

Weather Forecast

Prince Rupert—Moderate south winds, part cloudy and cool with showers.

The Daily News

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Tomorrow's Tides

High 12:40 p.m. 13.6 ft.
Low 6:29 a.m. 2.9 ft.
18:30 p.m. 6.9 ft.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEWSPAPER

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1940.

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War Spheres Are Being Extended

ROCK OF ENGLAND IS SOLID

British Fighting Forces Have Demonstrated Superiority And Hon. R. L. Maitland Tells Why

Faith In God Greatest Thing

System Founded On Force Must Fail—Urges Conservation Of Resources As War Effort

"Old England stands like a rock. That's the way she'll always stand. Every message, every letter, we receive from the people in the Old Land tells of their confidence and their fortitude. No one believes that the time will ever come when the British Empire can be over-taken. One might just as well try to push back the moon."

So declared R. L. Maitland K. C. leader of the Opposition in British Columbia, in addressing the Prince Rupert Gyro Club at luncheon Wednesday. His subject was "Our Task."

"Our people have a superiority and a capacity beyond that of the German forces and I want to tell you why. Since 1933 Hitler has attained his ends slowly but surely by sheer force, brutality and ruthless rigid discipline. He has taken away from the young people of Germany the right to think, to write, to do what they want to do. All they can do is what they are told to do. Now when individuality and resourcefulness is needed, Hitler's system is put to the test and that is where his system is failing. That is why our forces are measuring up and will measure up in superiority. Free men can better meet emergencies than those who have lost their individuality, the capacity to think and do for themselves. Our superiority on the sea and in the air is also demonstrated. There is no one to deny it. When the time comes, our armies will show that superiority on land."

"But," continued Mr. Maitland, "our faith in God is, I believe, the greatest thing on our side. That is the faith with which thousands of our men are imbued, a faith which becomes so evident in time of trial, in time of stress. With that faith on our side we cannot lose."

Mr. Maitland then turned to the future, beyond the war. After the war, yes during the war, there must be a wider and a more far-reaching vision than there was before. There must be realization that there is a tomorrow and, after that, other tomorrows.

"There must be an evenness of development across the whole of Canada. Mr. Maitland asserted. The people who carry on in Canada, the people who inherit the country, must be people of our faith, of our belief, of loyalty to our crown and to our battles."

Either For Or Against
Mr. Maitland urged the exercise of the greatest care in the matter of immigration. The "Fifth Column" was one of the greatest problems in the United States today. Here in Canada also was the "Fifth Column." Many families of foreign origin who had pioneered it here were fully loyal but some were not so loyal. In these days of crisis it is a case of either for us or against us. Those who are against us should go only to one place—the internment camp. There should be no hesitation about it. And after the war is over they should be taken back by tramp steamer to the country whence they came.

"Yes, we want immigration but we only want here in Canada people who will march forward with us in the faith of our fathers."

"FREE FRENCHMEN" CELEBRATE IN LONDON



The 14th of July, national holiday of France, was celebrated in London, England, by those "free Frenchmen" who are still defying Adolf Hitler and his Nazis. General De Gaulle, leader of the "free Frenchmen," is shown here inspecting French troops in London on Bastille Day.

intent on the development and following of those beliefs and ideals which are ours."

There should be an effort, Mr. Maitland declared, to build up all parts of Canada on an even basis. In British Columbia it should be the same. Development should not be confined alone to Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. Bigger towns more generally spread out should be built up founded on the backbone of agriculture with industrial complement. At the same time the needs of farmers should be studied and they should be given a better chance. There was no reason why British Columbia, capable of producing all agricultural products, should import, as she had done in 1938, \$13,000,000 worth of farm products—\$2,000,000 of butter, \$2,040,000 of hogs, \$1,438,689 of beef, \$365,000 of calves, \$295,000 of poultry, \$533,000 of lamb, \$205,000 of cheese.

Mr. Maitland turned to consideration of shortage of foodstuffs in Europe during the war. Canada would be called upon after the war to supply the wants of a starving Europe. Even before the end of the war England would call upon her heavily. The meeting of these demands should be studied now. Bodies should be set up to study the problems and be ready to supply the things that were needed. A great plan of processing should be studied so that products which were fresh today should be conserved for future use. Thus the morale of the producer would be kept up and there would be built up a service which might well be the turning point in the war. Here was one way in which Canadians could work together, keeping their heads, each applying individuality to the task of today and the problems of the future, each doing his part to share in the victory which was bound to come and the better days which would lie beyond.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
In the course of his address, Mr. Maitland said there was something else which all could do and that was to buy war savings certificates. "When we think of what many young men are doing, that is little enough. We should remember that every certificate we buy just makes that much easier the terrific burden of war that some are bearing. And it is a duty that must go on and on."

Mr. Maitland felt there was no necessity of taking any men who enlisted in British Columbia away from the province for military training. Every condition necessary for training was available here. He believed it a mistake to take the

(Continued on Page Four)

Looking Into Tuberculosis Among Indians

One of the principal purposes of the trip north of Hon. Dr. G. M. Weir, provincial secretary and minister of education, who was here yesterday, enroute to Atlin district, in company with Hon. W. J. Asselstine, minister of mines, is to look into the situation as regards tuberculosis among the Indians. In spite of the war, Dr. Weir stated that the federal government had appropriated funds which would permit of the establishment near Chilliwack of a large hospital to be used entirely in the treatment of tubercular Indians. The provincial government having already gone as far as it could in the checking of tuberculosis among the white people, federal co-operation in respect to Indians had become essential and that has now been made available, said Dr. Weir.

Dr. Weir, while in the north, will also go into some educational problems including school consolidation projects, one of these being at Hazelton.

Mr. Asselstine is on mine inspection duties.

In Northern British Columbia, the ministers expect to do some of their travelling by aircraft.

Last Rites For Damase Sigouin

Well Known Pioneer and Exservice Man of Prince Rupert Laid at Rest Yesterday Afternoon

The funeral of Damase Sigouin, Great War veteran and pioneer resident of Prince Rupert, took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the B.C. Undertakers. The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League was in charge and interment took place in the returned soldiers' plot at Fairview cemetery. There was a large attendance to pay last respects.

An impressive address was given at the service in the parlors by Father Champagne who also conducted the graveside ceremony. Bugler W. J. Rance sounded the "Last Post."

WEATHER IN JULY

Neither Sunshine or Precipitation as Great As in 1939

Sunshine in Prince Rupert this July was not as plentiful as in July 1939 but neither was the rainfall. The sunshine for the month just ended amounted to 78.1 hours as compared with 84.3 hours in July 1939 while the rainfall amounted to 2.89 inches as against 3.57 inches in the same month last year. So far this year sunshine has totalled 675. hours in comparison with 541.1 hours in the first seven months of 1939 while the rainfall has aggregated 41.79 inches as against 57.22 inches.

The weather summary for the month of July this year is as follows:

- Highest barometer reading at sea level, 30.414 on July 3.
- Lowest barometer reading, 29.67 at July 28.
- Maximum temperature, 71 on July 26.
- Minimum temperature, 45 on July 2.
- Mean temperature, 57.3.
- Total precipitation, 2.89 inches.
- Total sunshine, 78.1 hours.
- Maximum wind velocity, 22 on July 2.

Halibut Sales

American
Resolute, 40,000, 10.5c and 7.5c.
Storage.
Bolinda, 27,000, 10.5c and 7.5c, Atlin.

"BOBS" SOUVENIRS

LONDON, August 1: (CP)—The daughter of Lord Roberts, the famous field marshal, has given all her father's trophies of war to the state, including field pieces and presentations, to the nation for use as scrap in the war effort.

"C. B." TOO MUCH

CHELSEA, Eng., August 1: (CP)—Two young soldiers were court-martialled here on charges of attempting to commit suicide. They had been confined to barracks and were later found unconscious beside a gas leak.

BIG SPORTS FUND

MANCHESTER, August 1: (CP)—S. F. Rous, hon. secretary of the Lord Mayor's Appeal has announced that over \$311,500 has been received from sports efforts in aid of the Red Cross.

War News

INVASION OR NO?

VICHY—The ban on railway traffic between Nazi-occupied and unoccupied France has been lifted but telegraphic and telephone communications continue closed. Nazi and Fascist forces are concentrated for a distance of eight hundred miles along the English Channel and Bay of Biscay coast, supposedly massed for the invasion of England. Whether or not this will be attempted at once, however, still appeared to be a question.

BOMBING CONTINUES

LONDON—Lorbs were dropped over a widespread area on the British Isles by German aircraft again during the night and this morning but there were few reports of damage and casualties although several persons were killed in one instance when a German bomber dived through clouds from a great height and bombed and machine-gunned a town in southeastern England. Many of the bombs, it was intimated, landed in empty fields. Three Nazi planes were reported shot down late last night. Two British planes failed to return from raids on Germany. Cutting off of radio stations indicating renewed British raid: on Hamburg and Bremen.

FREER TROOP MOVEMENTS

LONDON—So as to permit of the more rapid movement of troops from place to place, General Sir Alan Brooke, commander-in-chief of the British Army, announces that barricades which had been placed across roads have been removed. This will permit of a more offensive type of warfare should invasion of the British Isles materialize.

WAR AT SEA

LONDON—The British Admiralty announces loss, as a result of aerial attack, of the destroyer H.M.S. Delight, twenty-ninth destroyer to be lost so far in the war. The Greek tanker Hermione, under charter to Italy and carrying oil to the Dodecanese Islands, has been sunk by British naval action in the eastern Mediterranean.

CHASING RAIDER

LONDON—British naval craft are reported off the Brazilian coast in pursuit of the German raider Narvik following her escape from the British armed merchant cruiser Alacrantra.

TWO ITALIAN SUBS SUNK

CAIRO—The Royal Air Force today reported Italian troop concentrations in the vicinity of Kassala, Sudan, had been subjected to ten raids within two days, severe damage being done. Also reported is the sinking of two Italian submarines by British planes in the Mediterranean last month, this having been unreported until now for strategic reasons.

WILL GET TO BERLIN

LONDON—Major General G. R. Peakes, commander of the Canadian First Division, expressed confidence that any attempted German invasion of Great Britain would be repelled and Canadians would realize the ambition of entering Berlin before the war was over. "If the Nazis come tomorrow, we'll be ready," declared Peakes.

MANY PLANES DOWNED

LONDON—During July 240 German planes with 600 men were brought down in raids over England, it is officially announced.

BLOCKADE EXTENDED

LONDON—Great Britain yesterday ordered extension of the blockade from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, effective last night, an order-in-council giving effect to the policy having been announced in the House of Commons Tuesday by Minister of Economic Warfare Hugh Dalton. In future, non-British shipping companies must agree to navicerts in order to enjoy services such as coaling and dry docking in Great Britain's worldwide ports.

Hotel Property Changes Hands

A. J. Prudhomme Takes Over Commercial Premises On First Avenue

A. J. Prudhomme has acquired the well known Commercial Hotel property on First Avenue at the corner of Eighth Street and has just completed an extensive renovation of the entire premises. The former owner was the J. C. McLennan estate. It is not Mr. Prudhomme's intention to operate the hotel but to dispose of it.

AUSSIE FISH STORY

SYDNEY, Australia, August 1: (CP)—A 15-inch mullet jumped five feet from the Clarence River through a porthole into a cabin of the river steamer Moongil. The crew had it for lunch.

Baseball Scores

American League
New York 6, Detroit 7.
Boston 11, Cleveland 12.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 13, St. Louis 5.
National League
Cincinnati 4, New York 5.
St. Louis 3-17, Boston 1-8.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 7.

MAGISTRATE FINED

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 1: (CP)—Chairman of Blaenavon magistrates for five years, Dr. Alfred James, 70, was fined \$900 when charged with corruptly offering a gift of £5 to a police sergeant.

TO SAVE CROPS

LONDON, August 1: (CP)—English farming districts have been equipped with hand fire-fighting equipment for use in case the grain crops are set afire by German bombs from raiding planes.

FIRST CAR OF WHEAT

Manitoba Farmer Sends Carload To Lakehead

WINNIPEG, August 1: — The first car of grain from the 1940 crop in the Manitoba district was loaded this week at Morris, according to B. T. Chappell, general superintendent, Canadian National Railways. The farmer was P. Vermette who shipped the car consigned to his order at the lakehead. The grain was grade one barley and weighed 48 pounds to the bushel.

Victoria Crosses Awarded To Army

Two British Soldiers, One Dead, Receive Highest Awards for Valor

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Victoria Cross was awarded to Capt. H. M. Irvine Andrews of the East Lancashire Regiment and the late Lance Corporal Harry Nicholls of the Grenadiers. They were the first awards in this war to members of the Army.

NEW FOOD TECHNIQUE

Britain Well Stocked But Selective For Conditions

LONDON, Aug. 1: (CP)— Great Britain, facing up to the strain of war and continual air raids, is developing an entirely new food technique. The days of eating for eating's sake are gone. The people of Britain are now concentrating on many of the foods which can definitely help them to withstand the various hardships of war.

The food position in Britain has rarely been better in time of war. Although it is naturally impossible to give any figures, the fact remains that British shops, war considered, have a wide variety of foodstuffs.

A good example of the way in which food is being used as a war weapon is provided by the fact that fresh milk, oils, fats and all the foods containing vitamins A and D are now being widely consumed because they help people to see better in the dark. The value of this is obvious to people who have to find their way to shelter in the darkness just before an air raid.

In the air raid shelters of many large hotels there is now permanent apparatus for making a quick cup of tea in an emergency while every A. R. P. depot and post throughout the country has its electric fire and kettle, teapot and cups. Tea has become the national stand-by for air raids and other emergencies despite the recent rationing.

Waste of food is no longer tolerated in Britain either. People evacuating their houses and leaving growing vegetables in their gardens are now asked to make some arrangements whereby these foods can be collected and not wasted.

Such people are asked to explain the position to local hospitals, boy scouts or similar organizations, or even to the local greengrocer, and already collections of this kind are known to have been put in hand.

This new war-time food technique is proving of considerable benefit already. People are becoming suddenly conscious of the foods that will do them real good at a time when national physical fitness is of the highest importance.