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THE BUSINESS BAROMETER

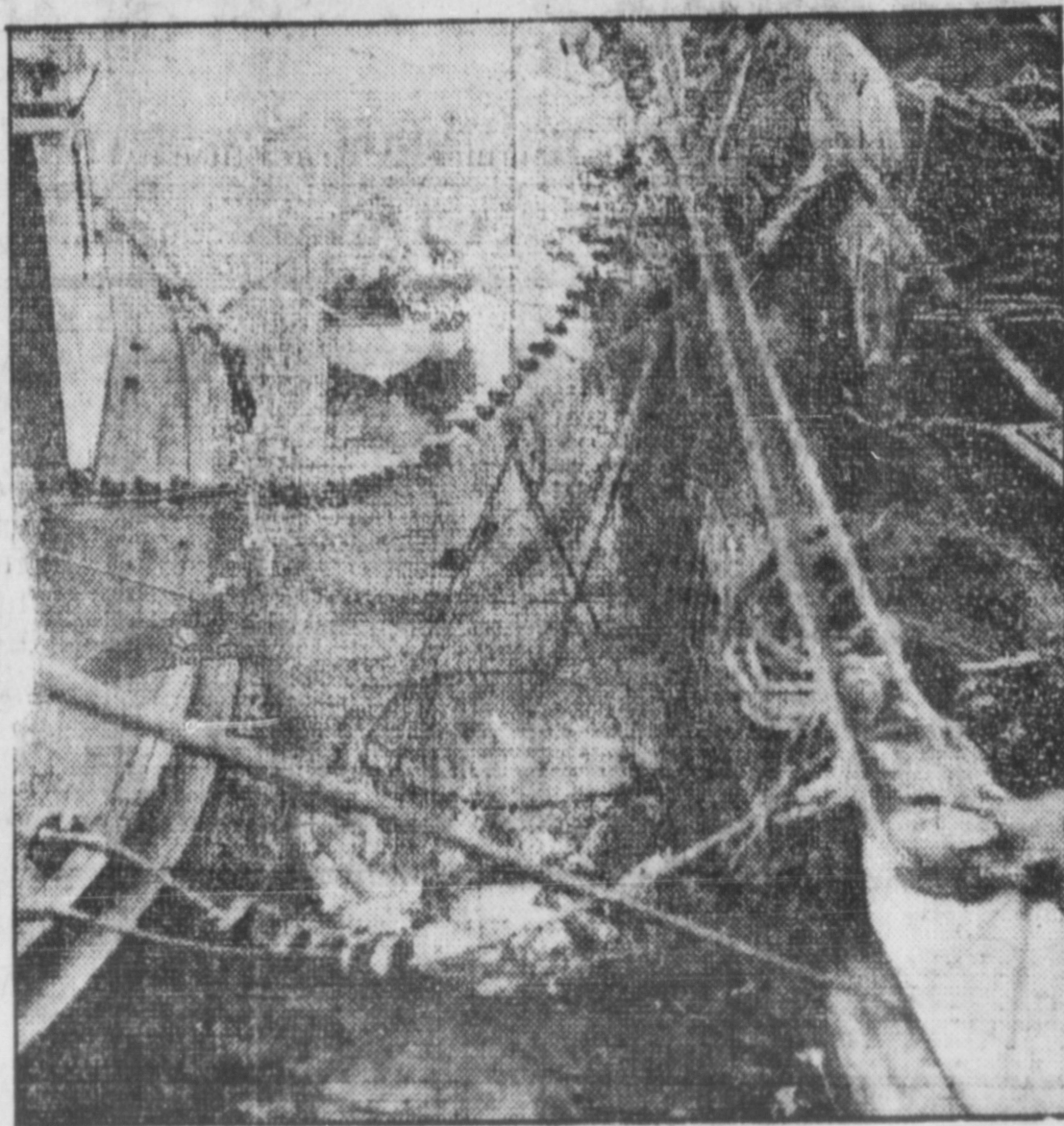
While a month or two ago it was necessary to buoy up hopes with the assertion that the bottom of the depression had been reached because it did not seem possible that business indices could go any lower, the situation has now changed to the extent actual figures can be marshalled to support the statement that an upturn has begun. There are still many lines of economic activity which have yet to improve sufficiently to be ranked among the favorable omens but at least certain key factors in the business situation have definitely changed for the better.

The figures for the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the month of December constitute one of the most encouraging factors in the business situation in Canada. Based on the weekly reports the December gross earnings were \$15,851,000, which represented an increase of \$1,069,889 over the previous month of November and a gain of \$332,768 over the corresponding month of 1929. After an unbroken series of decreases in gross earnings over the corresponding months of 1929 up to the end of November, 1930, this showing is significant. Figures for the Canadian National Railway are not so favorable and decreases as compared with 1929 are still being registered. It is important to note, however, that the margin of difference between the two years was contracted considerably toward the end of 1930.

Another factor indicative of the volume of business in Canada and one which has shown an increase for the first time over the corresponding period of 1929 is bank clearings. Up to almost the end of 1930 there was a huge discrepancy as compared with 1929 figures. However, the first week in 1931 showed an auspicious increase over 1930. Clearings in Montreal for the week ended January 8, 1931 were \$132,053,699 as against \$127,128,828 in 1930, an increase of \$4,924,871 or 3.87 per cent. Toronto clearings were also up. The total in 1931 was \$133,132,263 compared with \$132,110,869 in 1930, a gain of \$1,021,394 or .77 per cent.

Automobile production in the United States also has begun to show an upward trend. This is an important factor in view of the many lines of industry upon which automobile production depends for its materials. Production in December totalled 155,185 cars and trucks against 134,844 in November and 125,502 in 1929. To some extent this increase was reflected in the iron and steel industry in the United States which "Iron Age" has noted to be improving in the volume of business handled and which is a cornerstone for any advance in the security markets in New York and Montreal.

DIPPING SALMON FROM A SEINE NET



Crew of one of the Clover Leaf Salmon Packer's 400 boats "brailing" the freshly caught salmon onto a barge which rushes the catch to one of the company's 45 canneries on the west coast.

Salmon Fishing One of Canada's Largest Industries, Says Gosse, In Giving Interview in Montreal

MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—Few people are more competent to discuss salmon fishing than is Richard Gosse, managing director of the Clover Leaf Salmon Packers, who outlined in detail the various methods of salmon catching in an interview here. "The principal methods of catching the Pacific salmon in coastal waters are by means of traps or

"A pound net or fish trap consists of a row of pillings extending out from the shore usually for several hundred feet. At the outer end are enclosures into which the fish are led by netting hung on the piles and from which they find it impossible to escape. The principle is the same as that of a corral or similar device into which animals are led. Floating traps are also used, the chief difference from the driven traps being that the netting is suspended from floats instead of being attached to piles.

"The purse seine is another type of fishing apparatus more or less extensively employed in salmon fishing. This is a mobile device and consists of a wall of netting several hundred feet in length, supported at the top by floats and weighted at the bottom, which is used generally in deep water to encircle a school of salmon. After the net has been drawn around the salmon, the bottom is closed by means of a line leading to the fishing boat. The net is thus pursed or closed, and as it is gradually drawn in the fish are concentrated and may be withdrawn with dip nets.

"Beach Seining
"The beach seine, as its name implies, is used along shore. It is similar in appearance to the purse seine, except that it has no rope at the bottom, and in operation one end is started out from shore and laid around a school of salmon, after which it is drawn ashore at each end. The lower edge of the beach seine rests on the bottom so that the fish may not escape under the net.

"Gill nets are used extensively, particularly at the mouths of rivers. These nets are suspended by floats and weighted at the bottom. Fine linen twine is employed which is virtually invisible to the fish. As they swim through the water the salmon become enmeshed in trying to pass through the net which usually catches them immediately back of the gills. The mesh of the net must be the proper size to catch the particular species sought, as otherwise the smaller fish will pass through and the larger ones will not be caught.

"Trolling is another method employed in capturing salmon," Mr. Gosse concluded. "This species taken thus are the Red spring and the coho salmon. The other species of Pacific salmon rarely if ever take

the hook. Herring are sometimes used for bait in trolling for salmon, and strong lines and hooks are necessary. These operations are conducted from boats propelled with oars or, more generally, from small power boats."

The Letter Box

LIGHTS NEEDED

Editor, Daily News:—
Reading an article in your valuable paper, "Service Appreciated," by W. P. Armour, manager of the Pacific Salvage Co. I and my many other friends thank him for giving notice through your paper to the Department of Marine of those necessary lights.

Here is the situation of those rocks. Gull Rocks are plain to be seen with deep water within a few feet of them. Ettrick Rock dries six feet and Havelock Rock dries 10 feet. They are only seen at low water and are very dangerous when submerged. These rocks are situated at the entrance to Jap Inlet, Porcher Island.

There is great traffic all year round to and from the Inlet and Eddie Passage. Twenty gas boats ply out and in of Jap Inlet and the owners are actual settlers.

Some four or five hundred tons of herring bait are caught and pounded in the Inlet for the Prince Rupert halibut fleet. Halibut boats are often delayed until daylight on account of these rocks, going to and from the inlet for bait.

These waters are valued as a salmon gill net drift and these rocks take a toll every year of salmon nets. This is a great loss to the canners and fishermen. Fishermen are liable to lose life and boat on these rocks on a bad night. In winter or spring we have the prevailing winds, S. E. and S. W. These winds make a nasty sea round the Gull Rocks and all traffic hugs the island shore and is in shelter of Porcher Island all the way through Eddie Passage.

Should the department of marine put a light on Ettrick or Havelock Rocks it would be a great benefit to all shipping, or blast them out of the way forever. I have seen such work done for less traffic and the traffic would pay for it in time.

Eddie Passage has and will be the steamship lane to and from the Queen Charlotte Islands by adding two lights. One on William Island and one on the Warrior Rocks. This would make Eddie Passage the safest route to the port of Prince Rupert.

I have been in these waters for 24 years and these lights are needed for shipping. Thanking you, Mr. Editor,

W. SIM,
Porcher Island.

CHURCH MEETING

First Presbyterian Congregation Sends Calls to Calgary Minister

Reports For 1930

The annual congregational meeting of First Presbyterian Church was held last evening, when the following officers for the year were elected:

Congregational secretary, W. W. O'Neill.

Congregational treasurer, A. McKenzie.

Assistant treasurer, H. M. Foote.

Board of Managers—J. W. McKinley, T. McClymont, S. Massey, E. Smith, W. W. C. O'Neill, A. McKenzie, H. M. Foote, D. McKenzie, J. Idden, Mr. McDougall, Mrs. J. M. Simpson, Mrs. W. L. Sandison.

Session, J. W. McKinley.

Trustees, A. M. Manson, G. R. Nelson.

After a brief devotional service conducted by H. C. Fraser, M.A., acting moderator, the congregation sent a hearty and unanimous call to Rev. W. D. Grant Hollingworth, B.A., of Calgary.

J. G. Steen presided over the business meeting at which the various departments of the church presented reports from the Sunday during the past year the church made splendid progress in every one of its spheres of activity.

J. W. McKinley who represented the church at the fifty-sixth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at Hamilton in June last, presented the report from the session.

Mrs. J. G. Steen presented reports

from the Women's Auxiliary. This organization held 10 regular and two special meetings during the year at every one of which the president, Mrs. D. C. Stuart, presided. The various activities of this organization resulted in splendid work being done for the church.

R. Cameron and E. J. Smith presented reports from the Sunday School. These reports showed that this most important department was in a flourishing condition and had had a most successful year. The fact that 75 book prizes had been presented at the annual Christmas entertainment to scholars for attendance shows the interest taken in this work by scholars, parents and teachers. During the year the Sunday School presented to the financial board of the church the sum of \$10. Donations were also sent to Home Missions and to the Christmas Cheer fund of the C. G. I. T. The superintendent, John E. Davey, gave a cordial invitation to every church member to visit the school.

Various Reports

Mrs. C. G. Ham presented a most interesting report on the work carried on by the Canadian Girls in Training. This organization meets every Friday evening. Each meeting develops four important sides of life, namely missionary, physical, intellectual and spiritual. During the Christmas season the girls sent supplies of coal and hampers of groceries and clothing to the needy. On two Sunday evenings during the year the girls took entire charge of the church service.

Mrs. James Clark presented a very encouraging report from the Women's Missionary Society. In addition to its missionary activities, this organization sent flowers to the sick and food and clothing to the needy and also looked after the floral decorations of the church.

The financial report of the



Five Boys—

Best Evidence.

Mrs. Corcoran, of Leigh, writes: "I suffered with biliousness accompanied by sick headaches for days at a time, and every medicine I tried failed to bring relief. A friend gave me some of your wonderful Carter's Little Liver Pills and the first dose gave me great relief. For three years I have taken them every night as a regulator and I find they prevent these bilious and sick headache attacks. I have five little boys and I give them three or four every week. I have great faith in them." Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. All druggists 25¢ and 75¢ red pkgs.

church presented by the treasurer, A. McKenzie, was a most encouraging one.

Both junior and senior choirs under the capable and devoted leadership of John E. Davey still continue to give beauty and inspiration to the church services.

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to all organizations and to all officers and workers whose united efforts had made the past year's work so successful.

H. C. Fraser received a special vote of thanks for his assistance in acting as moderator for the church. Refreshments were served by members of the Women's Auxiliary at the close of the meeting.

Get the Ac. reading habit. It pays.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

To Canadian Citizens,
Everywhere in Canada.

Bring the Boys and Girls Back Home!

How often have we all deplored the fact that thousands upon thousands of our most promising young men and women find it necessary to leave Canada, in order to seek in some other country opportunities for the employment of their talents that seem to be lacking here?

As individuals we have deplored it, because in these cases the sorrow that is caused us through the breaking of family circles and home ties is accentuated by a sense of irrevocable loss, due to a feeling that the separation is going to be permanent. And from a broad national standpoint we have deplored it, because it has meant a serious drain upon the very kind of population—gifted, energetic, ambitious—that we most need to help in developing our magnificent natural resources.

Must we continue to rear and educate our children—to equip them as best we can for the successful careers we hope will be theirs—only to lose them to an alien flag because of the dearth of opportunity for them at home?

Opportunity of any kind is a result, of which production of some kind is always the cause. Most people create their opportunity by engaging directly in some form of production, such as farming, fishing, mining, lumbering or manufacturing. These people provide the foundation and, according as they succeed, opportunity is created for others in all the occupations that constitute the super-structure, such as transportation, banking, insurance, trading, the professions and public service.

The more the people of a country favor their own producers, thus giving the latter all the incentive necessary to increase the volume and broaden the scope of their production, the more abundant will be the immediate opportunities they create for themselves, and the future opportunities they create for their children.

If in the past opportunity has not been as abundant in Canada as it has been elsewhere, it is because Canadian producers as a class have not been as successful as producers elsewhere have been. And the chief reason our producers have been less successful is because they have failed to receive from Canadian citizens generally the same loyal support that the producers in certain other countries have received from their citizens.

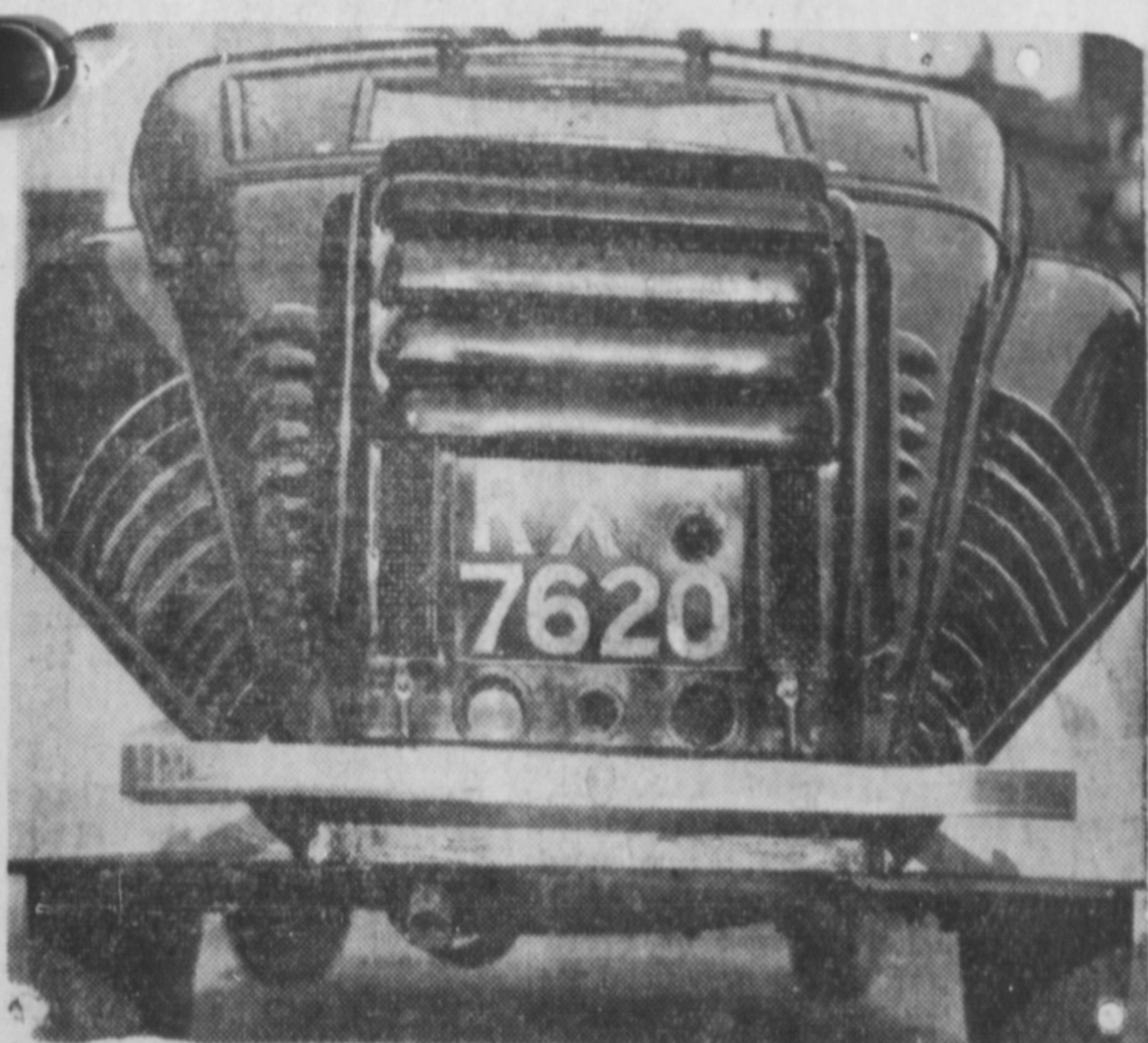
Some of these countries import practically nothing that they are capable of producing for themselves. But we Canadians are so careless about our daily buying, so thoughtless of the welfare of our producers, so shortsighted about keeping the door of opportunity open for our sons and daughters, that every working day we allow ourselves to be sold about \$2,500,000 worth of imported merchandise that our own producers would have been glad to make for us, if we had only given them the chance!

Why not let us all resolve that from now on we'll try to bring our boys and girls back home by remembering, in our buying, that it must always be "Canada First"!

Very sincerely yours,

A. H. Stevens

Minister of Trade and Commerce.



Unique view, showing engine hood (which is placed at back) of revolutionary stream-lined car which Sir Dennistoun Burney, designer of R-100, has had built to his own specifications.