

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1927

Romantic Story of Canada and Men Who Helped to Make Her Ready for Confederation in 1867

Tells how France and Britain contributed to the forming of a nation on the northern part of this continent

(By George Hambleton)

With parade and ceremonial, Canada celebrates on July 1 the 60th anniversary of her birth. Those 60 years have been years of great development. They have seen the emergence of a nation from beginnings conceived in difficulty and in trial. They have seen our population more than treble. They have seen our national wealth increase fifteen times. They have seen our manufactures grow from two hundred millions to nearly three billions, the value of our field crops from rather more than a hundred millions to over a billion.

CITY OWNS ITS OWN UTILITIES

Water, Light, Power and Telephones all Carried on for Benefit of People

Prince Rupert owns and operates her own public utilities. Not only does she supply the city with a plentiful amount of the very best water but power, light and telephone services are all provided without paying dividends to any private concern. If there are any profits they go to the city.

Take the telephone as an example. It has 1348 subscribers and 1568 instruments are installed, made up of 466 main line phones, 890 party line phones and 212 extensions. The whole system is carried on under the supervision of utilities with the aid of a wire chief, an instrument mechanic and a trouble man and installer together with nine operators. The service is one of the best on the continent. It has 16 miles of pole line, 1627 miles of single wire in cable and 6 miles of pair wire.

The system is connected with the Dominion Government system and direct connection can be got with many of the Skeena River canneries, with Haysport, Port Simpson and other nearby suburban points.

The light and power plant is a combination of hydro electric and steam, the former from Woodworth Lake and the latter from the big steam plant at the drydock. Of late great demands have been made on the power system in supplying the grain elevator, the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage plant, the dry dock and the Canadian National Railway. Light and power is connected with 1236 residences and 504 business premises, some of which are used partially for residence purposes. It is paying well and the estimated surplus for the present year of ten thousand dollars will be exceeded if the present rate of consumption is continued.

The very best of water is supplied to the city by gravity from Woodworth Lake and there are approximately 1800 connections of which approximately 1600 are to dwellings. While there has been a loss on the water hitherto, it is expected that this year it will break even. It is not connected for financial purposes with the other utilities but is under direct control of the city.

Just now the city has plenty of surplus power to sell at a low price, a surplus of about two thousand kilowatts being available at short notice.

MANY CHURCHES IN THE CITY

Two Bishops Make Headquarters in Prince Rupert Which is Centre of Dioceses

Prince Rupert supports a number of churches and some of the church buildings are quite imposing edifices. The Anglican Church is the cathedral for the diocese and this is the centre of the diocese of Caledonia. Archbishop Rix is now the administrator and it is probable a bishop will be appointed soon to succeed the late Archbishop DuVernet.

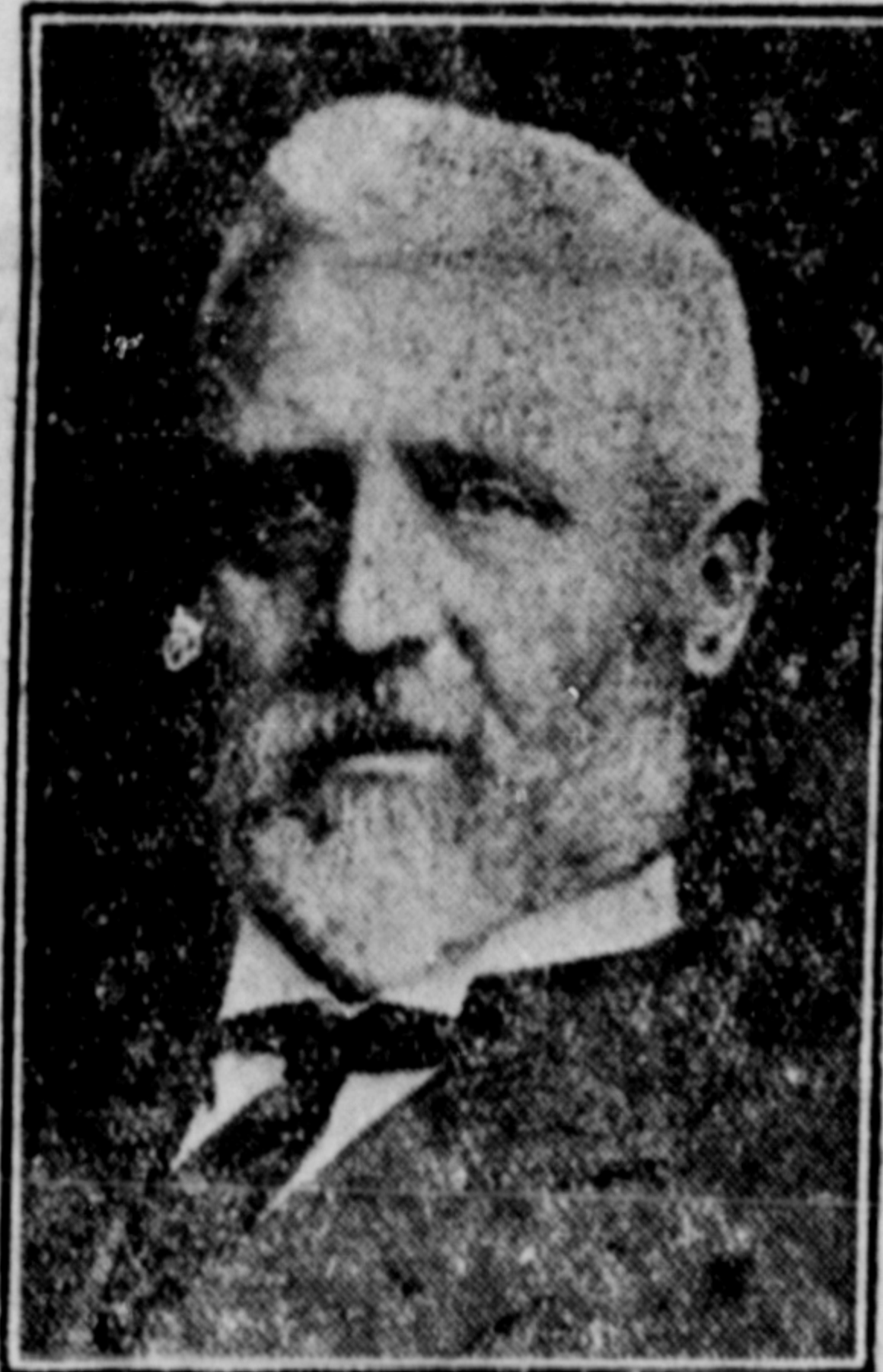
The Catholic church is also the centre of the diocese and Bishop Bunoz, who lives here has charge of a huge district.

Other churches include the Presbyterian, United Church, Baptist and Lutheran. Several other denominations hold services here including the Christian Scientists, Salvation Army, International Bible Students and Pentecostal Mission.

But these 60 years under Confederation are but chapters in our story. They are the later milestones along the broad highway of our progress. Shall we travel the road a little further back and, in outline, trace our development step by step from early days? Shall we turn first to days, now four centuries gone, when travellers from the glamorous Orient returned with wondrous stories of fabulous treasures in gold and silver and precious stones? For in those adventurous voyages are to be found the germs of our history. One and all, the early voyagers sought new ocean highways from Europe to the magic East. The lure of the North West Passage drew adventurer after adventurer among the ice-floes of what is now Canada's sub-Arctic domain.

They were more than seekers of adventure. They were rival claimants for their kings—wherein we see the genesis of years of strife, with the tide of conflict in almost constant ebb and flow. Champlain and de Monts establish French settlements in Acadia. James the First of England grants a charter for the founding of New Scotland or Nova Scotia as we know it. While Champlain is building his "habitation" beneath the frowning cliffs of Quebec, Henry Hudson is preparing for that last fatal voyage to the great Bay which bears his name; and on the strength of his voyage, England asserts sovereignty over the vast regions of the Canadian West. Port Royal (that pleasant sojourn on Annapolis Basin where Champlain founded the Order of a Good Time) and Quebec both come into English hands. Champlain returns from one voyage an English prisoner. Yet again they pass under the sway of France.

HON. JOHN OLIVER



Premier of British Columbia

Thus we see Giovanni Caboto of Genoa (whom we have come to know as John Cabot of Bristol) planting the flags of England and Venice on unknown lands across the Western Sea. A grateful Tudor king rewards John Cabot with the sum of ten pounds—and Cabot fits from our history.

Jacques Cartier stands on the shores of Labrador and finds it so lacking in promise that he scornfully dismisses it with the curt phrase: "I believe this was the land God allowed to Cain." We hear of him again as he plants a 30-foot cross and the symbol of French sovereignty on the shores of Caspe Basin. Indians meanwhile circling about in wonderment and misgiving. Still searching for the passage north of the Americas, Drake and his Golden Hind creep up the Pacific Coast until they reach 48 north, which is almost the latitude of the present city of Victoria.

Profisher, Gilbert, Davis and Hudson carry the cross of St. George to the Arctic sea. They write their names in our history, but their hopes remain unfulfilled. Spaniards and Portuguese alike sought the North West Passage in vain. "Nor," so comments Champlain in his Voyages, "did the Dutch fare any better in trying to find a passage east by way of Nova Zembla."

DAYS OF CHAMPLAIN

With the advent of Samuel de Champlain, our story takes a more concrete form. Linked with the adventurer is the trader, and with the trading company came the first practical attempts at settlement and the establishment of some form of local government. Champlain was himself associated with de Monts in the first of the French trading monopolies. But the enterprise was not a success. De Monts left enemies behind in France. "So in a short time," such is Champlain's bitter comment, "His Majesty's commission was revoked at the price of a certain sum of money paid to a certain personage received without His Majesty knowing anything about it." And these early voyagers, traversing the Western Ocean at the dawn of his-

tory, were more than seekers of adventure. They were rival claimants for their kings—wherein we see the genesis of years of strife, with the tide of conflict in almost constant ebb and flow. Champlain and de Monts establish French settlements in Acadia. James the First of England grants a charter for the founding of New Scotland or Nova Scotia as we know it. While Champlain is building his "habitation" beneath the frowning cliffs of Quebec, Henry Hudson is preparing for that last fatal voyage to the great Bay which bears his name; and on the strength of his voyage, England asserts sovereignty over the vast regions of the Canadian West. Port Royal (that pleasant sojourn on Annapolis Basin where Champlain founded the Order of a Good Time) and Quebec both come into English hands. Champlain returns from one voyage an English prisoner. Yet again they pass under the sway of France.

TRADING MONOPOLIES

With the voyageur, the trader. They came to New France in numbers, these traders. But disputes among them were endless. Champlain ironically describes them as "Lo Cour du Roi Petaud"—the Court of King Petaud—King Petaud being a mythical king of beggars at whose court there is neither rhyme nor reason nor authority. Back in France, Richelieu, tired of the constant bickering among the traders of New France, decides to end the matter by creating one great company. Thus, in 1627, is formed the Company of One (continued on page eight)

ELEVATOR IS BIG FACTOR

Grain Shipping Business Commenced Last Autumn and Bids Fair For Future

The signal development of the past year for the port of Prince Rupert has been the inauguration of grain shipments through the 1,250,000 bushel grain elevator built last year by the Dominion government and now under lease to the Alberta Wheat Pool. During the past winter, the plant's first season, twenty deep-sea freighters loaded a total of 5,579,878 bushels of grain for delivery to the ports of the world. This large operation of the plant exceeded the expectations of many and certainly confounded those who dubbed the plant "Stark's Folly" or "another White Elephant."

The Wheat Pool will hold the plant for another year under a nominal lease on the expiry of which it is expected it will probably acquire the plant permanently through purchase or permanent lease.

POPULATION OF PRINCE RUPERT ESTIMATED 8,000

The population of Prince Rupert is estimated at 8,000. The city engineer reports 1800 residential water connections and there are a few people living in their business places. That at five to a connection would give exactly 8,000. The school population is a little over 1,000. Telephone services to residences number 1236. The superintendent of utilities estimates the population between 7,500 and 8,000.

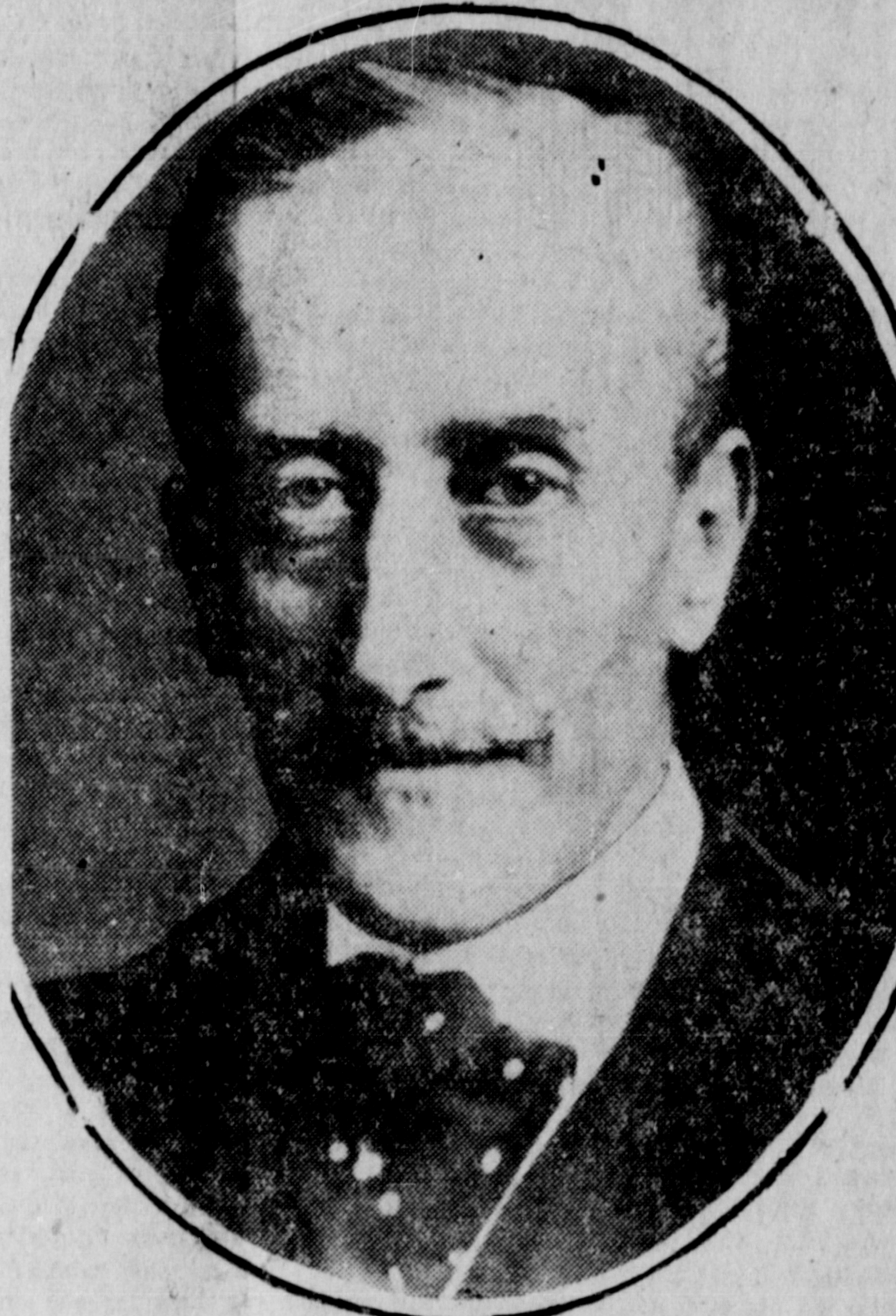
GENERAL HOSPITAL USEFUL INSTITUTION

The Prince Rupert General Hospital adequately takes care of the sick and injured of the city and also admits patients from all parts of the district. Of late, it has been full to capacity so often with sixty or more patients, that extension of the institution has been a live topic.

Largely responsible for the present successful operation of the hospital are J. H. Tompson, president of the board; Miss Jean Harrison, R.N., lady superintendent, and H. W. Birch, managing secretary.

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LORD WILLINGTON



Governor General of Canada

Timbering Industry of Prince Rupert District One of Most Important as Wealth Producer

The lumber and timber industry in Prince Rupert and Central British Columbia is one that presents illimitable possibilities. It has been developed to some extent but the resources have, so far, been hardly scratched. Like so many of the latent and tremendous resources of this still new country, timber is still awaiting the day of its full development which will come as surely as the forest wealth of the older countries is being exhausted.

Timbering is an industry that has experienced perhaps more vicissitudes than any other in these parts. Just before the war it was getting a start though, up to 1914, the sawmills in Prince Rupert district could be counted upon one hand. Then came the great cry of airplane spruce and, in the unnatural inflation of those days, logging operations and mills sprang up over night in this district, the home of the Sitka Spruce. For those who started early enough, fortunes could be and were made but there were many who envisioned the dream of such wealth too late and lost their all. Since then there has been the spectacle of rotting and useless plants, dotted here and there from islands to interior, standing as monuments to projects that died aborting. They are not an enviable sight but one should not be disappointed over them for their life was as unnatural as their death was inevitable.

HARD GRIND

The last few years have been a hard grind, but not without success. Excessive freight rates have mitigated against economic operation and the general lack of knowledge of the fine qualities of spruce and, more particularly, hemlock lumber has confined the scope of production. In spite of all this, however, there have been successful and consistent operators. Among these may be included the Big Bay Lumber Co., managed by Geo. McAfee, which has operated steadily for many years at Georgetown near Prince Rupert, and George Little, whose mill at Terrace has a record of fifteen or more years constant operation. These have not been failures among failures and

their results stand to prove that successful timbering operation is really possible here. They are going steadily forward. The Big Bay Lumber Co. thinks enough of the future to tie up the best mill site in Prince Rupert and build a new mill thereon. Fire which a few years ago wiped out Geo. Little's mill did not daunt him. He went ahead and built a finer mill than before on the old site.

These are only small, however, to what will eventually come in these parts. While there are the proven possibilities of straight lumber and minor forest product production, the great future for the timber of Central British Columbia, coast and interior, lies in its adaptability to pulp and paper manufacture. Here is also needed the power development possibility as well as the timber supply but, this district is amply supplied with both for it has dozens of easily harnessed waterfalls and a wealth of timber more eminently fitted for such use than for anything else, now requiring cutting. Quebec and northern Ontario, older than this province, bid for the pulp and paper industry, and got it. Some day and perhaps not far distant Central British Columbia will be similarly endowed with the facilities for the commercial conversion of its wealth.

LOCAL TIMBER MAN

No article on the timbering situation could be complete without reference to the men who have resolutely (continued on page twelve)

Canada's Greatest Statesmen— One Conservative, One Liberal— of Whom All Canadians Proud

The two outstanding statesmen of Canada, one having to do directly with the forming of the Dominion at the time of confederation and the other carrying on the work later and bringing it to fruition were Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. All good Canadians should be familiar with the lives of these two great statesmen and appended are brief outlines indicating what their lives and administrations meant to the country:

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

With the growth of Canadian Confederation, the memory of its first Premier seems to be more clearly outlined against its historical background. His wit, his broad-mindedness and his remarkable statesmanship will be famous for all time. He was a bold champion of Canadian Union, an upholder of closer relations with the Mother Country, and, notwithstanding insistent demands for wider political liberties, was a firm upholder of established institutions. And his integrity was such that, at the end of a lengthy career, he was a poor man.

An able negotiator, a subtle and far-sighted chief, Macdonald was the man for such an unstable period. But he did more than score victories in Parliament; he was the virtual ruler and leader of the people. He recognized the enormous wealth of the vast North-West Territories, and his purchase of this stupendous area from the Hudson's Bay Company at the comparatively small cost of £300,000 was a splendid piece of statesmanship. He sponsored the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, which opened the prairies to eager and earnest settlers and was largely responsible for the admission of British Columbia into Confederation. To him also may be attributed the tariff policy which successive Governments have adopted with or without modification.

Macdonald's spirit of conciliation helped him a great deal in his relations with French-Canadians. He is quoted

as having said that "Canada could not be governed without their help." Though an Orangeman, he was ever ready to give satisfaction to his colleagues from Quebec, resulting often in decisive majorities in this province. Similarly, he won the friendship of Joseph Howe and of the Nova Scotian electors, by offering them economic conditions which surpassed all their expectations.

Born in Glasgow, in 1815, John A. Macdonald came to Canada, with his family, in 1820, and settled in Kingston, where he attended the Grammar School until he was 15 years of age. He then entered a lawyer's office, and was admitted to the Bar when twenty-one. He practised law for eight years, at the end of which he was elected to the Canadian Legislature as a representative of the Kingston constituency. He was a member for this county up to 1861. In the year 1847-48 he acted as Receiver-General in the Draper administration, and, in 1857, became Prime Minister in the Cartier-Macdonald government. In 1864, when the Tache-Macdonald cabinet met with defeat, he very energetically advocated the "Great Coalition" movement, which paved the way to Confederation. Geo. Brown having resigned, in 1865, Macdonald was the accepted leader in the preliminary movements which led to the passing of the British North America Act in 1867. This Act gave birth to the New Dominion whose Premier still was Macdonald. He remained in power until he died, save during the five years of the Alexander MacKenzie administration.

History will be indulgent to Sir John A.'s weaknesses, by acknowledging the eminent part which he played in the making of a new Canada. He endeavoured to build for the future, and to unite the different elements which composed the young Canadian nation whose life was only budding.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER
What would have been the fate of Confederation in Canada, if the high principles which inspired the great men who worked out this political regime had not survived in the minds of the statesmen who were compelled to carry on their gigantic undertaking? One of the finest gifts bestowed on Sir Wilfrid Laurier is probably to assert that he was the right heir of the Fathers of Confederation, and that he has completely understood and embodied in his doctrine the noble ideals of the statesmen of 1867.

Sir Wilfrid was born at St. Lin des Laurentides, Que. in 1841, of French-Canadian stock. He was well trained for his colorful career by a solid education at L'Assomption College, and after having followed his law studies at McGill University, he turned naturally towards politics, having at his disposal an exceptional gift for eloquence, which revealed itself during his college years.

Among all the strong characteristics of Laurier ranks high his reputation as a speaker. In 1904, the Daily News of London wrote about him: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is easily the greatest statesman of the British Empire." Laurier's gift of eloquence was not recognized only in Canada, but ovations followed him everywhere on his visit to United States, England or France every time he addressed a public meeting.

The greatest success which he attained, but which no French-Canadian before him had tried, was to capture the feelings of the English-speaking element of Ontario, even as far as to obtain (continued on page twelve)

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EMPLOYEES IN PRINCE RUPERT

Number of Those in Larger Institutions of City Shown

Prince Rupert has not many industries that have a large payroll except the fishing industry and in it most of the people are working for themselves on a co-operative basis. How many hundred fishermen make their homes more or less permanently in Prince Rupert it is difficult to estimate. At the drydock too the number employed is variable. While the average steady payroll goes to about 125 local people, sometimes there are as many as 250 working there. A similar condition applies to longshoremen and others. The following list gives those who have fairly steady jobs in the city in the larger institutions:

Canadian National office, yard, trainmen and trackmen.....	100
Drydock	125
Elevator	40
Cold Storage	40
Fish Houses	50
Seal Cove Mill	12
Civic Employees	133
Provincial government	60
Longshoremen	50
Fishermen	500
Total	1,172

HUNTING AND FISHING GOOD

Prince Rupert District Offers Wonderful Opportunities for Holiday Jaunts

Very few places excel Prince Rupert as an outing or fishing or hunting centre. The scenery of the district is the wonder of all those who come here and the facilities for fishing and hunting can only be told about by those who engage in those healthful recreations. Trips up the rivers or inlets of the neighborhood provide holiday jaunts that are equal to anything anywhere.

Deer are very plentiful and a good hunter seldom comes home from a hunt without one.



RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, and HON. P. C. LARKIN, Canadian High Commissioner in London