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DAILY EDITION

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RUSSIA OR BRITAIN?

Is it true that Canada has turned down the proposal to import British coal but has agreed to take a quantity of Russian coal? A Toronto newspaper says it is. The Globe says editorially:

"The logic of the idea entertained by Right Hon. J. H. Thomas that if Britain gave preference to Canadian wheat Canada should give preference to a comparable British export commodity—coal—is so forceful it is little wonder that failure of the plan so far has assumed the proportions of a grievance in the Old Country. Labor members have demanded that Mr. Thomas give an explanation. Newspaper complaints to the effect that Canada is importing large quantities of Russian coal show that the matter has gone much farther than Parliament—so far, in fact, as to call for the attention of the Canadian Parliament.

"There is a fundamental difference, of course, in the attitudes of the two governments toward such questions. The Dominion government is not directly concerned about the marketing of wheat; the British government has made the marketing of coal its business. But if the importing of coal to this country is conducted in a way to arouse antagonism in Britain against Canadian products, it becomes a subject of much importance to Ottawa. Moreover, in view of the wish of the federal government to increase trade with the United Kingdom, a basic point to be kept in mind is that coal is to Britain, largely, what wheat is to Canada.

"The Morning Post's announcement that a contract had been made to bring 2,500,000 tons of Russian coal to the Dominion in the next four years was followed by a somewhat jubilant comment in the Daily Herald, the organ of the British Labor Party, that "the break-up of the great hold-up by Canadian and American wheat pools is near." The Daily Dispatch of Manchester found an excuse to refer again to what it regards as ill-advised expenditures by the Empire Marketing Board by asking if the large sum of money is spent yearly to encourage purchases from the Dominions so that Canada can buy Russian coal. The Montreal Star is authority for the statement that the Russian contract calls for 250,000 tons of anthracite, instead of 2,500,000, but this does not alter the principle involved, nor does it disguise the fact that importations of Russian anthracite are increasing yearly.

"Canada owes nothing to Russia, sentimentally or otherwise, yet for the first nine months of the current fiscal year has imported from there four times as much as was exported, including 107,688 tons of anthracite. In aggregate coal imports this is small. But Britain wants the business, the British coal miner needs and deserves the employment, and Canada, as circumstances seem to indicate, requires the good-will of the British importer."

NEWSPAPERMEN AND THEIR TRUST

In the United States only recently three newspaper reporters were sent to jail because they refused to reveal the names of informants who had given them some facts under a pledge that the source of the information would not be divulged. In South Africa another journalist was sent to jail for eight days under similar circumstances.

In each case the plea was one of professional privilege in refusing to answer.

Members of the fourth estate who write important articles calculated to relieve community ills claim that they should be just as immune as medical men when it comes to refusing to betray sick bed secrets.

It is one of the unwritten laws in journalism that information given in confidence must remain a secret.

It is a practice that no real newspaperman would ignore, and for that reason has become one of the cherished traditions of the profession. A true newspaperman will not break the confidence placed in him.—Nelson News.

BRADY ON DIVORCES

Heard in House of Commons on Proposal For Ontario Court

"This is the first time in three years that I have spoken upon this very important question and tonight I do so because of the great importance of the bill which is before the house," said J. C. Brady, M.P. for Skeena, in speaking in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week on the proposal for an Ontario divorce court. "I have given very careful consideration to the various arguments that have been presented to the house during the last two years, and I find that the question before us tonight is not one involving the principle of divorce. We are not dealing with divorce; we are dealing with only one aspect of the question, namely, whether it is to the benefit of the people of Ontario that the procedure under which divorce is granted shall be taken from the federal parliament and passed over to the legislature of Ontario and Quebec, as the case may be.

"Looking over the record of divorce in Canada and particularly in reference to Ontario and Quebec, I find that in 1774, 1791 and 1848 the various parliaments assumed the right to grant divorce. This is exactly as it is laid down in the various parliaments preceding confederation. I find that in Ontario and Quebec, today there is a moral right to divorce, providing adultery is shown on application to the parliament of Canada, but there is no legal tribunal to which an applicant domiciled in either of those provinces can apply.

"Furthermore it is obvious that the number of divorce applications that are being made to parliament is becoming so great that it is impossible for any member of parliament, however conscientious he may be, to carry out his parliamentary duties and sit on each of these cases so as to give them consideration in a judicial and fair-minded manner. That is conceded to those who wish to take the right of granting divorce from the federal parliament and give it to the legislature of Ontario. The Nickle bill of 1919 set the question forth in these words:

"The interests of the country demand that something be done to facilitate divorce."

"It is evident, therefore, that the purpose of handing over the right to pass upon divorce from the federal parliament to the legislature of Ontario, is to facilitate divorce. "In the Quebec conference of 1885, Solicitor General Langevin used these words:

"We found this power existing in the constitution of the various provinces, and not being able to get rid of it, we wished to banish it from us as far as possible."

"And he refers to the power granted under the English constitution. He found this power of divorce placed in the provinces.

"I believe that we are striking at the very foundations of family life and consequently at the state if we make divorces easy to obtain which I believe will be the case if a divorce court is set up in the province of Ontario. Perhaps there is in the house a different viewpoint from mine, but we are creating a menace to the well-being of Canada if we encourage facilities which will break up the homes of this country and I intend to vote against the bill."

George Little Back From Trip to Fiji

Has Been Spending Four Months in Antipodes in Connection With Hardwood Timber Interests

George Little, Terrace sawmill operator, arrived in the city on the Prince George this morning on his way back to Terrace after a four months' trip to the Fiji Islands on business in connection with his hardwood timber interests there. He arrived at Vancouver on the Aorangi last Friday from the Antipodes.

Mr. Little was met here by his two sons, Dudley and Gordon Little, and his nephew, Tom Olson, who arrived from Terrace on yesterday afternoon's train.

A party of members of the Ketchikan Gyro Club are paying a brief visit to the city today, having arrived this morning on the coast-guard cutter Cygen. They are being informally entertained by local Gyros.

RICHES ARE UNEXPLORED

Beneficent Role of Great Waters Described by Maritime Biologist

TORONTO, ONT., April 3—All things come from the sea and without the great waters human life could not continue for a day. This point was strongly brought out at a lecture recently given before the Royal Canadian Society by Prof. A. G. Huntsman, director of the Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B.

The ocean's reservoir of heat keeps the earth's surface at a temperature suitable to life, said the speaker. The ocean is called upon by the moisture-seeking rays of the sun to feed the clouds and the clouds water the crops, provide drink for beast and man, turn the great wheels of power plants and perform the everlasting service of keeping the air moist.

The world has little conception of the riches sheltered in the depth of the sea which Professor Huntsman likened to the inexhaustible purse of Fortunatus—inexhaustible and comparatively unexplored. Man used to regard the ocean as a terror and a "waste"; he feared to drop over its edges, yet today he has brought the waves under his control and uses the broad ocean highways for cheap transportation throughout the world.

The ocean's surface is 70 per cent of the earth's surface and its volume is calculated at 300,000,000 cubic miles. It could cover the entire earth to a depth of more than a mile and a-half, if spread over the globe. The ocean is far from a dead, inert mass. It is living, always in circulation, replenishing its stores and defying exploitation to drain it of its riches.

Gold and Silver

Thousands of tons of gold and silver are scattered throughout the waters, remarked the professor and yet these cannot, so far, be extracted profitably for the minerals are not in the form of nuggets or lodes but are dissolved in the water. Nickel, copper and zinc are also known to be present in the sea. So it is often true that when one scoops up a little seawater in the hand there is gold there but in this case, of course, in such infinitesimal quantity that it could not be measured by any human device.

The sea is the main source of common salt and its weeds particularly, is in iodine, a necessary element to drinking water and an element which can be, and is, extracted. The biological station director gave an account of the fisheries of the Maritime provinces and cited the herring as

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What Northern B.C. Power Means to Prince Rupert

A good many people do not yet realize what the development of power by the Northern B. C. Power Corporation means to Prince Rupert. The present power plant at Shawatlans generates very little more than one thousand horsepower and the steam plant at the drydock is used as a reserve.

The new power plant at Falls River is designed to generate 32,000 horsepower of which the first unit of 6,000 is now being constructed and is expected to be completed this year. Other units will be of 6,000, 10,000 and 10,000 horsepower, respectively.

The initial capacity of the pond at Falls River is to be 258,000,000 cubic feet but by raising the dam, the capacity will later be increased to 5,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Water powers under reserve which may be used for power purposes include:

Falls River	32,000 horse power
Thulme River	15,000 " "
Union Bay	10,000 " "
Khtada River	20,000 " "
Brown's River	15,000 " "

This means that for many years to come Prince Rupert will be provided with plenty of power and the huge organization of the Power Corporation of Canada will be using its influence to help build up the district industrially.



The photograph here shows Col. Chas. Lindbergh (in glider) and Hawley Bowlus, San Diego glider builder, who are conducting experiments in motorless flying on the west coast.

an outstanding example of a fish whose numbers can least be limited by man's efforts. On the coast of southern New Brunswick the herring are taken while still very young in enormous quantities yet there seems to be not the slightest dwindling of the supply. Even the throwing open of the spawning grounds to fishermen has been without observable ill effects. The herring is able to use as food a variety of small floating stuff and in certain regions can reproduce its kind with invariable and overwhelming success. All regions of the sea, however, are not equally able to produce and renew large stocks of fish. Oysters, for instance need several years to grow.