

# CLASSIFIED

**FOR SALE**  
SALE—Milk goats and two goats. Jim Postulo. (263)

**FOR RENT**  
RENT—6 room house with bath. Apply 709 5th Ave. W. (267)

**AUTOS FOR SALE**  
DISTRIBUTORS are opening your territory immediately. Demonstrators available. Three models ranging from seven horse power to fifteen, British rating. Best priced closed all steel hydraulic brake cars in Canada. Dealers write or phone to Mutual Sales Victoria, B. C. (262)

**SCHOOLS & COLLEGES**  
HAVE HELPED HUNDREDS TO OBTAIN positions as Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Customs Examiners, Clerks, and stenographers, etc., and can help you. Write us for proof and free information. M.C.C. Schools Ltd., Winnipeg. Oldest in Canada.

**LOST**  
Keys in case, probably on 4th Ave. Finder please return to Daily News. (263)

**FOUND**  
Child's blue Angora tam. May be seen at the Daily News.

**PERSONAL**  
ALL THE PARTY seen taking the file from 1805 7th Ave. E. return and avoid prosecution. (260)

**LAND ACT**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land  
In Prince Rupert Land Recording Office of British Columbia, and situated in Zayas Island on the N. W. point west side of Zayas on a reef off Miami Point.  
Take notice that Frank Waterman of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—all of the reef commencing at a post planted on the high grassy point on the South side of the reef thence 1800 feet Northeast; thence 1500 feet Northwest thence 1800 feet Southwest; thence 1800 feet Southeast and containing 35 acres, more or less.  
FRANK WATERMAN,  
Dated October 4, 1937.

**LAND ACT**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land  
In Prince Rupert Land Recording Office of British Columbia, and situated East of Prince Lehou Island in Hudson Bay Pass, south of Dundas Island—a conspicuous white rock 85 feet high (marked on chart).  
Take notice that Frank Waterman of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—all of a conspicuous white rock 85 feet high and its surroundings (Rock marked on chart).  
Commencing at a post planted on grassy rock 200 feet S. E. of N. W. corner on Northeast side thence 600 feet Southeast; thence 800 feet South; thence 800 feet Northwest; thence 600 feet Northeast and containing 16 acres, more or less.  
FRANK WATERMAN,  
Dated October 4, 1937.

**LAND REGISTRY ACT**  
Certificate of Title Nos. 19099-1, to 19104, Range Five (5), Coast District, and to contain One Hundred and thirty-three (133), acres, more or less.  
WHEREAS proof of loss of the Certificate of Title issued in the name of Thomas H. Conroy has been made in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, issue a provisional Certificate of Title in lieu of said lost Certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing, DATED at the Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., this 9th day of October, A.D. 1937.  
ANDREW THOMPSON,  
Deputy Registrar of Titles.

**LAND ACT**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land  
In Prince Rupert Land Recording Office of British Columbia, and situated in White Sand Island.  
Take notice that Frank Waterman of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—  
Commencing at a post planted on the high cliffs on White Sand Island and being 300 feet from the S. corner of White Sand Island, and on the east side, thence 600 feet S. W.; thence 800 feet N. W.; thence 600 feet S. E.; thence 800 feet S. E. and containing 12 acres, more or less.  
FRANK WATERMAN,  
Dated August 28, 1937.

**LAND REGISTRY ACT**  
Certificate of Title No. 3134-1, Lots Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14), Block Nine (9), Town of Stevedores, 818.  
WHEREAS proof of loss of the Certificate of Title issued in the name of Wallace Langley has been made in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, issue a provisional Certificate of Title in lieu of said lost Certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing, DATED at the Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., this 23rd day of October, 1937.  
ANDREW THOMPSON,  
Deputy Registrar of Titles.

## The Silence

(JAY ESS)

No sound, no movement—just a silence, for two minutes. Nothing to distract the attention, nothing to arouse one's interest. Alone with one's thoughts. What are they?

I think of some of those who "grow not old as we who are left grow old." Joe went at Ypres, in that hell of the first gas attack. Ted on Hill 60; Bert at the Somme; Kirk, best loved of pals, at Vimy; Harry at Passchendale; Dick at Canal du Nord; and Jim after eight years in hospital. These are only a few of those who tell Canada "we rest content."

Of the years between? I think of the "let down" of civilian life. Its selfishness and greed dictating so much of the individual and consequently, the national life. So many false values, rotten standards. What a contrast to the camaraderie of the trenches! But calm judgment assures me the same five characteristics shown by my chums then are still present in the generation of today—the eagerness to serve, the will to endure; the readiness to sacrifice. These are all present; and they are needed in the face of as great a challenge today as great a challenge as 1914-1918 offered.

Surely the present generation has all the qualities my chums had. It must be a better generation; for their sacrifices cannot have been in vain. And when this generation recognizes the challenge, it will answer as nobly, as selflessly.

"Take up our quarrel with the foe," still demands our answer. The foe? Not a nation but the spirit of selfishness that permeates so many individuals. Let us determine during this "two minutes" to "hold the torch high" that they may sleep in Flanders fields.

The future? It is assured. Facing this challenge daily with our finest thoughts, our best efforts, our noblest aspirations, will be the best contribution we can make. They will not have died in vain—we shall not have lived in vain. The "silence" is over. It was fraught with tragic, but proud memories. It was worth while—if we accept our responsibility and do as my chums did; "They served till death; why not we?"

## CITIES PUT UP APPEAL

**Early Action for Improvement of Relations with Governments Urged**

VICTORIA, Nov. 10: (CP) — On behalf of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, Harry S. Sullivan, New Westminster barrister, presented a brief to the provincial government expressing dissatisfaction with the present financial relations of the municipalities and the governments. He urged action to relieve the municipalities even before the deliberations of the Royal commission. Mr. Sullivan stated later that the government had expressed itself as being sympathetic.

## Weather Forecast

Published through the courtesy of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau at Victoria and Prince Rupert. This forecast is compiled from observations taken at 5 p.m. today and covers the 24-hour period ending 5 p.m. tomorrow.

**General Synopsis**—Pressure remains low off the British Columbia coast. Unsettled cool and rainy weather continues on the West Coast of Vancouver Island and Lower Mainland.

**Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands**—Fresh northeast winds shifting to easterly tonight and becoming strong; part cloudy and cool with probable snow flurries.

## FAMOUS STATESMAN OF GREAT BRITAIN: PREMIER THREE TIMES

(Continued from Page One)

Street as bearer of the political banner of the laboring class. MacDonald as a practical idealist who worked a lifetime for a socialist Britain and a pacified world.

Ramsay MacDonald, as he was generally known, was combined prophet, organizer and administrator of the distinctive brand of socialism that is British. It differs from the Marxian creed of Russian Communists in that it is evolutionary rather than revolutionary. It denounces capitalism and communism in the same breath, supplanting the violence of class war with the doctrine of the "inevitability of gradualness" toward universal democracy.

An example of this doctrine, MacDonald was active in politics for nearly 20 years before he got to parliament; it was 18 years more before he captured the highest prize in the gift of the British people. He trudged down the middle of the road, denouncing the "socialism-in-our-time" slogan of the British extremists as a flashing futility, and fighting communism at every step.

**Life Long Pacifist**  
A life-long pacifist, he announced on the eve of August, 1914, that he would have nothing to do with the World War. Through 1914-18 he was reviled as a traitor, made a political outcast, harried by ridicule and calumny. His hair whitened and his shoulders sagged but from the depths he toiled upward to the prime ministership six years later without having recanted a word or sacrificed a jot of his principles.

Seven years later on July 11, 1931, he stood on the platform of Albert Hall in London along with Stanley Baldwin and David Lloyd George, leaders of labor's political foes, and said:

"People who seek safety by arms are like people seeking safety under trees in a thunder storm. They are at the point which is first to be struck when the storm breaks."

The two-room "but and ben" cottage—in which MacDonald was born on October 12, 1866, still stands in Lossiemouth. And there on the Scottish coast, where life is hard and great storms steel a hardy bread, he spent his first 18 years.

His schooling was scant and ended when he was 12. Thereafter he dug potatoes until the village schoolmaster made him a pupil teacher. This set the boy's mind into channels that led hither than to the fields or braving the dangers of a fishing smack.

He devoured every printed page in which he could lay his hands, fiction and folk lore, science and religion. He read Dickens and Scott and, of course, Burns and the Bible. Every Lossiemouth plowman knew his Burns nearly by heart and was equally versed in Holy Writ.

A stray copy of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" found its way into the village at a time when agricultural Scotland was having hard times and hatred of landlordism was taking root. It planted the seeds that made a socialist out of MacDonald.

But while politics always interested him, his first love was science. In 1884 he bent his steps toward London, his ambition being to work by day and study by night for a scholarship in one of the science schools of the capital. Work was scarce and he starved in a garret.

His porridge came from Scotland and he paid for it with his scant earnings. Unable to afford tea he drank hot water.

"I have known what it was to walk the streets with nothing in my pocket with debts hanging over my head and with nothing to do," he said when he was prime minister.

**His First Job**  
His first job was addressing envelopes and licking them for 25.50 a week. Next he was a shipping clerk at \$3.00. His luncheon hours and his evenings he spent in libraries, at free lectures, reading borrowed books or attending courses at the Birkbeck Institute where the fees were next to nothing.

Struggling thus from dawn to midnight, without exercise or relaxation, a breakdown was inevitable. It ended his dream of a scientific career.

In 1888 he turned to politics and for four years was secretary to Thomas Lough, a radical candidate for parliament, receiving \$375 a year. When he left Lough, MacDonald knew the inside workings of the British political machinery, was a trenchant speaker and facile writer.

Then he turned to journalism, joined the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society and became right hand man of Keir Hardie. In 1895 he tried for parliament on his own hook but a Southampton constituency gave him only 867 votes.

But that poll brought him romance, for one of the contributors to his campaign fund was "M. E. Gladstone." Investigation showed this was Margaret Ethel Gladstone, daughter of a scientist and niece of the famous Lord Kelvin. She and MacDonald were married in 1896 when he was 30.

She was a woman of wide culture, a devoted social worker. She brought her husband financial independence, a fact not generally known, and while by no means wealthy they possessed means which enabled them to spend a honeymoon in the United States and to tour Canada, Australia, India and South Africa. The jaunts gave him a background of personal travel knowledge superior to that possessed by other occupants of No. 10 Downing Street.

MacDonald finally won his first seat in parliament in 1906. In 1910 he became parliamentary leader of his party.

Then tragedy struck him. In 1911 came the deaths of a six-year-old son, his mother and his wife. Mrs. MacDonald had literally worked out her life for the poor of London's slums. Her passing left her husband with five children, Alistair, Isabel, Malcolm, Joan and Sheila.

Plunging deeper into political life, MacDonald warned against mounting armaments and when the crash came in 1914 took the step that dropped him into a pit of calumny. There was no election in war-time England so he held his seat until 1918. Then the "hang-the-Kaiser" election saw his defeat by 14,000 votes.

He was beaten again in a bye-election in 1921 but by only 683 votes and the next year came a turn in the tide and MacDonald and 141 other laborites were sent to the House of Commons. Then in 1923 Baldwin's tariff policies forced another appeal to the country and the

Laborite delegation was increased to 191.

The Conservatives had lost their majority and when on January 24, 1924, MacDonald moved a vote of "no confidence," the combined Labor and Liberal votes carried it. Thereupon King George summoned the Scottish pacifist to Buckingham palace and he formed a cabinet in which he was first Lord of the Treasury, foreign minister and Prime Minister.

But eight months later his conciliatory policy toward Russia and his government's leniency with World War offenders alienated the Liberals and parliament was dissolved. The election returned the Conservatives to power and there they stayed until June 1925.

In May, 1929, Labor won all along the line. The party lacked only 16 seats of a full majority, having 288 to 260 Conservatives and 58 Liberals. MacDonald's second Labor cabinet was formed.

There were many attacks on the government by massed Conservatives, aided by a flanking force of recalcitrant Liberals who disagreed with Lloyd George's alliance with MacDonald. There were desertions from the Labor benches by Sir Oswald Mosley and several followers and much sharpshooting against the cabinet by the left wing of the Labor party.

The Labor party split wide open in August, 1931, when a budget crisis brought out a proposal to cut the "dole" of unemployed workers. The cabinet resigned August 24 and the next day MacDonald formed a coalition cabinet of 10 men drawn from Labor, Conservatives and an anti-Lloyd George faction of the Liberals.

June 7, 1935, MacDonald yielded the Prime Ministership to Stanley Baldwin and took the latter's post as Lord President of the council. This new line-up was tested at the polls November 15 and MacDonald was humiliated by an overwhelming defeat in his constituency. He was persuaded to stay on in the cabinet and on February 3, 1936, re-

gained a seat in parliament in a bye-election as representative of the Scottish universities.

Through it all his inherent loyalty for his native land was frequently manifested and he often went there for rest, generally traveling by airplane.

"In Lossiemouth are both my heart and my hearth," he said. "A Lottie loon (boy) was I born, and a Lottie loon shall I die." He will be buried there beside his beloved wife.

## POWERS TO BE TESTED

**Supreme Court of Canada to Rule On Alberta Lieutenant Governor's Withholding of Royal Assent**

OTTAWA, Nov. 10: (CP)—At the request of Premier William Aberhart, the status of the Lieutenant Governor under the British North America Act in reserving royal assent to acts passed by the Legislature of Alberta pending reference to the federal government will be tested by the Supreme Court of Canada at the same time as the disallowance powers of the federal government are decided upon. Enlargement of the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada was announced last night by Premier King.

## Canada Selling Gold In London

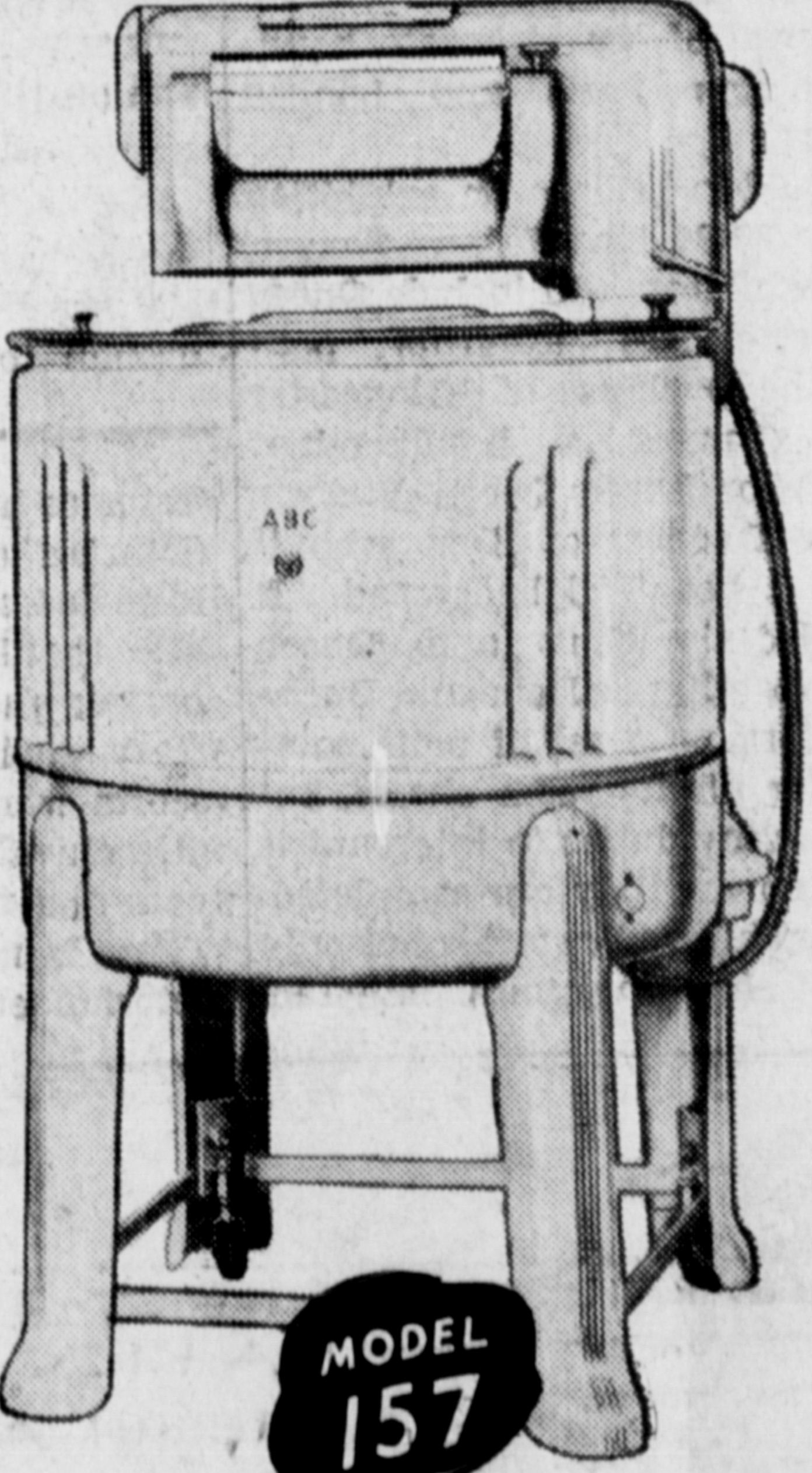
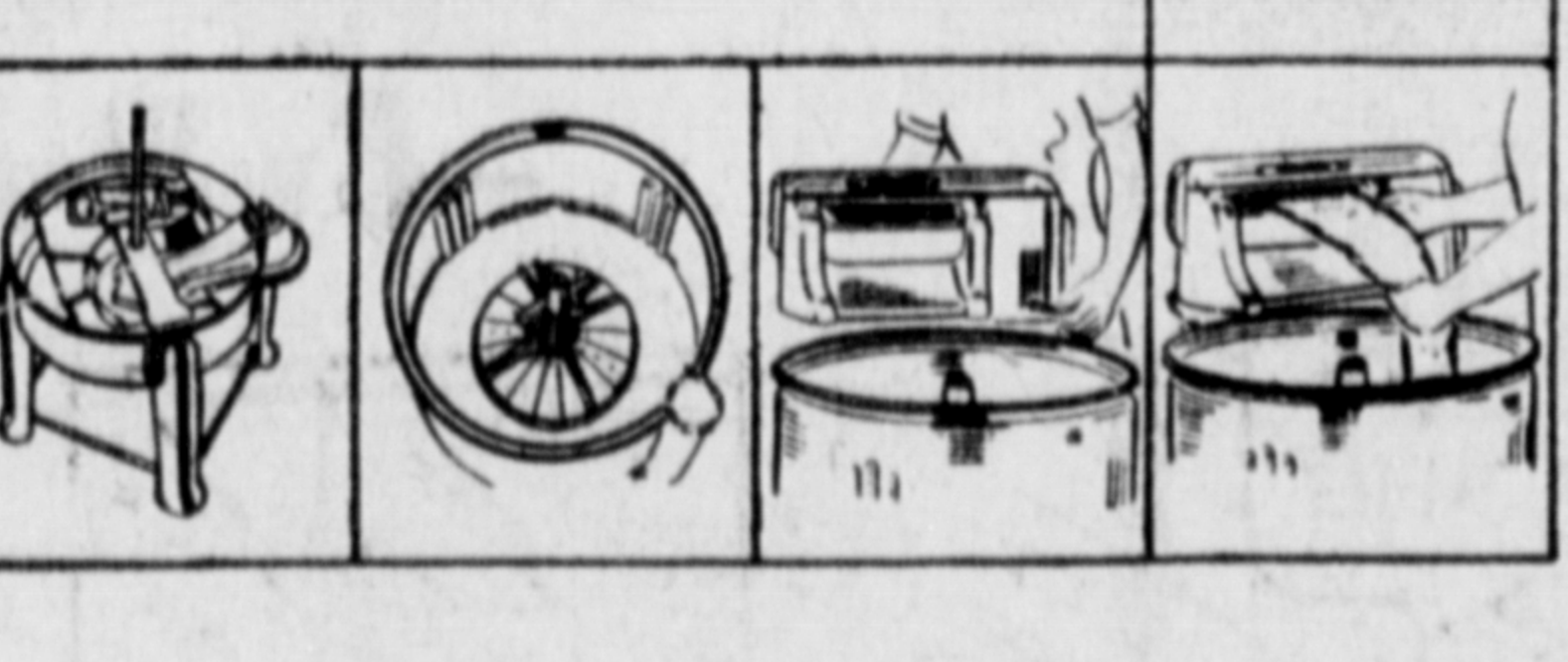
**Better Price Paid There Than Could be Obtained in United States**

OTTAWA, Nov. 10: (CP)—The Canadian government has taken advantage of improved prices to sell \$1,900,000 of gold in London, it is announced. A better price was obtained in London than in New York.



See the new 1937 ABC Heavy-Duty Washer Model 157 before you buy any Washer . . . Truly the World's Greatest Washer Value . . . the Washer that has "Everything."

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ABC Heavy-Duty Washer Model 157 cuts hours from the time spent in doing the laundry bringing more leisure time to enjoy other things.

Even the largest families can have an abundance of clean, WHITE clothes at greater savings with an ABC. Dainty underclothes and heavy work garments may be washed safely and thoroughly clean in just a few minutes' time. The ABC exclusive French Type Agitator washing principle washes at the top as well as at the bottom of the tub, completely eliminating need for hand rubbing clothes.

ABC Washer Model 157 has more outstanding, exclusive safety and convenience features than any Washer ever built. You will find in the new ABC Model 157 all the features you have always wanted in a Washer. Can be bought on most convenient terms ever offered.

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IRISH STEW—Aylmer, 1's. Try a tin. Per tin ..... <b>17c</b>	GOLD MEDAL MALT—Hop flavored. Tin ..... <b>\$1.25</b>
BLUEBERRIES—Eagle, 2 sqt. 2 tins ..... <b>29c</b>	WAX PAPER—Milady, 100-ft. roll. Each ..... <b>21c</b>
APPLES—Terrace, just in. Per box Support Interior Growers ..... <b>\$1.39</b>	LARD—Pure, 1-lb. carton ..... <b>19c</b>
SUPER SUDS—Beads of soap. Large pkg. .... <b>9c</b>	CARAVAN CASTLE SOAP—Colgate's, 10 bars ..... <b>25c</b>
	CAULIFLOWER—White heads good size. Each ..... <b>18c</b>

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FROM PORT SIMPSON **\$35.00** RETURN. All meals and Berth included.

Reduced Rates to Vancouver also apply from intermediate points. Special Tickets on Sale Between November 1st, 1937 and February 28th, 1938, inclusive—Good to Return up to March 31, 1938. Children Half Fare.

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