

THE DAILY NEWS.
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Monday, Feb. 9, 1931

LECTURES CONCLUDE

Appreciation Shown For Course Given by Dr. Smitheringale

Saturday afternoon's mining lecture by Dr. W. V. Smitheringale was on comparison and identification of ores of the same or different metals.

Under gold ore occurrence and comparison came native gold, pyrite and telluride, also chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite. Attention was paid to the fact that tellurides are sometimes mistaken for sulphides, also that comparison of silver ores calls for consideration of some of the just cited gold ores.

Thus under silver ore comparison were considered such minerals as sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, galena, stibnite, gamesonite, arsenopyrite, smaltite, Chloranthite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite graphite, calcocite (copper glance) argentite (silver glance).

Comparisons were drawn among the minerals known as calcite, siderite, fluorite, barite.

From these considerations the speaker turned to the matter of opening up a property for examination by the professional mining engineer. Attention was drawn to the danger of overestimating the grade of ore in any vein or zone without intention to do so on the part of the field man. It is practically essential that channel sampling be done. By this is meant, in the case of a vein, the taking of samples by a continuous chipping or powdering from a channel along the entire side well of a trunk or cross-cut tunnel on the vein and in the case of an extensive zone as nearly as possible a similar method. Such a sample will include intervening waste and is the only safe standard of judgment. It would, no doubt, be necessary to repeat this channel sampling at different or even many points along such vein or zone. There can be no escape from the plain facts, and these must be gotten at, not by the prospector then by exploring companies.

Evening Lecture

In the evening Dr. Smitheringale, in a way, reviewed the subject of metal or mineral occurrences dwelling perhaps more especially on magmatic segregations, the intrusion of dykes particularly the pregmatitic variety which is the frequent repository for rare metals. He spoke of and again described the occurrence of contact metamorphic deposits, fissure deposits, referring also to the Zonit theory of deposition.

Question were again invited. Some related to bismuth ores, some to quartz veins and some to manner of basic or volcanic upheavals.

Dr. Mandy, who was again present in answering some of the questions and, in concluding his remarks reviewed the success of the series of lectures and moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Smitheringale.

Mr. Tickles expressed a hope that such work among fieldmen continue, that the government be asked to assist in further organization, declaring that such activity is good for the country.

Frank Cole expressed the appreciation of those present for the

RUSHBROOK IS SPEAKER

Addressed Women's Canadian Club at Tea Saturday Afternoon on Primitive Indian Women

"The Primitive Indian Woman of Northern British Columbia" was an interesting subject for discussion by Canon W. F. Rushbrook in addressing the Women's Canadian Club at Tea on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. D. McD. Hunter, president of the club, was in the chair and there was a large gathering of ladies.

Giving a resume of the life of the primitive native woman, Canon Rushbrook described her attitude toward her housework. Just as the early Canadian woman had made her family self-dependent some eighty years ago or so, manufacturing her own linen and wool and providing all the needs of the family, so did the native woman make her family independent, supplying all its requirements. Canon Rushbrook described in some detail the domestic and household arts of the native woman and the aboriginal family life all of which proved most interesting to his hearers.

While he might have other wives, the one wife of an aboriginal Indian who could under no circumstances be divorced was the one chosen for him between the parents of the contracting couple, the Canon stated. He told of the domestic life of the natives, how children were prepared for and cared for after arrival, and of some of the foods.

The life of the Indian boy was a carefree one but the life of the girl was one of work until, on reaching maturity, she was taken carefully into seclusion, for a period after which she returned to the village, then being open for overtures of matrimony. After marriage, it was the custom for the couple to live in the village of the bride. The father had nothing to do with the management of home or family, this being the mother's prerogative.

Canon Rushbrook described in some detail a number of the peculiar native foods such as seaweed, which entered into practically all their fare, herring spawn, oolachan grease and berries and dried salmon and halibut. Native medicines also came in for attention by the speaker. As for medical attendance, the Indian depended entirely upon personality and it was here that the medicine man had his powers.

In conclusion, the speaker declared that much of the glamor of the past had gone as far as the Indian woman was concerned but still there was to be found grace and dignity among them. If she was treated as a woman, she might yet be found to be the equal or the superior of many of today's white women. Her great self-dependence was to be much admired. If many Indian women had now fallen upon evil days, it was largely the fault of the white man.

At the conclusion of his address, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Canon Rushbrook on motion of Mrs. J. H. Thompson and Mrs. T. H. Johnson. There were vocal solos by Mrs. Ernest Anderson with Mrs. E. J. Smith accompanying. Miss E. G. Lenox presided at the piano for the singing of "O Canada" and "God Save the King." Tea was served.

care being given by the Department of Mines.

Dr. Mandy's resolution was seconded and a hearty response was shown by the meeting.

EAST SEES PROGRESS IN RUPERT

Special Number of Daily News Brings Forth Interesting Article in Sherbrook Paper

One of the most interesting bits of publicity as a result of the recent special number of the Daily News in connection with the power opening was a display article in the Sherbrook, Que., Record under the heading "Prince Rupert Comes Back to Sanity," and with the sub-head, "Decides to attract rather than repel the men who know how to build a city and its industries."

Prince Rupert people will be surprised at some of the statements in the article which follows:

Editor Harry Pullen, of the Prince Rupert Daily News, sends to the Record a special edition of his paper in which he tells of the new era of prosperity about to come to the British Columbia terminal city.

The whole city turned out to witness and to welcome the advent of the new Northern British Columbia Power Company's \$2,000,000 plant, the first unit in a 32,000 horse power development at Falls River, not far from the city.

"It is not difficult to understand what this means to Prince Rupert," says Editor Pullen. "It places the city on the front line of development and indicates that some of the greatest financiers in Canada are pinning their faith here. The city under these new conditions is bound to grow rapidly!"

The power plant installed is pronounced to be sufficiently large to supply the city and district as they are today, with power enough in that already developed to last until Prince Rupert has attained the dignity of a large manufacturing city and a seaport trading with all the countries of the world. "There is no limit to the possibilities!" asserts the editor.

Prince Rupert is a city just 20 years old, and it has had its comings and goings. Not long since the people decided that their public utility planned, owned and operated by the city council, was the cause of their failure to attract industries where they had great possibilities to show, and where they had immediate accessories for pulp mills, flour mills, shingle mills, smelters, steel works, canning factories, knitting and woolen mills—with a vast market in the Orient awaiting exporters. The city had been plunged into debt and into error by its early pioneers, everyone of whom was a potential mayor or active politician, and who signed for the control of a political public utility machine. They had for 16 years operated their civic power and light plant at a book profit, but at an actual cash loss. When accountants could no longer certify to profits, the city decided that it would secure the co-operation of some real masters of electrical production. They approached many, but strange to say, they decided to sell their own plant to the lowest bidders, rather than to the highest.

High Reputation

The lowest bidders have the highest reputation for activity, and for civic and industrial promotion, and it was on this factor and on the character of the men who made the lowest cash offer that the decision was made. These men who profited by their character and proven characteristics were nearly all former residents of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships, and it was on the basis of their outstanding success as sound builders of industry that the mayor and aldermen decided to sacrifice a hundred thousand dollars' purchase money to get the right men behind their larger project. So that having a reputation worth while saved the buyers a large amount of real cash. The council judged that superior skill and proven ability was worth the sacrifice.

Since two years, when the purchase was consummated every promise placed on record by H. E. Pawson, of the Montreal Power interests, has been carried out. Mayor Orme, of Prince Rupert, congratulated the company and its officers on its speed and success on the completion of the first new unit of development, when he turned on the water on the second day of this month.

Premier S. F. Tolmie sent his congratulations to the city, as did also the former minister of lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, M.L.A., for Prince Rupert. Mr. Pattullo has represented his city in the British Columbia House since 1916, and his prophecy had been that Prince Rupert would begin to move as soon

as some big power company took hold of the hydro-power project. Premier Tolmie said: "The opening of the splendid power plant will have a far-reaching effect on the industrial development of the city and the surrounding district."

Col. McMorde, one time mayor, and who first had the courage to prove the fallacy of political ownership, started the revolution and restoration to municipal sanity during his tenure of office, and was among those who joined in the unanimous jubilation at the gathering of the citizens early in the month. He visioned great things for Prince Rupert, and said that within a very few years the northern part of the rich Peace River country would have a direct railway line to Prince Rupert. This would mean a Northern British Columbia terminal for the C. P. R., and other industrial developments were in the offing. Last year over 4000 ships had arrived at and cleared from Prince Rupert harbor. "The prospects of the city have never been brighter," he said.

O. Hanson, the M.P., for Skeena, was a prominent figure at the celebration of the opening of the new era of prosperity, and was optimistic about the fact that Prince Rupert was now on the right electric road to prosperity. The city is the nearest to Japan and China ports, and has at its door the Peace River country

which is tempered into tropical growth by the Chinook winds in the winter and by the warm ocean currents of the Pacific which are akin to the Gulf Stream, that makes England, miles north of Canada so much milder than that of middle Canada.

"Production has started and rapid expansion is expected," says Editor Pullen.

Better Era

Everyone anticipates a new and better era with the disappearance of the devastating politically managed utilities which are so demoralizing to the civic structure of any city.

As the Daily News states: "The fashion of yesterday was to decry large corporations and their work. Prince Rupert is happy in having one of the most powerful of these corporations interested in the city. Men of wealth and influence now recognize Prince Rupert as an important point with a great future. We suggest that so far as possible the city shall co-operate with this company in bringing about improved conditions, in generally advancing the business of the port, and in making the city so progressive and important that it will be the wonder of the rest of the country."

This is a somewhat different viewpoint of fifteen years ago when Prince Rupert was in the hands of

the saloon keepers, liquor dealers and commission agents whose sole idea was to sell the citizens something and cash the city's checks over the brass rail. A city in its solid growth usually outgrows its socialistic views on capital and enterprise.

Moose Jaw fell in line with Prince Rupert within a year.

Fort William and Port Arthur are yet heavily handicapped by their early adventures in telephony and other enterprises launched on a communistic basis.

Giscome Women's Institute Names Its New Officers

GISCOME, Feb. 9.—The Giscome Women's Institute has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

- President—Mrs. J. McLeod.
- Vice-President—Mrs. H. Berry.
- Secretary—Mrs. F. M. Harvie.
- Treasurer—Mrs. E. Renshaw.
- Executive—Mrs. I. Brown, Miss D. Gowers and Mrs. J. M. Hunter.

A Daily News want-ad will bring results.

The Letter Box

COULD BUILD ROAD NOW.

Editor Daily News:

How about some action on the proposed Terrace-Prince Rupert Highway? When there are so many men out of work on account of the climate making it impossible to haul logs to mills in the Skeena Valley, something should be done to relieve the distress. The climate which is now causing the standstill is ideal weather for road construction. There already are a few miles started on both ends and the lengthy survey for the road should be complete by now, making it possible for work to commence immediately. Surely the people of the north have listened long enough to the promises of their politicians. How about waking up the interest of the government?

ROD ALEX. MELROSE
Terrace, B.C.

J. J. Little, general manager of the Northern B. C. Power Co., returned to the city on the Cameron last evening from a brief trip to Vancouver and Victoria on company business.



"—with all his worldly goods"

HERE, in this old strong-box, so long guarded and locked, is his "estate" . . . the "worldly goods" which he has bequeathed to her.

One by one her adviser takes out the temptingly engraved certificates and examines them. One by one he lays them down with a sorrowful shake of the head—

Slowly the truth dawns upon her. Those wonderful purchases that were to make them rich . . . independent. These speculations that were to lead them

to fortune . . . many of them now are WORTHLESS!

But at the bottom of the box there lies an unpretentious document, which suddenly she recollects. It cannot have depreciated. It must still be safe and sure . . .

She reaches in and draws forth his Life Insurance Policy.

Amid the wreckage of thousands of estates, Life Insurance stands as the final and enduring refuge in time of need.

It is the one investment no man can afford to be without.



Life Insurance Service

The Love That Never Dies