Dr. Wood's

Norway Pine Syrup

A Severe Cold A Hacking Cough

Mrs. M. K. MacNid, Iona, N.S., writes:—"I took a severe cold and developed a hacking cough. I kept on neglecting it thinking it would leave me like some previous colds I had, but it got worse. I tried every cough medicine I could think of.

A friend dropped in to see me and advised me to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I purchased a bottle and before I had finished half of it I was completely relieved."

Price 35c. a bottle; large family size 65c.; at all drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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H. F. PULLEN - - - Managing-Editor

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SEEING BOTH SIDES

It's a good thing to look at both sides of any question. United States is often looked upon as the Shylock among nations because she made money during the war and loaned it out to the Allies and insists on collecting the interest. This week Shylock speaks up for himself after hearing from the dictator of Italy. The Post Intelligencer of Seattle says:

Premier Mussolini advises our European debtors to present a united front to America, their common creditor.

The first step is to cancel reparations claims against Germany, then "with perfectly clear consciences," says Mussolini, they can ask the annulment of their debts by the government of the United States.

"Do you think the United States," he continues, "would have the courage still to claim payment by the European states which had made this concession to Germany?"

The Italian premier ignores the complete nonrelation of reparations and his country's borrowings from the United States. His evident desire is to put the repudiation of Italy's debt to us in the shape of an accomplished fact—"un fait accompli"—and then ask us what we propose to do about it.

Italy, with a debt to the United States of $2,042,000,000, has paid exactly $84,223,797. Even this payment has been made with the aid of our banking loans. The amount she has actually paid is far less than the amount for which she has been given credit.

The principal of her indebtedness to the United States has been voluntarily reduced by us to a figure which represents 24 per cent of the actual debt. She has asked more consideration and has received more lenient treatment than any other debtor of the United States. The debt of ravaged Belgium was funded at 46.5 per cent of its face amount; Poland, Great Britain, Finland, Esthonia, Hungary, Latvia and Lithunia at 80 per cent.

We loaned Italy $250,000,000 to buy food for her people. We advanced her $16,000,000 for the direct relief of the needy and suffering among her population. For cotton and other supplies we advanced her $150,000,000. We loaned her the money to purchase from neutrals $19,000,000 worth of merchandise. All these advances, including an additional $56,000,000 for miscellaneous necessities, were distinct from what we loaned her for munitions and military uses.

This is Italy—the beneficiary of our sacrifices and generosity—which now expresses doubt that we will have "the courage" to ask the remnant of our claims, so hugely reduced already.

The United States has forgiven Italy more than three-fourths of her debt. To think that Italian voices are heard to say that the United States is "the only, the continual, the secular profiteer of the war!" Does Italy need to be reminded of her profiteering in accessions of territory and other national gains from the war, and that the United States refused to share in the spoils?

Mussolini may call us "Shylock."

But he is steadying his nerves by asking the other nations of Europe to hold his hand as he repudiates the debts of Italy.

Daily Mishaps

MAKE ZAM-BUK A DAILY NEED

ZAM-BUK is a pure herbal ointment known all over the World for its wonderful soothing and healing properties. It quickly stops pain and irritation, allays inflammation and grows new healthy skin. Zam-Buk is equally as good for eczema, ulcers and piles as for the daily mishaps such as burns, scalds, cuts, bruises or cold sores. *A sample free and post paid will be sent on application to Zam-Buk Co. Toronto*

Mr. Thomas Carpenter, 376 Third Ave., Verdun, Que., writes:—"I have been a user of Zam-Buk for more than thirty years, during that time I have used it for cuts, bruises, chapped hands, skin troubles and rheumatism, and it has always given great satisfaction in healing wounds, and relieving pain. My personal opinion is that it is one of the best Ointments on the market.

Zam-Buk

STATES AND NOT CITIES

Feeling Expressed That New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Etc. Should Have More Power

Should large cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit be separated from their respective states and set up as new commonwealths? asks a Christian Science Monitor editorial. A proposal by Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the political science department in the University of Chicago, to this effect calls attention to the lack of proper balance between the legislative representation of urban and rural populations.

Presumably, the main advantage of "city states" would be more autonomy in government for urban voters. Dr. Merriam points out how necessary this has become in Illinois, where Chicago's population has doubled since 1900 without the city's gaining any members in the legislature. It is possible, too, that a new responsibility of separate statehood would impress a city's voters with their obligation to take an active part in political affairs. One wonders, however, whether these advantages could not be obtained without changes which would affect the federal government. If one such state were formed, how large would other cities have to be before they could claim a right to the same status?

Chicago's present difficulties, as noted heretofore, seem attributable more to weaknesses of city and county administration than to lack of proper representation in the state legislature.

Overlapping Functions

Likewise, the recent administrative records in several large cities and counties are such as to discourage those who might be inclined to make states out of these urban centres in the hope that they would do better. Some of the waste, of course, is attributable to overlapping of city and county functions. In England, which has a generally excellent system of city government, boroughs of 50,000 or more inhabitants combine the powers of city and county.

Suppose that Chicago, for example, were a separate state. Is it reasonable to believe that the remainder of Illinois, shorn of support from that wealthy centre, would continue its efforts to build up the city? Business which heretofore has flown into Chicago would be diverted in many instances to points within Illinois where the wealth thus developed could be taxed. The city as a state probably would be far more closely hedged in than it is under the present system. As for the remainder of Illinois, the change would upset its whole plan of development of public works.

From a national viewpoint, such separations doubtless would accentuate the differences between rural and urban interests, pitting cities against the country, and develop new blocs and new reasons for "logrolling" in Congress.

Dr. Merriam offered his plan as an interesting and valuable political experiment. The practical difficulties in the way of such a change, even if everyone favored it, he surely recognizes. The goal of fair representation should be obtainable with less risky experimentation under the existing system.

Twenty Years Ago

In Prince Rupert

January 22, 1912

Chief Dudoward and his people at Port Simpson are confident that construction will have started by the coming spring of a railway to connect Port Simpson with Prince Rupert. Surveys were made last summer and, under the charter granted the company, construction of the line must start by April 15 this year.

Dovercourt Road Baptist Church of Toronto is taking a keen interest in the progress of the Baptist Church here and may assist with the building of the proposed church here.

A deal, involving a consideration of $125,000 has been completed under which E. L. Morgan, representative of a Winnipeg syndicate, acquires six valuable gold-copper claims about one and a half miles from Lockeport from D. R. Bell and Joe Davis of this city. It is expected that a great copper producer will be established.

NOISE DOES NOT DRIVE AWAY FISH

John Dybhavn Tells of Some of the Findings of Members of Biological Station

A few rather interesting matters had been recently investigated by the Biological Board of Canada and reported at its recent meeting in the East, according to John Dybhavn, who was the speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club yesterday. The reason for the almost total absence of fish in some of the inlets on the B.C. coast had puzzled a great many people. The reason for this it seems is that there is often a shallow ridge across the mouth of the harbors and the result is that the deeper waters inside are almost stagnant and fish do not like stagnant water. Only the surface waters are disturbed by the tides.

Another interesting fact discovered is that fish are not driven away from a place by noise. At first they are a little timid but after a time noise attracts rather than repels them. This does away with a common belief in some quarters that the presence of motorboats tends to drive away the fish.

An interesting fact established by investigators is that shrimps change their sex. While it is strongly suspected that crabs do the same, the fact that the crab sheds its shell every season makes it almost impossible to tag it in such a way that it can be traced from one season to another.

While the present tendency is to cut down expenditures on the work of the local experimental station, the board has been assured that all the principal investigations being carried out there will so far as possible be continued.

A letter from the Provincial Bureau of Information, read at last night's meeting of the city council, announced that on July 1 for one hour a party of members of the staff of the British Columbia Agent-General's office in London will visit Prince Rupert in the course of a tour of Canada. The matter of reception of the party was left in the hands of Mayor Orme, the feeling being that little could be done owing to the briefness of the stay here.

Get the "Thrift" Habit

Buy Here and Save

SPECIALS

For Friday & Saturday

Sunkist Oranges—Sweet & juicy, 36 for	71c
Small White Beans—6 lbs.	25c
Fancy Pink Salmon—"Sunflower", per 1-lb. tin	9c
Eggs—B.C. Fresh Extras Scott's in cartons, per doz.	23c
Pure Plum Jam—Royal City per 4-lb. tin	33c
Pork & Beans—Clark's per 18-oz. tin	8c
Bottle Caps—per lb.	20c
Munro Malt—Light or dark per 2½-lb. tin	57c
B.C. Hops—per ¼-lb. pkg.	8c
Spices—All varieties Malkin's Best, per pkg.	7c
Canadian Salt—per 2-lb. sack	5c
Breakfast Bacon—Sliced Cello-wrapt, ½-lb. pkg.	11c
Victor Rolled Oats—per 6-lb. cotton sack	28c
Toilet Rolls—3 for	10c
Canadian Cheese—per lb.	20c
Ready-Cut Macaroni—2 lbs.	13c
Cabbage—Firm heads 3 lbs.	10c
Carrots—5 lbs.	9c

Thrift Cash & Carry

"CARRY AND SAVE"

201 Third Ave.—A Few Doors Down From Moose Hall—Phone 179

REPORT ON FIRE LOSS

Damage in City Last Year $10,998, Practically All of Which Covered By Insurance

Damage by fire in Prince Rupert during the year 1932 amounted to $10,998.78 of which $10,973 was covered by insurance, leaving a net loss of $25.78, the city council was informed last night in the annual report of Fire Chief D. H. McDonald. During the year the department responded to 61 calls, laid 11,000 feet of hose and 350 feet of chemical hose, ran up 250 feet of ladder and made 380 inspections.

The most serious fire of the year was one in the Big Bay Lumber Co. sawmill property at Seal Cove when damage of $7000 was done. Value of property involved in the year's fires was $500,000.

Expenditure of the department for the year was $15,474 including salaries.

The fire chief urged the city, if possible, to lay down certain new water mains this year.

In conclusion, the chief thanked the city council for co-operation and assistance extended and acknowledged faithful service given by members of the department in performance of their duties.

In view of the recommendations for expenditure which were made, the report was laid on the table for two weeks.

PURELY VEGETABLE

Take them every so often. They'll Keep you HEALTHY

Sold everywhere in 25c and 75c red pkgs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Operating Results of

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

Assurance Company

OF CANADA

for the Year Ending December 31st, 1931

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

REVENUE BASIS

Surplus Funds as at December 31st, 1930, consisting of:			
General Investment Reserve		$ 1,326,490.94	
Free Surplus for Contingencies		4,302,022.96	
			$ 5,628,513.90
INCOME			
Premiums (net)	$18,879,019.95		
Interest and Rents (after deduction of $394,287.16 for possible loss of interest on Farm Mortgages)	6,489,518.58		
Supplementary Contracts	2,396,089.85		
Profit and Appreciation on Ledger Assets	35,954.28		
		$27,800,582.66	
EXPENDITURES AND RESERVES			
Death and Disability Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, Supplementary Contracts, etc.	$ 9,683,463.08		
Increase in Actuarial Reserve and Amounts Left on Deposit	9,007,263.65		
Commissions, Taxes and General Expenses	3,482,247.27		
Loss and Depreciation on Ledger Assets	113,928.66		
Amounts Written Off Head Office Premises	50,000.00		
		22,336,902.66	
Surplus Earnings for Year		$ 5,463,680.00	
Special Charges:			
Additional Specific Reserve against Loss of Principal on Mortgages and Sale Agreements	$ 314,862.43		
Amounts Written Off Book Value of Bonds as Provision for Possible Losses	500,000.00		
		814,862.43	
Net Amount Transferred to Surplus Funds		$ 4,648,817.57	4,648,817.57
TOTAL			$10,277,331.47
Deduct:			
Surplus Paid or Allotted to Policyholders		$ 4,773,173.71	
Provision for Staff Pensions		139,323.00	
			$ 4,912,496.71
Surplus Funds as at December 31st, 1931, consisting of:			
General Investment Reserve		$ 826,490.94	
Free Surplus for Contingencies		4,538,343.82	
			$ 5,364,834.76

Outstanding features of 1931 Statement:

Surplus funds and Contingency Reserves	$ 12,412,836.25
Dividends paid Policyholders	$ 4,989,562.37
Total Assets	$125,848,128.74
New Assurances paid-for	$ 53,193,505.00
Assurances in force December 31st, 1931	$513,379,937.00

Lowest Expense Ratio in the Company's History.
Death losses were well within the expected.
Surplus earnings per $1,000 of total assets were $43.41.

The highly satisfactory results of the operations of the past year permit the payment to policyholders during 1932 of the same high dividends as were paid during the year 1931 but the usual annual increase will not be made in 1932.

A Purely Mutual Company

Established 1869

RECORD OF PROGRESS

Year	Income	Assets	Paid to Policyholders	Business in Force
1891	$547,620	$1,941,570	$211,607	$14,934,007
1911	$3,329,541	$18,161,847	$978,100	$71,020,770
1931	$27,530,942	$125,848,128	$14,664,372	$513,379,937

The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Policyholders will be held on Thursday, February 4th, 1932, at the Head Office, Waterloo, Ontario.

R. O. McCullough, *President*
Louis L. Lang, *First Vice-President*
C. M. Bowman, *Chairman of the Board*
W. H. Somerville, *General Manager*