

THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Wednesday, October 8, 1930

SERIOUS FOR BRITAIN

The destruction of the R-101 with loss of nearly fifty lives is a very severe setback to British airship development. It is another argument in favor of the heavier than air ship as against the dirigible.

Britain has lagged behind in dirigible construction and experimentation. This ship took a year longer than was expected to bring it to such a point that it was considered safe for navigation and even before it sailed, doubts were expressed in regard to it.

The pity is that so many valuable lives should have been lost in what was but an experiment. The loss of a few million dollars was a minor matter compared with the loss of the men.

It takes nerve to make a good liar and also a good memory is desirable.

TIED BY CHAINS OF SPORT INTEREST

One of the ties that bind Canada to the United States is that of sport interest. All Canada is watching with keen appreciation the splendid baseball games played at St. Louis and Philadelphia. The space given in newspapers to the events exceeded that given any other sports during the year. Many Canadians are familiar with the men and their ability on the diamond and have followed the games throughout.

Similarly in winter Canadians are interested in the big hockey matches in which Canadians also take part. In fact most of the players on the American side have been trained in Canada.

With such ties as these, there are bound to be the most friendly relations between the two countries and possibly the raising of the tariff just now on this side will bring about more quickly the time when the tariff wall may be abolished on both sides of the boundary line.

Many a man like the R-101 is carried to earth by the weight of his own dignity.

It is much better to have a sense of humor than no sense at all.

Practically All City Will Be Out For Society Circus and Dance By Way Tickets Are Being Disposed of

There are exactly 200 prizes in the mammoth drawing to take place at the exhibition hall tomorrow night and, judging by the manner in which tickets are being sold, it looks as if the whole town would be there.

The prizes will be all numbered and the numbers exposed to view. Then the ticket stubs will be placed in a large churn and thoroughly mixed and the first ticket drawn will get prize number one, the second, number two, and so on, to the end. Small and large prizes will be well mixed. Doors will open at 7:30 and activities will commence sharp at 8 o'clock.

Following are additional prizes which have been donated for the event:

- One pair ladies' silk pyjamas Mrs. H. E. Parker (Exclusive Ladies' Ready to Wear)
- Two cases sockeye salmon B. C. Packers Ltd.
- One permanent wave Mi Lady Beauty Shop
- Five pounds Nabob tea, five pounds Nabob coffee Kelly Douglas & Co. Ltd.
- One hair cut, shampoo and marcel Mrs. Sutherland
- Two days interior decorating J. P. Moller, (Richmond Rooms)
- One garbage can Rowe's Sheet Metal Works
- One will executed W. O. Fulton
- One cushion Ideal Gift Shop
- One ladies' sweater coat Demers Ladies' Wear
- One man's cap Sam Wood (Merchant Tailor)
- One month chiropractic treatment W. C. Aspinall D. C.
- Four marcel or finger waves Miss Vera Youngman
- Ten dollars in gold Prince Rupert Rowing & Yacht Club



F. R. Banks, Angle-American Oil Company, Manchester, England, and his pilot, T. F. Rose, start on maiden flight of first business man's aeroplane to London.

NEW MINE SHIPPING

Eight Tons of High Grade Ore Sent Out From Kenneth at Stewart

STEWART, Oct. 8.—Eight tons of high-grade ore from the Kenneth group was packed down the hill this week and will be sent to the smelter at Tacoma.

Samples of native silver bearing ore of decidedly spectacular appearance have been coming down from the Kenneth for weeks past. The property, which was formerly known as the Mobile, is controlled by the Argentine Syndicate of which Clay Porter, noted local mining man and developer of the Porter-Idaho property, is the leading figure.

A sample of rich silver ore seen last week carries a nugget of native silver fully three-quarters of an inch in length and nearly a half inch wide in its widest part, in addition to many smaller particles disseminated throughout the rock. The ore was obtained from a recently opened lead which has widened from a foot or so at the surface to approximately six feet within a short distance from the surface. The ore body in question carries a vein of the rich silver ore a foot wide, which shows native silver wherever broken. The lead is one of a series of three large and heavily mineralized zones found on the property and is to all appearances a true fissure with the walls clearly defined and free from the ore body. One of the zones is 30 ft. or more in width and all three yield high silver assays, in addition to other values.

Ruby silver is said to be so prevalent in one of the veins that drill bits when drawn from the drill holes appear to be bloodstained. The rich silver ore referred to above has not been assayed, but samples taken earlier from the several leads are said to have ranged from a few hundred to nearly a thousand ounces in silver. Some lead and zinc values are also shown, with the latter predominating.

BIRTHDAY IS MARKED

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Ninth Avenue West, in honor of their son Henry, who celebrated his twenty-first birthday. The room was beautifully decorated.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Holmes, Mrs. T. Carlyle, Mr. McKenny, Mr. Robertson, Howard Chalk, Jack Wide, Tom Smith, Edward Kane, Lewis Wade, John Pierce, David Deacon, Miss M. Joy, Mary Robertson, Alva Williams, Dolly Smith, Evelyn Pierce, Evelyn White, Rosie Smith, Annie Smith. Mr. McKenna proposed the toast and Mr. Robertson responded. Mrs. Carlyle and Mrs. Holmes assisted Mrs. Smith in serving. Games and singing were enjoyed until the early hours of the morning.

Man in the Moon

If two men quarrel after this they may just challenge each other to a game of peewee golf.

Talking about new industries, why does not somebody start a toothpick factory in the city?

Jake says he's going to buy a radio pretty soon and he's been reading the paper to find out which. He thinks they are all best buys and he says he can't buy them all. Now what is poor Jake to do?

I bought myself a radio that brought in latest jazz. Now what a fine sound box that is. The finest any dealer has! But what I cannot understand. My neighbor has another figure. And he's as confident as I. His instrument just takes the cake.

Jake says he can't play peewee golf this winter because the moths have eaten holes in his plus fours.

It is reported that fossilized, shovel-toothed mastodons have been found in Mongolia but that's nothing to the blankety blank fossils sometimes seen blocking up the sidewalks in Prince Rupert.

"Eliza," said a friend of the family to the old colored washerwoman, "have you seen Miss Edith's fiancée?" "No, ma'am," she answered, "it ain't been in the wash yet."

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We have a real reputation to maintain in selling used cars as well as new ones.

Prices are exceptionally low because our trade-in policy makes it unnecessary to "pad" used car prices in order to recoup for over generous allowances.

You pay no more than the car is really worth in unused mileage.

- LOOK THESE OVER
- 1924 FORD TRUCK— \$125
- Price
- 1923 FORD TUDOR— \$135
- Price
- 1925 FORD FORDOR— \$200
- Price

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The Importance of the Kellogg Peace Pact

An essay by Margaret Glass which won First Prize at the Terrace Fair in the competition for Grade XI pupils.

The Peace Pact is a treaty proposed by Mr. Briand, French foreign minister, that the United States and France sign this treaty, agreeing to renounce war as a national policy, and to adopt pacific means of settling disputes. Mr. Kellogg, United States secretary of state, suggested that the treaty be extended to other countries, as a gap had been left in the League of Nations' Covenant, stating that war could be resorted to after all peaceful means of settling disputes had failed.

This Peace Pact was signed April 28, 1927, tenth anniversary of the entry of the United States into the world war. Some of the countries which signed this treaty are France, Germany, England, Canada, Russia, China and Japan.

The Kellogg Peace Pact is the most important pact in the history of the world, since the formation of the League of Nations. Its purpose is essentially an endeavor to develop and focus world opinion against war. Nations which accept it, renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and agree that the settlement of all disputes which may arise among them, will never be sought except by peaceful means. Its purpose is to rally the imagination and conscience of mankind to the recognition of the fact that war is an obsolete, and futile means of settling international disputes, and to proclaim a guarantee of world peace.

It marks a change. It means a reversal of the policies of all countries concerned. Formerly they had

been used to resorting to war to settle disputes; but now they have agreed to settle their disputes by arbitration.

Economically it will be of great importance. It will bring about the saving of huge finances. Money will not be spent on the training of soldiers, transporting of soldiers to battle fields, or on armour and on ammunition.

Morally the results will be remarkable. It marks another stage in the development of civilization, by showing that man no longer resorts to brute force to overcome his enemies but finds a peaceful way to settle his disputes.

The obvious effect of the renunciation of war by the Pact of Paris, is to make war illegal, to turn the whole body of international law against war. If war comes, it must now come against the grain of international law. It always has been otherwise, war has been the supreme legality. International law might undertake to control war, to regulate it, and to "humanize" it, but these very "laws of war" only further entrench the war system within the system of law, by recognizing the fundamental right of any sovereign power to go to war whenever it pleased, for whatever purpose it pleased. But in this treaty the nations have voluntarily given up this sovereign right.

The outlawry of war is only one side of the question. The other side is the "inlawry of peace." Peace is now within the law. The pacific method of settling international disputes has been standardized by

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absolute law, permitting of no exception whatever. The peace maker, therefore is now working inside the law, and for the law. He is working with his government, and for his government. The war maker and the militarist is working against his government. He is henceforth an enemy of the state.

There have been differences, some of which might have led to war, had not war been renounced as an instrument of national policy, and with it the instrument of war as well. Ceasing to rely upon force, we have looked to reason as the method of solving our differences, and reason has supplied us from time to time with conference, conciliation or arbitration in a form sufficient to settle our various differences as they have arisen.

It is encouraging to note that this pact has been a great success so far. Nearly fifty nations have signed it and no one has yet broken the promise to maintain peace.

S. A. Gourlay, chief travelling auditor, Canadian National Railways, western region, and Mrs. Gourlay arrived in the city by train yesterday afternoon from the East and will sail tomorrow on the Prince George for Vancouver.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

October 4th, 1930.

To My Fellow Citizens, In Every Part of the Dominion.

To Give Canadians Work, Buy Canadian Products!

To-day the opportunity is yours to render your country a service of inestimable value. And you can do it absolutely without cost to yourself in time or money. Exercise a little intelligent discrimination in your daily buying, and the thing is done!

As you know, thousands upon thousands of your fellow Canadians are out of work. Unemployment, always a serious problem when it occurs, is more serious than ever just now, not only because it has lasted so long and been so widespread, but because of the unusually large numbers who, by reason of it, are being forced to suffer real hardships.

And it is all so unnecessary, so easily preventable!

Every year for the past few years Canada has been importing \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that she might just as well have been producing from her own mines, on her own farms, or in her own factories. Some things of course, like raw cotton and raw rubber, she must import. But making due allowance for such items, the fact remains that \$800,000,000 of her annual imports have been of a class or kind that she was quite capable of producing for herself.

With the aid of statistics giving the annual value of Canadian factory production and the number of persons employed therein, it requires little figuring to show that every \$5,600 worth of goods turned out has meant a job for one person. Assuming that something close to that ratio would hold good as the average for all classes of products, it follows that were we to produce in Canada the \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that we have been importing unnecessarily, we would be giving direct employment to 147,527 workers more than are now employed, to say nothing of the thousands of others to whom employment would come indirectly, as a result of this new stimulus to business in general.

Now do you see how true it is that were we all to practise a little intelligent discrimination in our daily buying, our unemployment problem would quickly and permanently disappear?

Every time we buy an imported article, when we might just as easily have found a Canadian article to serve our purpose equally well, we are helping to do some fellow Canadian out of a job, and making the job of some foreign workman just that much more secure! Conversely, every time we purposely give the preference to a Canadian article, we are helping to create employment for Canadian workers, and doing our bit towards making Canada as a whole more prosperous!

Think it over! Discuss it with your friends! Study it if you will not only from the standpoints of patriotism and charity, but from the standpoint of self-interest. The farther you go into it the more convinced you will become that giving Canadian products a preference over foreign products is the common sense thing to do.

Very sincerely yours,

A. H. Stevens
Minister of Trade and Commerce.