age; collector of internal revenue at 24; judge of the Superior Court of Ohio at 29; Solicitor General of the United States at 32; judge of the Federal Circuit Court at 34; Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands at 43; Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet at 46; and President of the United States at 51. At the age of 55 he was again a private citizen, later becoming Chief Justice at the age of 63.

Mr. Taft's judicial turn of mind led him to a complete undervaluation of publicity in the conduct of his administration. Not once during his term as president did he show a comprehension of the benefit that might accrue from using the newspapers to test public sentiment on important issues. He read few newspapers and did not appreciate their influence upon public opinion. He had a judicial objection to discussing matters in the press. This lack of interest in newspapers and misunderstanding of the benefit of newspaper publicity caused him to delay the preparation of many of his messages and state papers until it was too late to mail them in full throughout the country and he had to be content with hurried telegraphic summaries of some of his most important utterances.

Poor Politician

One of Mr. Taft's closest friends once characterized him in these terms:

"He is so clean in his own mind that he cannot see anything unclean in another. His refusal to employ the usual petty tricks of the professional politician, the big-hearted indulgence with which he treats those who deliberately misrepresent him, his willingness to suffer himself rather than use the power of his great office against an individual—to rest under a false light rather than strike back in the heat of passion and thus risk the chance of committing an act of injustice—have won for him the distinction of being called a poor politician. Mr. Taft will never understand that in politics it often is necessary to be unfair, unjust and to bring into play the ruthless rule of the survival of the fittest."

Mr. Taft's appointment as Chief Justice was attributed by some of his friends to his support of an arbitral tribunal for world peace. And this is how they explained it: Had not Mr. Taft actively participated in the League of Nations debate when it was a live issue, opposing his party and the views of its leaders, he would, his friends asserted, have been the logical nominee of the Republican party for president in 1920 instead of Senator Harding. The factional differences within that party having been largely healed at that time, and Colonel Roosevelt having been removed by the equation of death, the convention, going to Ohio for a candidate would have given preference to Mr. Taft, they asserted, except for his views on the dominant issue of the campaign. Thus it happened that fate was kind by not compelling him as president, they added, again to nominate another to the office he preferred.

Mr. Taft married, when he was 29 years old, Helen Herron, daughter of John W. Terron of Cincinnati, and by her had three children, Robert, Helen and Charles. He was devoted to his wife and family. On his many travels not a day went by that he did not write or telegraph to Mrs. Taft.

He was a splendid bridge player, but during the time he was in the White House he never played for even the smallest stakes, although he did not object to others at the table having a wager on the game and very often would keep the account of the play.

From the time he ascended the bench as chief justice Mr. Taft strove to improve the machinery of the court to expedite the settlement of the vast amount of litigation constantly before the court. With this end in view he made a trip to England in 1922 to determine the characteristics of the English courts that enabled them to dispose of a great many cases expeditiously. While making his study of the various English courts he sat upon the benches with the judges and in each instance was accorded honors the like of which had seldom been bestowed upon a visit-

ing jurist. His first social engagement of the visit was the Pilgrim's dinner, at which he was accorded a spontaneous welcome and received messages from King George, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and many others.

Guest of King

Upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Taft in London, King George expressed a desire to meet them and when the presentation was arranged for a few days later the King let it be known that Mr. and Mrs. Taft were to be accorded the same honors granted to former chiefs of state of European powers. So that instead of passing their majesties with a bow and curtsy, Mr. and Mrs. Taft were received privately by the king and queen and members of their family in the picture gallery of Buckingham Palace half an hour before the formal court reception. They then accompanied the rulers to the throne room with Chief Justice Taft at the right side of the king and Mrs. Taft at the left side of the queen. Mr. Taft appeared in his judicial robes, while Mrs. Taft was attired in full court dress.

Chief Justice Taft was born at Cincinnati September 15, 1857. His father was Alphonse Taft, who was attorney general of the United States in 1876, 1877, and his mother was Louise Maria Torrey Taft. The chief justice received his early education in Cincinnati and after being graduated from high school went to Yale University, where he was graduated in 1878. He stood second in a class of 121 and was salutatorian and class orator. He took his law course at the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1880. There, as at Yale, he maintained his high standing as a student and when graduated divided first prize with another member of the the graduating class.

The chief justice was an ardent baseball fan and frequently attended the games in Washington as well as in other major league cities. He was personally acquainted with many of the star players of the National and American Leagues.

Is Promoted



T. W. McPHERSON

In order to more effectively control and give better service to its rapidly growing army of customers in Northern B.C., Home Oil Distributors, Ltd. has recently appointed "Tommy McPherson as manager of its interests in this section, his territory including the entire northern district from Prince Rupert to Peace River. The new manager is well equipped for his work, having a thorough knowledge of the distribution and service ends of the business as well as intimate acquaintance with his territory through his experience as manager of the company's interests in Prince Rupert. The appointment is evidence of the rapid growth of the company's business in the northern territory which is in line with its development in other sections of the province.

Generally money lies nearest them that are nearest their graves.—Wm. Penn.

VAST PEACE RIVER FARM DISTRICT SUBJECT OF INTERESTING LETTER.

(Continued from page one)

in winter it was a wonderful country. Leaving Edmonton on the Northern Alberta Railway, Mr. Ryan found this a very busy road with freight and passengers. Every day long trains of large steel grain cars were travelling toward the big grain shipping points such as Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. All along the line of the railway were wonderful little towns, all with first class hotel accommodations. These towns also possessed banks, good stores, garages, etc. The country grain elevators were too numerous to mention. In seven miles alone, between Claremont and Sexmith, Mr. Ryan counted no less than 12 of these small 'elevators' and for the 385 miles of distances between Edmonton and Grand Prairie, they were nearly as numerous.

Grand Prairie impressed Mr. Ryan as one of the best towns in the Peace River district. Buildings were going up all over the townsite here and some of them were quite large. At one point concrete foundations were being put down for a building which was to take up about a full block.

Sexmith, 14 miles from Grande Prairie, was another town that was going right ahead.

In addition to the railway, Mr. Ryan writes, there is a fine automobile road.

The railway branched at a place called McLellan, one line going to Peace River Crossing. Mr. Ryan went on this to the town of Peace River, from there to Fairmont, the end of steel, and thence by team to Dunvegan. The snow being too deep for autos, he took a team from Dunvegan to Grande Prairie whence he moved back on the other branch line toward Edmonton.

"The weather here just now," writes Mr. Ryan, "although the snow is a bit deep, is just like sum-

mer with bright sunshine and a Chinook wind. I miss the rain here. There are very few dull days.

"The farms are simply wonderful although, of course, they are all under snow just now. The vastness of the land under cultivation has to be seen to be appreciated. The dwelling houses and farm buildings are great and some of the residences could not be beat in the large cities. In fact, the days of the shacks on the farms are about done. A great many of the farms are still using horses and nearly all of these are heavy draught. However, the majority of the farms I think are using tractors. One tractor agent told me that his sales of machines last year came to \$160,000 and this year he expects to go over \$200,000. And, of course, every farm has an auto."

Mr. Ryan recommends to his friends in Prince Rupert a holiday trip through the Peace River valley, preferably by automobile.

In the course of his duties, Mr. Ryan has travelled already over a good part of Alberta. Last month he was at Drumheller, Hinton, Carbon and Edson in the coal country where business was quiet. He was also in the Turner Valley oil fields. "This oil business," he says, "looks like it may be a big thing. I was there several days and they were surely going after it."

WHIST

March 13—Elevator vs. Canadian Legion; I.O.O.F. vs. Grotto; St. Andrews vs. Leif Erikson; Drydock vs. Moose; Six Musketeers vs. Seal Cove.

March 20—I.O.O.F. vs. Canadian Legion; Six Musketeers vs. Grotto; Leif Erikson vs. Drydock; Seal Cove vs. St. Andrews; Moose vs. Elevator.

C.N.R. TRAINS

From East—Sundays, Tuesday and Thursdays, 3.30 p.m.
For East—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11.30.

Legion Leads
Two Fixtures

Veterans Threaten to Beat Elks and Grotto in Final League Billiard Events

In the third game of the Billiard League fixture from last Tuesday night between the Canadian Legion and Elks, G. P. Tinker won for the Legion by a score of 250 to 181 from A. Donald. On the first three games, the Legion is leading by a score of 746 to 724.

Games yet to be accounted for are:

Marcus Andrews, Canadian Legion, vs. A. A. Easson, Elks.

A. Murray vs. W. E. Williscroft.

The third game from the fixture of Thursday night between Canadian Legion and Grotto was also played at the week-end, Col. S. P. McMordie, Canadian Legion, defeating Don Brown, Grotto. In this fixture, the Legion has a 785-619 lead.

Games remaining to be played are:

A. Murray, Canadian Legion, vs. W. J. Nelson, Grotto.

J. W. Scott vs. James Andrews.

C. N. TENNIS CLUB ELECTS

F. A. Rogers Is President and Jack Mair, Secretary

The annual meeting of the Canadian National Tennis Club was held in the station waiting room, at the week-end. A large attendance was present. The election of an executive committee resulted as follows:

Chairman, F. A. Rogers; J. H. Mair, secretary; James Horton, Mrs. F. S. Walton and Mrs. James Horton.

In answer to questions asked in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Hon. J. C. Elliott stated that 97 miles of telegraph line had been built in 1929 between Peace River and Fort Vermilion. One new telegraph office had been established at Notikewin, the operator being Frederick Edward Blewden.

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