

BOVRIL

makes delicious
SANDWICHES

Mix a little with cream-cheese or butter and spread as a sandwich paste

THE DAILY NEWS.

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Thursday, August 6, 1931

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVE

Undoubtedly for good and sufficient reasons, the Tolmie government is exhibiting just now a great deal more initiative and independence than, in view of its past actions, one might have supposed it ever possessed.

First the British Columbia government threw down the gauntlet to Ottawa over the latter's dalliance on the unemployment question and now we have the Hon. The Minister of Mines and Labor, without waiting further upon the federal government to do something about remedying the economic ills of the province, announce a plan whereby British Columbia may wage a war of its own on the depressed business conditions.

The announcement of Hon. W. A. McKenzie is an interesting one, indeed, and his plan would seem to have a good deal to recommend it. He suggests, as part of the campaign, an economic conference along representative but non-political lines to consider and lay plans for remedying the situation. It is a somewhat novel proposal, to be sure, but it should not be impracticable. There would seem to be no reason why the leading men of British Columbia, apart from politics and other affiliations, should not get together on common ground such as this.

Mr. McKenzie's suggestions of a three-year drive in favor of home products and a return to the land movement should prove effectively complementary to each other. Of course, if people are to go back to the land it will be necessary to insure them markets so that they may make a living. There has been some difficulty along this line, particularly of late, but there should be a remedy for the problem.

The provision of easier credit conditions for the basic industries of the province, if such a scheme is carried out fairly and without bias, should be a step in the right direction.

Altogether, Mr. McKenzie's proposals sound sane, reasonable and fair and would appear to be entitled to careful consideration if not general support.

PRINCE RUPERT IGNORED

An attractive little booklet entitled "Alluring British Columbia," issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information and Publicity and, apparently designed primarily to advertise the province's attractions to the tourist trade, is being circulated. It is a pretty little publication, indeed, which tells in word and picture a lot of things about British Columbia.

It has been pointed out, however, that this little book has forgotten that British Columbia extends past Hazelton and, without admitting anywhere in its pretty contents, simply says that Hazelton is "at the end of the road."

Of course, we know the meaning the little booklet intended to convey but we think, at the same time, that it would have been very nice if they could have said there was a Prince Rupert and that it could be reached after a mighty fine boat trip from the centre of the sun at Vancouver, or by railway from Hazelton's Ne Plus Ultra instead of following the popular tendency on the part of governments, railway companies and such like to leave us out in the cold altogether.

USE OF ELEVATOR HERE

With a large crop due in Alberta, and especially in the northern part of that province, the Wheat Pool should be able to put the Prince Rupert elevator to better use during the coming shipping season than it has done during the past two or three years.

Prince Rupert people have been impatient with the Wheat Pool for its tactics of the past year or so in connection with the local house.

No doubt, there will be an improvement in the situation during the coming winter, all of which will have its beneficial effect upon the whole community.

SAW NUMBER OF SUNS BY TELESCOPE

Professor of Astro-Physics Tells Interesting Story of Remote Stars

VICTORIA, Aug. 6.—With the great 72-inch reflecting telescope trained on Vega, "one of our nearer astral neighbors," several light-years distant (light travels in one year approximately six million-million miles), Harry Plaskett, Professor of Astro-physics at Harvard University, pictured for an audience of about 450 gathered under the dome of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Little Saanich Mountain, the staggering dimensions of the system of universes of which our own is a member.

This popular lecture on astronomy was introduced with a brief description of the 72-inch telescope here, and a comparison of this with the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson and the projected 200-inch telescope to be erected at the Norman Bridge Laboratory connected with the California Institute of Technology. This latter, it was explained, had been made possible through the founder of the institute, George Hale, who had given a six million dollar grant for observatory purposes. The superior advantages of the reflecting over the refracting type of telescope were also pointed out, the efficiency being greater and, owing to the reutilization of the tube-length, economy being effected in the shortening of the instrument and consequently in the smaller dome required for its housing.

For Knowledge

"Is there any particular end to be gained from study of astronomy?" asked the lecturer. The reply was in the negative, other than that it added to the sum of man's knowledge about the universe to which he belonged. Astronomers were attempting to answer two main questions: "What are the stars?" and "Where are the stars?" Stars were defined as "very remote and distant objects, anywhere from three or four light-years distant up to several thousand. Light travelled at about 126,000 miles per second, and about six million-million miles a year. This meant tremendous distance when judged by mundane standards, and most stars were about ten light-years' distant.

Brighter Than Sun

Brought to the same distance from the earth as the sun, stars would be found to be brighter than our sun. While in many respects the sun was a typical star it was by no means the largest, Vega being about twenty times larger, and from forty to fifty times brighter. The surface temperature of our sun is about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit; Vega is about 18,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Astronomy had developed from the geocentric theory of the time of Hipparchus and the solarcentric conception of a still later time to the modern idea of a still more remote centre buried in the heart of the Milky Way, in the Constellation of Sagittarius. Our own solar system is quite away from the centre, according to the modern interpretation, showing how mistaken past conceptions have been.

Visible Universe

Reference to the globular star clusters also indicated the stupendous vastness of the visible universe, one group studied containing about 60,000 stars being so remote that, although nearly any star in the group is as bright as our own sun, the whole cluster could barely be seen by the naked eye. This group, it was explained, is about 35,000 light-years distant. Dr. Schapley had shown that the universe of stars was about 200,000 light-years in diameter.

"Earth and man are only insignificant members of a small system of which a minor star, our sun is the centre," the speaker summarized in suggesting the relative magnitude of the universe.

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LOSS OF ALIENS

More Have Actually Left United States Than Arrived

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For the first time in the history of the United States more aliens departed from the country in one year than entered it, it became officially known here.

The 12-month figures for the fiscal year 1931 that ended June 30, show a net loss of between 6000 and 7000 aliens, according to figures available here. These figures may be somewhat altered in either direction when the final check is turned in. Final figures will be compiled on arrival of the June statistics from Honolulu. It is definitely known, however, that an epoch of immigration to the North American continent was ended with the past year. Up to that time traffic to the western world has been so overwhelming as to constitute virtually a one-way route. Today the direction of the traffic is changed. America is now sending more people away than it is admitting. Successive tides of Irish, German, Scandinavian and Mediterranean aliens that sometimes recorded 1,000,000 arrivals in one year at Ellis Island, are things of the past.

Preliminary figures subject to final check show approximately 283,000 aliens of the immigrant and non-immigrant type admitted, and 290,000 departed, in the fiscal year.

During the year more than 18,000 aliens were formally deported and several thousand others who might have been expelled according to Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, were permitted to go voluntarily. Except for the activity in making deportations, the alien population at the end of the year would have shown a slight gain.

Record Down

In the first six months of the fiscal year, bringing the record down to January 1, 187,000 aliens had been admitted and about 167,000 had departed, showing a slight excess of admissions. Since that time, month by month, however, for a half-year period, more aliens have left the United States than have entered. The exodus was large enough in the second half to make up for the slight excess of arrivals in the first part of the year.

Contrasted with this year's figures, those of a year ago show a total of 446,214 aliens admitted and 272,425 departing, resulting in an increase of 173,789. The State Department's drastic restriction on consular visas is responsible for ending this tide of arrivals and is claimed to have resulted in saving at least 180,000 jobs for American workers in the past year. In 1929 the net increase of aliens was 226,329.

The past six months has shown the most drastic restriction policy ever witnessed in America. It has become practically impossible for an immigrant alien to gain a visa to the United States unless he was able to show the possession of funds of \$6000 or more. Ireland, for example, which after the potato famine sent practically half its population to the United States, showed a reversal of the tide in this period. Returning Irish since January exceeded immigrants to the United States by 604.

The most far-reaching effects are anticipated from the new immigration policy. The tremendous administration success that has followed the State Department's efforts are expected to serve as a basis for many new proposals. It is felt that it has been finally shown, for example, that it is not necessary to put Mexico under a quota, to keep its aliens from entering. The State Department has not wanted a Mexican quota for fear of giving offense to Mexico. Curiously enough, Japan, whose citizens are entirely excluded, wants a quota, just as Mexico opposed it—the former country to show its equality of treatment with European countries.

It is asserted here that the year's development of an administrative system that shows American officials are able to cope with alien admittances advances the prospect of giving Japan a quota and ending the breach with the United States on this score. Under a quota, Japan would theoretically get something like 150 admittances a year, but American consular agents in the last 12 months have shown how easy it is to grant such nominal "quotas," and then refuse admittances in practice, under discretionary authority.

Statesmen are men who think they are making progress if they overcome the temptation to get mad and drop the discussion.

GIRLS WANTED

To enter Contest for America's Most Beautiful Girl



The winner will be chosen during fair week in Prince Rupert and will get a free trip to Los Angeles and back and be entertained lavishly while there.

Entrants must sell 50 tickets to the Big Coronation Ball, the last day of the fair. Nothing else to do but look pretty. It's the chance of a lifetime.

The fair board at its recent meeting decided to enter a candidate in the International Beautequest at Los Angeles in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, when the most beautiful girl in America will be chosen.

The local candidate will be chosen at the time of the fall fair and immediately after her selection she will have to leave for the south to get there in time for the big California event. Her expenses going and coming will be paid by the Fair Board but while there she will be the guest of the Ocean Park Businessmen's Association, who are sponsoring the event. The attraction for the candidate is set forth in the following letter from the south.

"Your candidate will be met at the railway station, dock or airport by a committee representing the Ocean Park Businessmen's Association.

"She will be the guest of screen stars at various functions.

"She will be entertained by a reigning star of the screen at her home.

"She will be included in all parties listed as part of the program of the International Beautequest and La Fiesta de Los Angeles.

"She will occupy a position of honor in all gatherings including pageants, parades, spectacles, receptions and, in fact, all events planned for the International Beautequest and Los Angeles' great reception."

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 30, unmarried and of good character and the one going from Prince Rupert will be chosen in the following manner:

She or her sponsors must sell 50 tickets at \$1 each for the big coronation ball to be staged on the last day of the fair in the exhibition building. For the one selling the most tickets a prize of \$50 will be awarded.

She may enter without sponsors if she wishes but she must sell the tickets.

The candidates must attend the Exhibition every evening while it is in progress here. On the first night one selection will be made by competent judges. On the second night a second candidate will be chosen by another set of judges and on the third night a third candidate will be chosen by a third set of judges.

These three candidates will attend the coronation ball accompanied by the other candidates and at 9 o'clock, the final selection will be made. Two hours later the coronation will take place here and the following day the winner will be required to leave and travel as rapidly as possible by steamship, airplane and rail to Los Angeles.

Candidates from points around Prince Rupert may enter, such as Anyox, Ocean Falls, Smithers, Terrace, Stewart, Hazelton or other points and they will be required to sell 25 tickets to the coronation ball in order to qualify.

Candidates either in the city or out may be sponsored by organizations who may help them in disposing of tickets or otherwise in connection with the event.

Candidates or their sponsors should notify Secretary Vance of the Fair Association at as early a date as possible and as soon as the tickets are ready may commence disposing of them.