

THE DAILY NEWS.

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

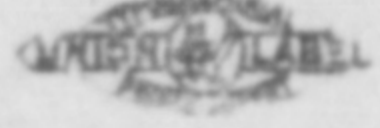
Published Every Afternoon, Except Sunday, by Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited, Third Avenue
H. F. PULLEN - - - Managing-Editor

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Advertising and Circulation Telephone 98
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DAILY EDITOR



Monday, Feb. 23, 1931

AIRPLANE TRAVEL

Although airplane travel is in its infancy in Canada, last year very close to 56,000 people used the plane as a means of reaching their destination rapidly. At the same time about a million and a half pounds of freight was carried by the air route. These figures have to do only with publicly operated planes. In addition there were a number of private air pilots operating. Immense advances in air travel may be expected during the next few years.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

So far it does not seem that Canada has been very seriously affected by Russia's policy of dumping in this country commodities produced by convict labor, says the Victoria Times. On the other hand, however, we have been increasing our sales to her. The following table tells the tale:

	Canadian Sales	Canadian Purchases
1928	\$2,424,071	\$ 73,119
1929	2,457,492	266,881
1930	3,738,401	909,525

These figures are interesting in view of some recent comments on Russian trade with Canada from Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. He is quoted as saying that "we have been accustomed in this country to take special protection against invasion by dumping."

It will be observed that our purchases of Russian goods jumped by more than \$600,000 in 1930, but our sales increased in the same period by more than twice that amount. For the time being, therefore, there is a big advantage in our favor, and if at any time an embargo measure is considered necessary, action can be taken.

When constipation threatens remember these age-old non-habit-forming correctives



Dr. Desrosiers Dies Suddenly

His Widow, Member of local Family, is Well Known in Prince Rupert

Called east on account of the death of her son-in-law, Dr. Desrosiers, Mrs. B. Curtin left on Saturday's train for Saskatoon. The widow is well known in Prince Rupert through frequent visits with members of her family. Local friends will hear with much regret of her bereavement.

Cumshewa Log Camp Opening

Elmer Palmer Left for Islands on Saturday Night With Crew of Men

Elmer Palmer of the J. R. Morgan Logging Co. and crew of several men sailed Saturday night on the Prince John for Cumshewa Inlet where it is understood, the company's logging camp is about to be reopened.

The Letter Box

ASK FAIR DEAL

Editor, Daily News: I wish to take this opportunity of protesting against the unwarrantable prejudice meted out to our native boys in your city.

Just because a native boat landed a few pounds of halibut on the 17th inst., and was offered and accepted 8c. per pound for the lot, this seems to have roused the ire of certain "parties" who intimate that, because we are the wards of the Dominion Government and amply provided for, we do not hesitate to accept a low bid for our fish, which may have the effect of lowering the market price of other fish offered for sale at that same time.

When the above mentioned sale was made, the seller was unaware of any other buyer offering to take fish at any price. Surely it should be evident to all that if he had knowledge that other buyers were making bids he would have sold to the highest bidder.

While it is true that we are wards of the Dominion Government, this does not provide work or meal tickets during the winter months, neither does it tolerate idleness.

The natives like the white-man have to hustle and scheme for their daily bread.

The fishing business is the only industry in which the natives as a people can compete with the white man.

Give us a chance to prove our worth, is all we ask.

Respectfully,
NATIVE FISHERMAN.
Metlakatla, B.C.,
20th February, 1931.
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JUST A LITTLE SARCASM

Editor, Daily News: I read that interesting letter of Mr. Morgan's proposing to take wheat straw in from the prairie.

Now that his gigantic intellect has devised a way to take the strawberry through the winter, all we need added to the so-called "ideal" summer weather is a little moisture for the plants during the growing season to make the berries form. Then when berries have formed, something will have to be done to keep the rain from ruining the whole crop.

How is this to be done? Suppose the same reason that we import our straw from the prairie instead of the Bulkley will suffice for not using the water of the river which flows from the latter.

Therefore we will divert the Saskatchewan River to Terrace strawberry patches. Blast a hole through the Rockies and let her flow, then the berries would form. But what about the rain that will ruin the crop? Wouldn't the moisture rush through the hole in the Rockies and give the moisture to the growing wheat fields instead of ruining Terrace strawberries.

Then we would have strawberries for Terrace. Mr. Morgan wishes the Board of Trade to harken to his plan. They are all right, but for my plan I want Masons, Oddfellows, Bolsheviks and Rebecas to help me.

Yours for big action.

LLOYD G. FRASER.
P.S.—This plan might also help unemployment.

Twenty Years Ago

In Prince Rupert

February 23, 1911

Chief McCarvell, coming north on the steamer Prince George yesterday, was instrumental in preventing the designs of a Comox Avenue woman who was bringing north with her a girl aged twenty years for the purpose of entering her for the first time in a house of ill fame.

Hon. James Duff, minister of agriculture for Ontario, sees dire results if Canada should adopt reciprocity with the United States. It would mean the end of British rule in Canada, he declares.

LOCAL MAN ELECTED TO OFFICE IN GRAND BLACK ORANGE BODY

A. M. Davies of this city was elected grand lecturer of the Grand Black Chapter, Loyal Order Lodge, at the annual convention last week in Kelowna.

BISHOP FALLON PASSES

Continued from page one.

ook strong ground in a controversy and braved adverse criticism with as much calmness as if bricks were bouquets.

Rev. Dr. Fallon, who had been in failing health since early in 1928, was widely known before he rose to the dignity and responsibility of the bishopric. He had engaged in a number of public discussions on questions of current interest and any argument in which he engaged at any time in his career always attracted attention.

Noted as a public speaker, Bishop Fallon was a force on the platform. He possessed the gift of oratory in an unusual degree.

Popular with the people of his own religious belief, Bishop Fallon also numbered among his friends many Protestants.

Rev. Dr. Fallon was born at Kingston, Ont., May 17, 1867, the son of Dominick Fallon. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College Institute, Kingston; at the Ottawa University from which he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1889, and at the Georgian University, Rome, from which he obtained the degree of D.D. in 1894.

He was ordained priest in 1894. For some years Father Fallon was professor of English literature at the Ottawa University. He was vice-director of the university for three years. He was rector of St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, from 1898 to 1901. Then he went to Buffalo, N.Y., where he was rector of the Holy Angels' Church from 1901 to 1904.

He was Provincial of the Oblate Order from 1904 to 1909, when he was appointed Bishop of London.

In his earlier years he edited the Ottawa Owl. He continued the editorship of the Owl for seven years, then for one year edited the Union, Ottawa. While he was a parish priest in Ottawa Father Fallon earned considerable stir by protesting against the terms of the Coronation oath taken by each successive British Sovereign. He declared that the oath was insulting to the Sovereign's loyal Canadian Catholic subjects. In his younger days Father Fallon was well known as a lover of clean sport. He was coach to the old Ottawa university football team when the team won the championship of Canada.

Throughout recent years of his term as bishop, much of his work has been for Catholic education. He was largely instrumental in furthering the plans for the magnificent new \$1,500,000 St. Mary's Academy for girls at Windsor.

But of all his works, the one that stands out most prominently as a great achievement was his planning, and building of the Seminary at London, fruition of a life-time dream, which will stand for years to come as a monument to his memory. It is a \$1,500,000 theological college for the education of young men for the Catholic Priesthood. While the foundations of the seminary proper were laid in 1925, and the buildings were opened in September, 1926. It was not until June, 1930, that the seminary was completed. In 1922, with the permission of the bishop, the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose mother house is in London,

Ont., opened a convent in the city of Edmonton.

During his episcopacy, Bishop Fallon raised more than 75 young men to the priesthood, to serve the diocese of London.

His Lordship had been in failing health since March, 1928, when he suffered an extremely serious attack of pneumonia.



QUICKLY BANISHED
"I suffered years of agony through blind itching piles," says Mrs. W. Hughes, of Hochelaga St., Montreal.
"Pain, loss of strength, complete misery, was my daily lot until I came across Zam-Buk. I know now that there is nothing on earth to equal this grand herb healer. Since it lifted me from misery my earnest wish is to make Zam-Buk known to all sufferers."



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

October 18th, 1930.

To Canadian Citizens,
Everywhere in Canada.

Do You Want More Branch Factories?

What is a factory worth to Canada, that gives steady year-round employment to five thousand hands?

It depends upon where it's located, doesn't it? If it's located in Canada, it's worth a small fortune to us. But if it's located at our very borders, but still outside of Canada, it may be worth nothing at all to us. In any event, it is almost certain to be worth far less than the branch it might be persuaded to establish in Halifax, or Vancouver, or any point in between, even though that branch gave steady employment to only fifty hands!

No matter where they locate in relation to where we reside, we're always delighted to hear of branch factories being established in Canada, because of the employment they create for Canadian labour, the market they provide for Canadian farmers and Canadian merchants, and the business activity they stimulate in countless ways and in countless quarters.

Thus far, in our efforts to promote their establishment within our borders, we have made use of but one lever—our tariff. For a time it proved to be a very effective lever. During the period preceding the war the harvest was considerable. But of recent years the annual crop of branch factories has been lean—quite disappointingly so when we reflect that the justification for their establishment should be greater than ever before, due to the fact that our annual imports of merchandise keep steadily increasing.

Isn't there something that each of us as individuals might do to help get the movement in full swing again? Suppose we steadfastly refused to buy merchandise that we knew to have been imported, wouldn't that cause a lot of these outside manufacturers to reconsider their plans?

Not long since, the manufacturer of an imported product, the annual sale of which in Canada runs into millions of dollars, boasted that no action this country might take would ever force him to establish a branch factory here. When he said that he was, of course, thinking only of one kind of action—tariff action! And feeling secure in the advantage of a low manufacturing cost obtained through mass production, he probably had some justification for believing that his hand could not be forced.

But he overlooked one very important point. And that is that while Canadians have always shown themselves a very tolerant people in their attitude towards imported merchandise, they are quick to resent unfairness of any kind when practised against themselves.

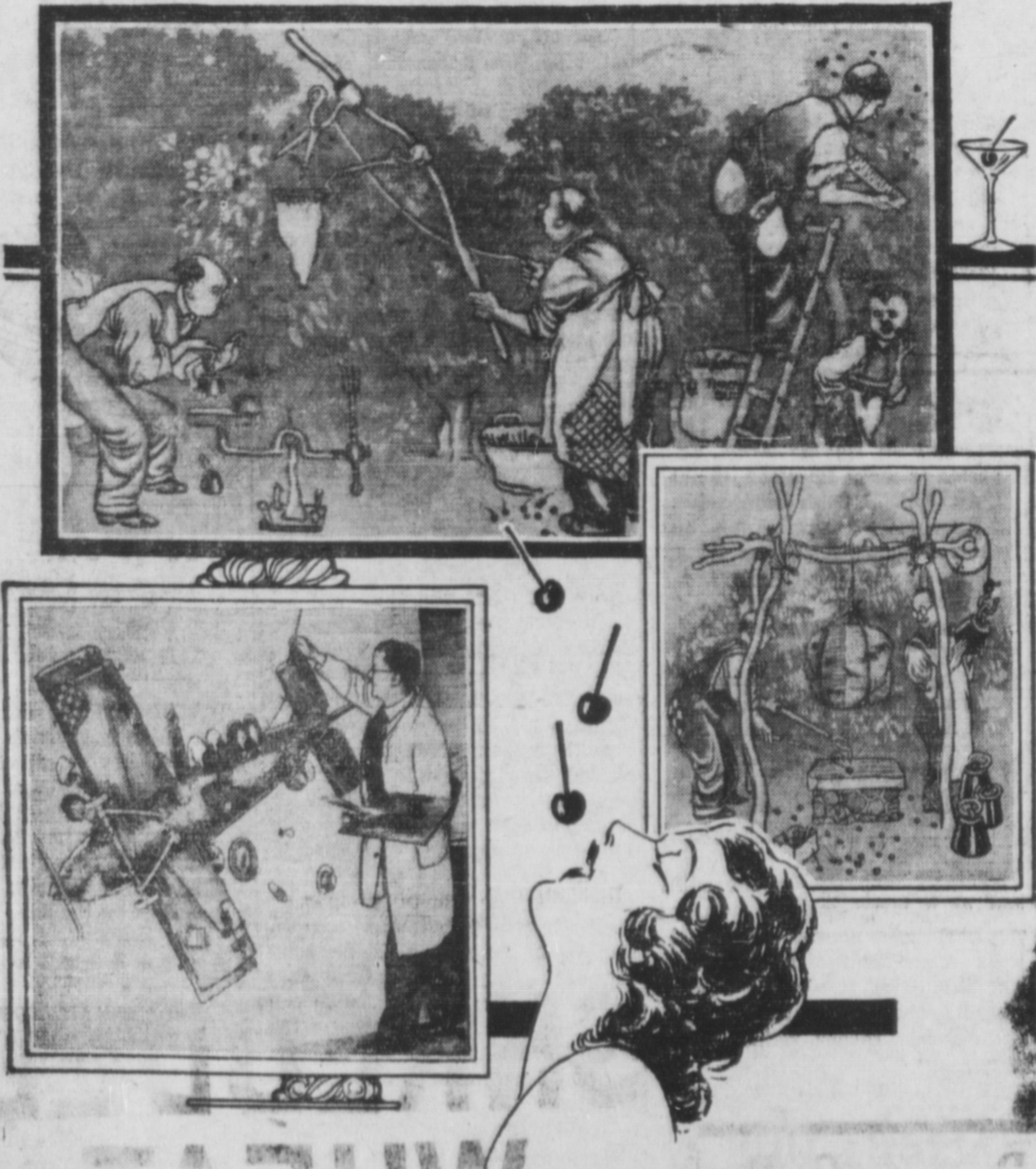
Now that particular manufacturer buys no materials from Canada. The workmen he employs buy nothing that has been produced in Canada. From the operation of his huge industry the people of this country derive no profit whatsoever. Why then should they continue to buy his product when there are available to them at equal prices products of the same kind, and of just as good if not better quality, that have been made in Canada?

Not only that particular manufacturer, but scores of others, could be forced to open up branch factories in this country under pain of losing their entire Canadian business, if each and every one of us, before completing a single purchase, were first to make absolutely sure that the article had been produced in Canada!

Very sincerely yours

A. M. Davies
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Imagination Runs Riot



When he launched the 42,500 ton Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, H.R.H., the Prince of Wales, referring to the Knickerbocker Bar—as the cocktail bar of that magnificent new ship is to be known—said that its frequenters "can let their imagination run riot in a rosy haze amid the fantastic humour of Mr. Heath Robinson."

The Prince referred to the announcement that Britain's foremost humourist artist has been given a free hand to decorate that room on the new liner which is to make its bow to Canada June 22nd next.

Developing a humorous legend of the cocktail of his own invention, W. Heath Robinson, who is shown above at work on some of the panels, has prepared a decorative scheme that extolls the virtues of the cocktail and depicts ingenious machinery employed in its manufacture.

Heath Robinson's ideas of the latest labour-saving machinery in connection with the selection and preparation of cherries for cocktail embellishment are shown together with the Foolproof Safety Aeroplane, a direct descendant of the mythical cocktail bird. This ceiling decoration depicts the uplifting powers of an appetizer. These, and other drawings will appear on the walls and ceiling of the room.