

THE DAILY NEWS.

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1931

TAKING STOCK

This is a good time of year to be taking stock. Merchants all do it once a year and every other person should now and then look back and note what has been accomplished. This glance backward will influence the action that is to be taken after the New Year.

If nothing has been accomplished, it is time to consider the reason why. To live a life of drift is to revert to the aborigine condition.

WHY ANY FEAR?

There is still a good deal of pessimism in the world. Speaking of this the Vancouver Star says in a leading editorial article:

Fear, widespread fear, fear of the nameless seems to have possessed people's hearts of late. Dim and dread forebodings of dire happenings are furtively whispered between men at street corners, across lunch tables and in clubs and offices, and more blatantly disseminated by the shallow purveyor of the catch phrases of the day.

Family men greet puzzled wives and children with taciturnity and preoccupation. Manufacturers and business men, hesitant of the future, slacken endeavor. Salaried men and wage earners are fearful that each pay day will find the dreaded discharge notice in the envelope, and hanging over all, the gnawing anxiety of the unemployed because of the starvation and degradation that seems to be around the corner.

Let us drag the bogey out and examine him carefully. What is it that is feared and by what name should it be called?

Economic collapse, Panic, Communism, Mob Rule, the negation of all the plans and principles upon which the lives of most men have been based, the overwhelming of that peace and security for themselves and their families that the general run of them have spent their lives striving for?

Has not this fear gone too far unchecked, and have the victims not already in imagination endured the nameless horrors that they dread?

Overshadowed by the probability of some near and impending personal calamity, he who is of stout heart makes such dispositions as he can to avert or minimize his misfortune and must perforce await the outcome.

Should the worst of his fears be realized, it is a common experience to find that even the profoundest woes have their compensations and are not so bitter in reality as they were in prospect.

So, perhaps, mentally and spiritually, men have already drained the cup to its bitter lees and the worst of their anguish may be behind them.

Trade languishes, exchanges fluctuate chaotically, the brake on the wheels of progress screeches ever more dismally.

Mechanically one harps on the discernible factors, war debts and reparations, tariffs, disarmament, abandonment of the gold standard, social revolution.

Are not these bogeys also? Senators Reed and Smoot, the investigating committee at Basle, and all men who have given the matter serious thought, agree that Germany's capacity to pay for the sins of a past generation is exhausted.

What if the subject is debated in the parliaments of every nation interminably, the facts are there and are inescapable; they are already discounted in the minds of men and their crystallization into definite and final compromise has no further power to harm.

Tariffs?—a bugbear for some time to come, but commodities and services must exchange from hand to hand and from nation to nation, unless mankind is content to revert to a more primitive scale of existence, of which there is no evidence, and artificial barriers erected to dam that flow will inevitably be remodelled in the interests of self-preservation if for no other cause.

Disarmament?—the world resounds with the groan of the overburdened taxpayer—depleted treasuries and unbalanced budgets sound the knell of this mad race for naval and military supremacy.

Abandonment of the gold standard?—this much-heralded storm has already burst; practically only two of the nations now vaunt the yellow metal; yet the wheels of commerce, though creakingly, revolve.

Social revolution?—the peoples of the world have lived in it for a century past and the trend of the revolution has been the amelioration of the lot of mankind.

Far from perfect is the modern social system, else the millennium had dawned. Much remains to be altered and improved and the forces making for change seem to accelerate their pace, but not at one sweep shall the present system crumble; the forces of anarchy are puny and the forces of decency and order are overwhelming.

Dark and lowering are the clouds, but men, in their hearts have already felt the angry rush of the oncoming gale and seen the spume of the high tossed billows. They are girded for the storm: what need they further fear?

Watchmen! what of the night?

Courage! The dawn cometh.

NEWS OF THE MINES

AROUND PRINCE RUPERT

Atlin Possibilities Discussed By Resident Engineer
—Mountain Boy Quiet—Alice Arm Looks
For Silver Improvement

The placer gold mining industry of the Atlin area, which showed a pronounced decline from the conclusion of the World War in 1918 to 1929, has the actual potentiality of a substantial expansion, declares Dr. Joseph T. Mandy, resident mining engineer for northwestern mineral survey district, in a government report. The figures covering this period show a psychological condition resultant from the World War rather than a potential condition of the field and are contradictory to the promise of the area. Today capital is once more turning to gold with its increased value and unemployed men are searching for the opportunity to dig the only metal that is always readily traded for the things they want. For these the Atlin area still offers much promise in its unexploited opportunities. The section is easily accessible and from Atlin good automobile roads lead to all the main placer activities. The placer gold production of the Atlin division for 1930 was 3,141 ounces at \$53,397 as compared with \$40,936 for 1929. This shows a significant increase and, on account of the growing interest and still latent possibilities in this phase of mining in the section, expansion of output may be expected in the near future. With the exception of the Campagne Francaise des Mines d'Or du Canada, which came into partial production in 1930 and promises a sustained production during the 1931 season, the larger operations are still engaged in preparatory work but have made considerable advances nearer the production stage. Considering all factors, it is apparent that, with increased interest in prospecting, sounder mining and exploration methods that are being introduced and the tendency to more careful appraisal of values in the ground, the Atlin section promises a substantially increased placer-gold production in the future. Although increased interest in prospecting for "pay" placer ground in the Atlin area is evident, the section is not yet receiving the attention it warrants. Since the active placer days of the old-timers new gold-bearing creeks have not been seriously prospected for and operations have been practically confined to creeks originally worked by the old timers. A false assumption that, if other creeks were richly gold-bearing, the old-timer would have discovered them seems to prevail. Operations of the old-timers were necessarily confined to the shallow and rich creek ground that was amenable to the crude methods employed and the difficulties of transportation that had to be confronted. Although most of this type of ground on the original creeks has been worked out, it is equally true that practically no serious effort has been expended by prospectors in an attempt to discover similar deposits on other creeks of the area. In the known gold-bearing creeks operations subsequent to those of the old-timers have been continued in drifting and hydraulicking in the bench and deeper ground with some shovelling from remaining virgin patches in the creeks and, in some cases, the reworking of old tailings. This practically embraces the activities of recent years with its confinement to the originally prospected area. Considering the greatly improved transportation facilities into this area, it is unfortunate that no serious consideration or effort has been given to the possibilities of important placer gold discoveries in likely new sections. It must, however, also be considered that, even from the present known gold-bearing area, a substantial increased production is not only possible but latent potentialities are still unexploited. These possibilities may produce a greater amount of gold in the future than was won from this area in the bonanza days of the past. The successful outcome of this phase, however, is dependent upon methodical and sound methods of initial exploration drilling and the co-operative introduction of drainage tunnel systems to make possible the mining by drifting of deep ground not otherwise efficiently workable by this method. Generally in the Atlin area an increased tendency toward sound mining principles is apparent in the placer gold activities and improved methods are being worked out and applied. The industry is in a healthy condition

and promise substantial expansion in the future.

W. H. Tolin, managing director of the Mountain Boy Mining Co., who was a recent visitor at Stewart, stated while there that the company was consolidating its position in order to take full advantage of the earliest recovery of the metal market. Mr. Tolin urged that Hon. H. H. Stevens should receive more support from the industry in British Columbia in his efforts to stabilize silver and improve the market conditions for all metals. There were symptoms, Mr. Tolin said, of a change for the better in market conditions for

metals other than gold. The public of Canada and the United States generally is more in favor of silver stabilization than it was years ago, Mr. Tolin declares. The Bridge River gold area is holding the spotlight so far as mining development in British Columbia today is concerned, states Mr. Tolin.

With improvement in the price of silver in prospect, Alice Arm camp is becoming very hopeful. If a real improvement in the silver situation should come about, Alice Arm, due to its heavy silver ore deposits, should be one of the first camps in British Columbia to derive benefit.

Cauthers is Head of Orange Lodge in Interior Town

TERRACE, Dec. 29.—Officers of the local Loyal Orange Lodge for the ensuing year have been installed as follows:

Worshipful Master, Charles Cauthers.
Deputy Master, W. W. Olson.
Chaplain, Rev. H. T. Allen.
Treasurer, D. L. McNeill.
Financial Secretary, T. E. Brooks.



Cotton queen, Kentucky? No—Lancashire. And arriving at London, too, to show the natives how cotton fabric is woven in the best cotton circles. Lois Heath is the name.

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THIS PAPER.

League of Nations Society in Canada

PETITION for WORLD DISARMAMENT BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Five Hundred Thousand Canadians Signed For Service In The World War.

Five Hundred Thousand Canadians Must Sign The Declaration For World Disarmament

SIGN THIS PETITION NOW

(Cut out, sign with pencil, affix stamp and mail.)

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NAME	ADDRESS
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The nations have renounced war.

Let us also renounce the instruments of war.

The above men and women, irrespective of party, STAND FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

They are convinced:
that competition in armaments is leading all countries to ruin without bringing them security, and that this policy of competition renders further wars inevitable;
that wars in future will be wars of indiscriminate destruction of human life;
that so long as measures of disarmament are delayed, the Governments' assurances of peaceful policy will be valueless.

THIS "POLYGLOT PETITION FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT" is now being circulated in many countries throughout the world and is to be presented to the International Disarmament Conference.

Not this country alone, but every other country, should begin at once to destroy those armaments by which peace is rendered impossible.
R. B. Bennett.

Let us not forget that vast armaments are not only oppressive but dangerous. War has been renounced. Why has there not been a like renunciation of armaments?
Sir Robert Borden.

We have a trust towards the Old World to mould and strengthen world opinion that the cause of disarmament may be augmented. This is a high mission for a young land.
W. L. Mackenzie King.

Canada owes it to herself to give wholeheartedly to the cause of disarmament and all peace endeavours the vigorous and energetic co-operation of its youth. She has a glorious future. War alone can check her mighty progress. International jealousies are the sole cause of war from which she seeks to abstain.
Ernest Lapointe

Return this petition with signatures to: The General Secretary, League of Nations Society in Canada, Ottawa.

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WORLD DISARMAMENT PETITION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA,

391 WELLINGTON STREET,

OTTAWA, ONT.

Paper

STAMP