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# THE DAILY NEWS

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA  
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DAILY EDITION.

MONDAY, NOV. 18

## Editorial Notes and Clippings

### THE COUNCIL'S EXCEL- LENT (?) RECORD

The present mayor and council have so much to favor them over the claims of the citizens for a business like council that it would indeed be a shame to not re-elect them. Among the recent actions which must find favor in the eyes of those who have invested in the city and want their interests placed in the hands of capable men, "the debate on the switchboard girls," figures prominently, as does also the "Frizzell incident," where the police were called in to preserve order, while the lengthy arguments for and against the treatment of the late lamented zoological specimen were of the utmost value to the property owners.

Numerous inquiries have been received as to the where-

abouts of those 8 to 1 odds on the forthcoming municipal election.

In connection with the pier-rot show last Monday we were surprised to hear that one of the piersrots forgot to scalp himself when the national anthem was sung—and he is supposed to be the most loyal man in the city. At least he says so.

The City Council meets again tonight and the Griffith Stock Company opens its engagement. Last week the pier-rot show was on Monday night. We cannot conceive how with the entertainment and amusement to be gained at the weekly sitting of the council, other attractions are held for Monday evening.

### SCHOOL BOY HUMOR

A number of good stories are on record representing the strange mixture of knowledge displayed by schoolboys under examination. But one of the latest, which appears in the Windsor Magazine, is one of the best not for any great show of ignorance, but more as an illustration of the strange confusion of ideas brought about in the youthful mind by "a little knowledge."

The schoolboy had to write an essay on "Grass," and he wrote: "Grass comes up in the spring. Grass is the only thing left which has not been imitated in trimmings for bonnets. All flesh is grass, we are told in the scriptures. Some of it develops into hay-seeds, some into grass widows, and some into breakfast foods. Grass is worth money in the meadow, and not worth allowing to grow on the lawn. Lawn grass is grown from grass seed, which is bought from the florist. Grass seed of that kind produces mostly plantain, dandelion, burdock, mustard and ragweed. Grass will grow between the bricks on a wall, but will not grow in nice, rich black soil in the yard."

An amusing story of baffling ingenuity on the part of a pupil replying to the questions of an examiner is told in the same magazine:

"And you attended the class mathematics?" asked the patient examiner.

"Yes."

"How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," said the student.

"What are they?"

"With a laugh in the class the student's answer produced when

he said, "An inside and an outside!"

But this was nothing compared with what followed. The examiner having said to the student, "And you attended the moral philosophy class also?" added: "Well, you would hear lectures there on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Yes."

"Does an effect ever go before a cause?"

"Yes."

"Give me an instance."

"A man wheeling a wheel barrow."

The examiner proposed no more questions.

### MUSICAL RECITAL

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# RALPH SMITH AND DUNCAN ROSS EXPLAIN ISSUES

The text of the speeches made by Messrs. Ralph Smith and Duncan Ross to a crowded house in the Westholme Opera House at the Liberal rally last week are printed here for the benefit of those who were unable to be present.

Mr. James Conley of Vancouver also made a stirring address on "Imperialism," which preceded the address of Mr. Ralph Smith, who said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"My associations and my trip to Prince Rupert, as you know, have been, with on the one side an Irishman—Mr. Conley—and on the other, as you just as well know, a Scotchman. An Englishman myself it was not considered the proper thing to split political association unless we had every country represented.

"In front of me I have the ladies and gentlemen of Prince Rupert, and the ladies, I am happy to say, in very large numbers. An audience composed, as I see, of Liberals and Conservatives alike. I am delighted to see my old friend Mr. William Manson and his wife and family. After these long years of personal toil and anxiety to put him on the right track, I am delighted to know that after these long years he at last thinks it the proper thing to come along and listen to an intelligent discussion of the issues of the day. I labored long and hard with Mr. Manson and I always hoped that I would be able to direct his feet into the narrow path, but when he thought it a proper thing to leave Nanaimo, outside the jurisdiction of my needed influence and continue his wicked course I abandoned all hope and prospect and I don't even think tonight that I will be able to make him a convert. I am delighted, however, to see Mr. Manson present, and as long as the light holds out above vile sinners, may return.

"I am delighted also with the very large number of ladies present in this audience. In the real sense of the word, I am a true ladies' man—that is, I believe in equal rights for men as well as women. As a matter of fact, one of the fundamental reasons for my support of the women franchise is principally the opportunity and the anticipation of getting the rights of which I am deprived today.

"Twelve years ago in the local house I brought in a bill to enfranchise the ladies to give them a vote. I never heard a good reason why they should not have a vote as well as the men, excepting the reason given just a little while ago by a man in a certain county in England where they were voting to contest the county whether or not they should give women votes. The ladies organized a campaign, had their election day, had their platform, their ballots, their ballot boxes, had all equipment and machinery for this purpose to test this question. A lady was distributing literature in the entrance when a man walked in and she handed him a pamphlet. He asked: 'What is this for?' She replied: 'Read it.' And he said: 'I can't read it.' 'All right, I will read it for you,' she said, and went on to read it and described how they were out to get votes for women. 'I don't believe in getting votes for women,' he answered. 'Why not?' she asked. The reply was: 'They are too ignorant to vote.'

"I am giving no flattery when I say that the experiment of enfranchising women in Australia and a considerable number of the states of America has resulted in the morality of the country being maintained and raised; that the social and moral aspects are secured and raised as a consequence of women having a vote. So that if ever I get the power, in the local Legislature especially, you may depend upon me for extending the democracy of this country in helping to get the ladies a vote.

"The last time that I was in Prince Rupert I was on a deputational. I thought we had settled all political difficulties, and I am ashamed to think that after those magnificent offers and the measure of enterprise that we manifested to come all the way to Prince Rupert and brought with us a large Liberal delegation that you continued to go back to the 'fresh pots of the Tories.' Now, tonight I am for the second time in Prince Rupert, not a member of the government, but an ex-member. The years of toil and

## Crowded House Hears Liberal Leaders Explain Their Party's Attitude on Different Pertinent Questions--Criticize Sir Richard McBride on His Land Policy and Inconsistency

sacrifice are without avail and I find myself defeated as a candidate in the last election. Grant you, it is evidently not very much of a virtue in the public mind. Either that or some principle of subterfuge has taken possession of the public mind, and I think I will be able to demonstrate before I am through tonight the insidious and dangerous influence that so worked upon the electors that they decided, in my opinion, against the best interests of Canada to change the party in authority.

"I make no contribution in opposition to my opponent except the instrument of reason and argument. I never believed that you could help your cause by abuse. I am here tonight, therefore, not to abuse my opponents but to the very best of my ability instruct the public. To show as best I can the delusion and, if I may be permitted to use stronger words, the political deceit that has been exercised on the public mind of this country and has determined its present Dominion complexion.

"Now the Liberals in British Columbia are non-existent. That may be a matter to smile about, but five years after this you will think it a catastrophe.

"When I was young I was fighting for representative government in England, and being very young took very prominent connection with democratic reform movements and one of them was the enfranchisement of the men in England and the absolute necessity of proper intelligent representation. British Columbia has disposed of constitutional government and has sent men of one mind and one opinion and one complexion, with one supreme authority to do and say what they like with the interests of this great province. I say, however lightly the people of British Columbia may regard the condition today, with the very best conception of the intention and honesty of the men who regulate and manage the affairs of British Columbia, whom I give every credit, even with the best intentions, power in the hands of one man is not good for the man and is dangerous to the public interests. I would not trust absolute authority in the hands of one man even if he were an angel and I say the greatest reflection is not upon McBride or Bowser. The greatest responsibility for the political authority today, being so dangerous because of its unanimity, is due to the electorate of this province.

I say there is absolutely no representative government in this province today. If my opponents will forgive me, I will say what I said in Vancouver at the time of the last provincial election. There I argued for the necessity of an opposition. We never contended for the authority of power; we never believed it was possible to get it, but we did believe that there was sufficient appreciation of the necessity of political independence that would influence the electorate of this country to see to it that at least half a dozen men stood in opposition in that Legislature. They may be doing right, they may be doing wrong. Nobody knows and nobody seems to care. For there is no possible existing machinery that can disclose the possibilities of wrong, for my friends, the members of the Legislature, will forgive me if I say what I said in Vancouver: 'Every one of them are as good as rubber stamps in the hands of McBride and Bowser.' In that House today, composed of forty men, they will sit, and I venture to think and anticipate that they will not have a single protest from any one of those thirty-five men against anything that the government does at the next session of the Legislature. That, in my opinion, ladies and gentlemen, is not a good thing for the men and a very bad thing for you. Nobody to ask a question, nobody to question a single proceeding, nobody to present an intelligent suspicion. Not the slightest word except from Parker Williams and the Socialists, whom nobody takes any notice of. Nobody to represent or to resist what may be clearly seen on the face of the proposition, iniquitous to the interests of the people of the province. I regard that, sir, as a serious calamity in this province.

When I was in the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought in a proposal to pay the leader of the opposition a salary, and I will point out the difference between Mr. McBride and Sir Wilfrid in that respect. After the last election in the city of Victoria, Mr. McBride wrote a letter of thanksgiving to the public of British Columbia expressing his appreciation of the general and very unanimous way that the people of this province had expressed their confidence and trust in him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with eighty or ninety members in his opposition, provided for the leader of the opposition a salary corresponding to the salary of his own minister. Why did he do so? Because he saw the necessity in the interests and the integrity of this country to provide the necessary time and opportunity for an intelligent leader to watch the proceedings of the House and defend the people against anything that might emanate wrong even from the government. If I am not mistaken, I said to the Premier then: 'It is a funny thing for the people to pay ministers to do their business and then the ministers to pay another fellow to watch and see they do it,' but that was the principle. It was absolutely necessary that a man who had the confidence of the opposing party in the House should give all his time in order that the public interest might be protected, but in this province they take pride in the fact that the party is absolutely unanimous and has complete responsibility to do what they like in the Legislature. In my opinion, it is a grand opportunity for some big man to stand up in the House this next session and declare to the people of this province that he is adverse to something his own professed friends are doing, even if it reflects discredit upon his own party. We are calling for a man to do this. Whether we will give him or not is a question and a

very serious question. According to the manifestation of things today that ought to warrant the necessity of a member of the House asking some questions and defending the rights of the people against the perpetration of what they now consider very common things emanating from the government today. But I am not going to discuss the political issues

ing cost of living, against the fact that the great masses of wage-earners in the United States with salaries stationary for the past forty years had to exist against a scale of constantly rising cost of living, until the democracy of that country had an opportunity to make a protest, and they made it without making any mistake, and they made it so absolutely certain

country and especially about the trade conditions of British Columbia, will admit that whatever we may have thought in theory and however we may have determined our decision to vote Liberals out and Conservatives in, however much theory we may have about it, there is not an argument in favor of it. Why so? I was just looking over the trade returns from Ottawa which came to my hand a week before I left Vancouver. What do they say to the party who said we must not have any trade with the Yankees. What do they declare. They declare that in the year 1912, sixty-five per cent of Canadian imports came from the United States, and I wonder if they were all bought by Liberals. What I said was, you may have all the theory you like about it, and you may be able to drive the public into a panic, and you may bring about as a result the defeat of a strong Government, but when you come down to a proper analysis of practice and facts, there is not a thing in the statistics of this country to support it. Sixty-five per cent of the imports of Canada this present year under the administration of government who declare we must not trade with the Yankees. Sixty-five per cent of the imports of this country came from the United States; 22 per cent of the imports of this country came from Britain. Think of it. Think of the great loyalists, these gentlemen in power. Is there any change in regard to trade with Great Britain? The total trade with Britain under Mr. Borden's administration has been reduced two per cent; the total trade of Canada with the United States has increased five per cent. It is all right to preach; it is a very different thing to practice. 'It is a good thing to get in,' as Mr. McBride says, 'but when you get in, the next thing is to keep in.' A good thing to get in on, but I am afraid Mr. Borden cannot carry out the formula that it is a good thing on which to stay in power on.

I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, it is a question of bread and butter. I say this for the benefit of some of my Tory friends, that in British Columbia in the year 1912, we consumed thirty millions of food products right in this province. How much did we produce? We produced fifteen million dollars of food products in this province, that is, in order to get breakfast, lunch and supper, the Yankee has to furnish half of the good products. There is not one of you who would not have objected if they had not done so. However much loyalty you may have, breakfast, lunch and supper is previous to loyalty. Is there any reason why British Columbia has to import fifty per cent of their food products? Is there any good reason why she should be taxed for so doing? I am not complaining that the Yankee sends us something. If he did not, we would go out of business, but I am complaining of the provincial politicians that declare to the world their loyalty and their belief in the prosperity of this country when except for trade relations with the United States we could not exist. Nature has determined that fact, and the position I take is that if we have to have products from the United States, I challenge a man to give any good reason why we should be taxed for doing so. I don't hesitate to say that the most fallacious bogey that ever drove the country mad was presented to the argument of reciprocity.

Mr. Wilson, the new president, will reduce the duties in the United States, and when he comes down a little bit, we will reduce them in Canada, and when both operations take place, the whole community will be benefited, so that so far as I am concerned, as time goes on Laurier's proposition in the beginning is demonstrated to be wise.

Let me give you another reason. Are we independent of the United States? Were we independent last winter of the United States? Three months after the Tories got into power in Ottawa Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade

and Commerce, had to negotiate an arrangement with the Trade and Commerce Department in Washington to make provision for the transportation of wheat through an American channel three months after the cry of 'no truck or trade with the Yankees.' Mr. Foster made arrangements to relieve the trade conditions of this country which would have ended in a final panic. I say it is utterly impossible to carry on business in this country without calling in the reciprocal assistance of the United States.

If a superintendent of fisheries is wanted in this province, where is he found? The Tory goes to the States and finds his superintendent for the administration of fisheries in this province. If McBride wants a man to look after the highways of this province, where does he go? 'No trade or traffic with the Yankees!' Look at the men employed by the McBride government, and on the road rollers the picture of the flying eagle and the inscription 'Made in the United States' and underneath you will see 'the property of B. C. Government.' He wants a superintendent for Strathcona Park, which, according to the reports of the Minister of Agriculture, is going to be a model in British Columbia. Where does he go? Does he trade or traffic with the Yankee? Where does he get his superintendent? Why, ladies and gentlemen, just recently these patriots, this man who saved Canada from annexation with the United States and has bound the Empire more closely together by defeating the Liberals—he goes to the United States, gets a gentleman and pays him \$15,000 a year, the highest salary paid any official in Canada with the exception of the Governor General.

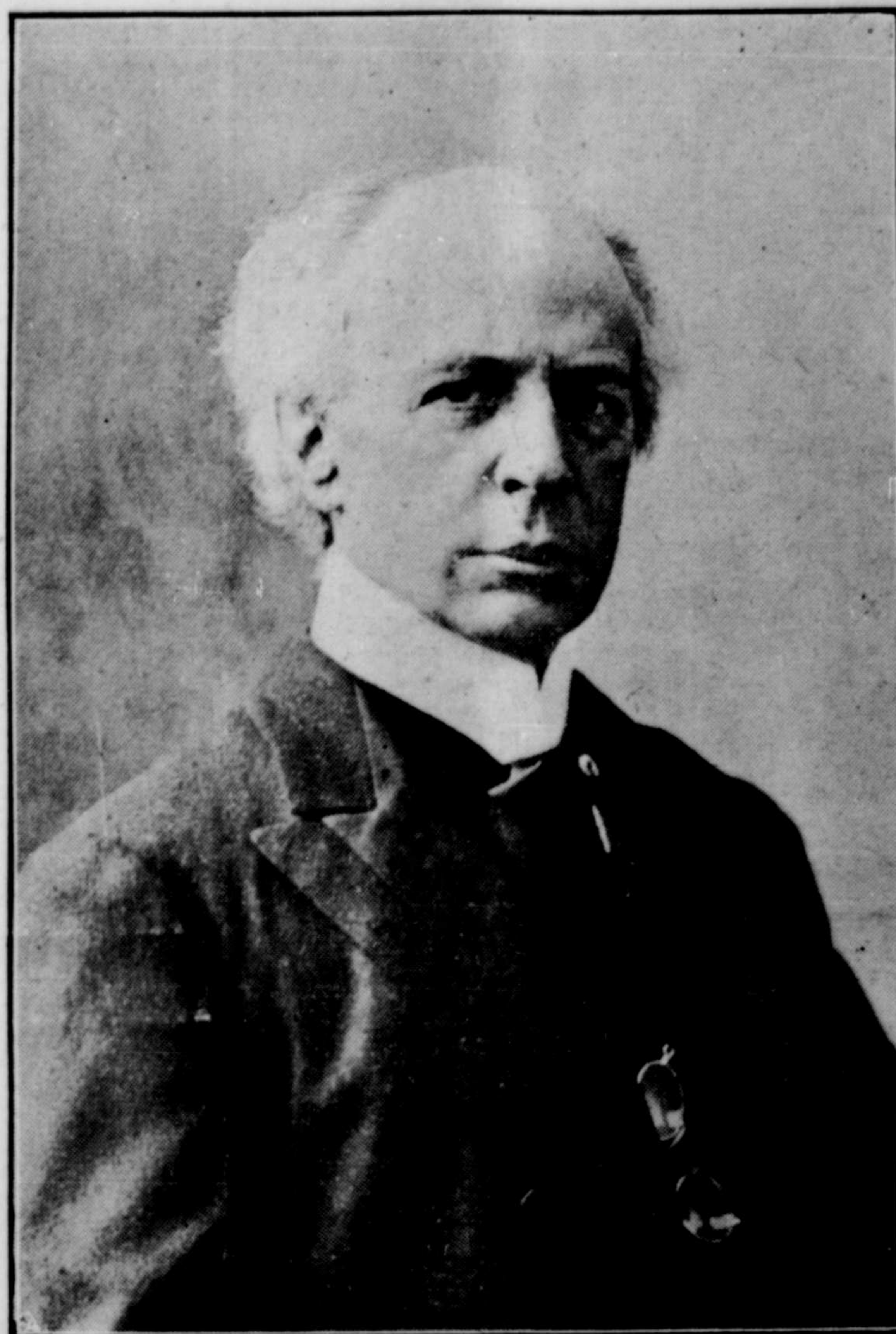
Take the administration of his land laws. Does he confine them to British subjects? In this great country, this great northern country, just recently a million acres of land in the Peace River district and other communities adjoining it, has been placed in the hands of whom? Lord Beresford to make certain they are giving it to loyal subjects, and other gentlemen of the Old Country? No; but to Yankees. An American syndicate controls today through operations of the McBride government in council a million acres of the land in this northern zone. Of these professing loyalists there is not one that would give 10 cents extra over the market price on account of patriotism. Ladies and gentlemen, they are like everyone else—they buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.

We are not afraid of the Yankee. I never felt the heartstrings of my loyalty affected when I was trying to put up an argument in favor of better trade relations. I always felt that I could do business with an American without being estranged from the Old Country. The thing is an absurdity that we cannot have commercial trade relations and preserve our loyalty. The exercise, I say, and the operations of the Borden administration from that day to this demonstrate very clearly that at any rate Sir Wilfrid Laurier was right in his proposal.

The only good thing that ever I knew the Conservative government to do in the public interest was in 1894 when they took the duties off rough lumber and interpreted the provisions of that act to allow lumber to come into the northwest. What happened? After the last election the manufacturers of Canada rushed to Ottawa and called up the Minister of Customs and commanded him to put a new interpretation on this customs clause which provided for the amplification of customs duty against rough lumber simply to financially accommodate the lumbermen of British Columbia.

I was challenged repeatedly when I was a member of this province and asked why I did not support duty on rough lumber. My answer was this: that there never existed a condition or position where national property came into the hands more easily or cheaply than the lumber into the hands of the British Columbia men who owned it, and there is no place so blessed with the opportunity for cheap lumber, bringing tens of thousands of

(Continued on Page 4.)



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

except to advise you of that responsibility. 'I have had experience in the Dominion House. I take special interest in Dominion questions and I want to discuss with this audience a few matters in connection with Dominion policy as it affects the people of this country. To begin with, I want to make this statement. Mr. Borden has been in power for one year, has held one session, has administered the affairs of this country for about fourteen months. I want to make this statement, that everything that has happened under the authority of Mr. Borden will inform the intelligent public more than ever that the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on a variety of important questions was the right position and that the operation and exercise of Dominion authority today will demonstrate the whole of that position. I think I can demonstrate that position to this audience.

I want you to look at the proposition I have stated. Look at it in the hands of the Borden Government and I want you to look at it as in the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the basis of that, let us look at this serious question of reciprocity with the United States. I must remind you that just ten days ago the democracy of the United States performed a revolution which strikes a direct blow at high protective tariff, and gives the best possible support to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position. Mr. Wilson, the President-elect of the United States was elected as a national protest against high protection, against the manufacture of trusts and combines, against the ever increasing

that in my opinion, they sounded the death knell of high protection in the United States.

I am not going to preach free trade. In England I was a free trader. I have my theories today regarding it, but at the present time you cannot have free trade in Canada. You have to have a system of tariff, and the only argument that ever I heard advanced in this country that had any impression on me as a believer of low tariffs, was the fact that we were alongside a great country of eighty or ninety million people that had a high tariff, that it developed an enormously growing country, and it was therefore impossible for this country to operate a fiscal system that was so materially different against the chief competitor. In regard to trade on this continent I submit to that argument, but that is no answer to the proposition that when the United States desires to take its duties off articles that they want from Canada, and when Canada desires to take its duties off articles they want from the United States by common mutual agreement from both parties, I submit, that in my opinion, it is the complete answer to my previous argument for free trade.

But in September, 1911, I never heard any argument. I listened to the Premier of this province. I listened to the Ministers and I listened to the representatives, but I never listened to any argument. I listened to annexation, possible political annexation with the United States, but I never heard an argument, and I want to make this statement that anyone who knows anything whatever about the trade conditions of this

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# CROWDED HOUSE HEARS RALPH SMITH AND DUNCAN ROSS DISCUSS POLITICS

(Continued from Page 3.)

settlers into the northwest, opening up this great country, and by that very process creating a natural market for the products of British Columbia, it was disgraceful for anyone in British Columbia to demand that these poor settlers ought to be taxed for lumber in this province. But the lumber manufacturers of this province went to Ottawa. Ladies and gentlemen, the manufacturers of this country run the government of Canada today. I tell you that they put up the money for the election and they won and now it is a question of "as much as we can get because we have the government by the very throat" in this country today, and it is demonstrated clearly in that after fifteen years of admitting free rough lumber into the province, which is a necessary commodity, within three or four months the manufacturers of this country were able to take the Borden government by the throat and make them put an interpretation on the act against the interests of the northwest. They say Laurier is a scoundrel for letting lumber into this country free, interpreting clauses in the customs act contrary to reason. This question was put to the Supreme Court of this country. Was Borden right or Sir Wilfrid Laurier? The Conservative party placed it there. Sir Wilfrid administered the free trade in lumber for fifteen years. The manufacturers had their way, forced Mr. Borden to give them that concession and the Supreme Court of Canada decided according to the interpretation of this clause, that there should be no duty on rough lumber. Borden and his associates now have to admit that Laurier was right and they were wrong.

Let me come to the last question. Sir Wilfrid established the principle of the Canadian navy. Sir Richard McBride has said it was a tin pot navy. That may be true. There is always a day of small things in large enterprises. Sir Wilfrid Laurier established the principle of the Canadian navy, he provided the capital expenditure of \$37,000,000 for the building of ships and \$7,000,000 a year to be expended on their maintenance. Why did he do that? He did it because there was a war scare with Germany in 1909—one of these political periodical excitements that arise in the brains of certain men in the Old Country and are easily reciprocated by the political jingoes in Canada. Mr. Foster in his speech of 1909, pointing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said: "It is necessary for me to remind my

right honorable friend that there is not an equipment in this country to rub off a single barnacle from a hostile warship, and he has never made the slightest effort to provide for it. Does he know that Germany is holding out her right hand to get Great Britain by the throat and we are not in a position to send a single ship or a single dollar in Britain's defense?"

It went into the hands of the Prime Minister and they got together and all in the House of Commons unanimously agreed that there was a serious condition of things facing Britain and it was time to help. We passed a resolution, sent ministers to meet the British admiralty and British government, brought them back, they made their report and on the basis of that report provided \$37,000,000 of capital for ships, with \$7,000,000 to maintain them. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated.

The beginning of the Canadian navy and building the ships with Canadian workmen, that is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier provided for, that is what Mr. Borden is hesitating about today. I am glad that Mr. McBride has been bold enough to take a stand with the Liberal party in favor of that principle. I don't know what Mr. Borden's policy is and cannot give an opinion. I know what we stand for—we stand for the national development of this country. I am speaking as an Englishman, being in this country twenty years and I am proud of it. I am just as delighted that I am an adopted Canadian and I take my stand on the principle that there never was an important nationality with high superior civilization and integrity that was developed on any other principle than maintaining its own independence and when Canada does the best for herself and makes proper equipment she does the best for the Empire. What about the contribution, you say? Suppose there is a serious crisis. To begin with, I don't believe there is any such crisis; if there is we don't know anything about it. The British government have not made any declaration that I know of. Mr. Borden has not made any announcement and therefore we cannot discuss it. We stand on the principle, however, that whether there is a crisis or whether there is not the duty of the Canadians is to defend and protect their own trade, to see that they have the necessary equipment that will defend and protect that trade and be ready for any danger that may arise—that is our position. I stand for the principle that the thing that helps the Empire is

the absolute freedom to carry on their own affairs by all the dominions within the great British Empire. Let the people all over the British dominions feel that they can carry on their own business, develop their natural life according to their own conception, carry on their own affairs as the absolute security to the integrity of the Empire. Every man in this country is British and British to the core. The only man that is afraid of his own loyalty is the man that forsakes it for political purposes, who stands on the street corner and declares his loyalty—no good man ever does that. The best are those who say the least about it. When a man carries either his religion or loyalty on his sleeve he is open to considerable suspicion, but a man who in his ordinary practice every day performs his duty, takes the obligations which the Empire imposes on him every day and says nothing about it is the man to be in the front if a crisis should come.

Freedom brought Canada into existence, gave it its birth and the national integrity of this country and the Empire will be maintained by the operation of the same principle. Let us stand by that principle, spend the money of this country building ships in this country, giving opportunities to the workmen of this country to build those ships and man those ships. Beginning right with the national responsibility and then, in my opinion, that is the proper way to secure the Empire and maintain it. The First Lord of the Admiralty two weeks ago declared that a few years ago he believed that it was necessary in the administration of international difficulty to administer the protection of the Empire from England. We have changed our opinion and we believe the basis of security is in assuming and strengthening the affairs of distant posts of the Empire. Let every country have her own defense, that is Canadian policy. That is for what we stand, that is what the Liberals declare, to stand or fall; that is what I believe the people of this country will support.

Mr. Duncan Ross was greeted with a storm of applause when he arose to speak. After some jocular reference to Mr. Smith's attitude on women's suffrage and local affairs, he said: "Fifty years ago Prussia was a poor land of not much importance among the nations of the world. Under the guidance of Bismarck the German Empire was federated, extended and developed until it became the

greatest land power with a trained army of 1,000,000 men. Fifteen or sixteen years ago Germany had no navy and while invincible at home, she was not in a position to quarrel with Great Britain, who then was and is the greatest naval power in the world.

Germany began to build a navy, ostensibly to protect her trade routes, but naturally Britishers were suspicious that the real object was to secure a navy that could cope with that of Britain. Today the German navy is a serious menace, and Great Britain has been forced to concentrate her navy in the North Sea. In six years, at the present rate of construction, the German navy will be equal to the British navy of today.

Under these circumstances, Canada, Australia and other British Dominions began to discuss the best means of assisting the Mother Country.

In Canada, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in power, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Parliament of Canada:

## House of Commons Unanimous

"This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada, as they increase in numbers and wealth, to assume in larger measure the responsibilities in National defence."

"The House is of opinion that under the present Constitutional relations between the mother country and the self governing dominions, the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Imperial Treasury for naval and military purposes would not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defence."

"The House will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial navy, along the lines suggested by the Admiralty at the last Imperial Conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of Commerce, the safety of the Empire and the peace of the world."

"The House expresses firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give to the Imperial authorities the most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the Empire."

The resolution was introduced by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, slightly amended and passed unanimously after Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden had spoken in favor of it.

## Laurier Policy

The Laurier Government implemented the resolution by commencing construction of a Canadian navy along the lines laid down by the British Admiralty. Tenders were called for the construction of ships and by aiding in the construction of dry docks, and in other ways preparations were made for the building up of a navy and incidentally a great ship-building industry in this country.

This policy of building a navy to assist the Empire, did not please certain elements in the province of Quebec. The Nationalist party was formed and they met with some success on a no-naval policy. Mr. Borden immediately deserted the unanimous position taken by the House, made an alliance with the Nationalists, and made common cause against Sir Wilfrid in Quebec. The navy question had more to do with the defeat of Sir Wilfrid in Quebec than had reciprocity and those ultra loyal Tories were found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Nationalists, who frightened the simple habitants by telling them that the Laurier policy would sacrifice their sons in fighting for England.

## Borden's Difficulties

Mr. Borden got power, went to England and discussed matters with the Admiralty. He was a brave man while there, but now that he is back home he doesn't know what to do. He is afraid of his friends, the Nationalists. He is ashamed to go back to the original resolution and adopt the Laurier programme, and therefore thinks there is nothing for him to do but work the "very of emergency," and endeavor to stampede the people into paying 30 or 40 millions of money to the British Admiralty, thus getting rid of any further responsibility in the matter.

A cash contribution is repugnant to everyone who knows the constitutional history of Canada and who has read the history of

events leading to the American revolution. But, if British statesmen will intimate to the Canadian people that a cash contribution is the best and most effective means of assisting the mother country, then Canadians will be found ready and willing. I challenge our Conservative friends to point to one single utterance of a British statesman or naval expert of repute advocating the granting of a cash contribution by any British country. All the authorities are against it.

## Experts' Opinion

Lord Shelbourne advocated that brethren beyond the seas, cultivate the maritime spirit, build their own navies and protect their trade routes.

Lord Charles Beresford again and again in the strongest possible language advocated that all the Dominions should build and man their own navies under the direction of the British Admiralty. At an Australian banquet he said: "All the Dominions must have mobile not fixed defences and be able to look after their trade routes, and if difficulties arise in their own waters, they must have the Imperial navy to assist them. I am certain that so far as you Australians are concerned, if you want to help us, the best thing for you to do is to determine to defend your own trade routes, and the best way we can help you is to pass your men through our training."

Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran Conservative statesman in writing to Mr. Borden said: "The demand will soon be made by some, that Canada should contribute to the Imperial navy in proportion to population and this I regard as preposterous and dangerous. I read with pleasure the resolution passed unanimously by the House of Commons which pledged parliament to proceed vigorously with the construction of a Canadian navy and to support England in every emergency. I cannot understand the demand for Dreadnoughts in face of the fact that the Admiralty and the British Government have determined that it was not the best mode of maintaining the security of the Empire and arranged with Canada and Australia for the con-

struction of local navies to keep open the trade routes in case of war."

Hon. Geo. E. Foster in introducing the resolution in the House of Commons said:

"Suppose you contribute this year, your sum and next year your equal sum and thereafter year after year. After ten, or twelve or twenty years, you will have paid over an immense sum of money. You will be protected in the meantime, but in Canada itself there will be no roots struck, there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil or beginning of growth of the product of defence. But some time or other, no one can doubt that with resources and population constantly increasing, we must and will have in this country a naval force of our own for coast and home defence. The interest we take in a contribution spent by another is not the interest I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted in the soil of Canadian nationhood which takes root and grows and develops, awakes the spirit of defence in this country, leads to that quick interest in it, to glories, its duties, and its accomplished work which is after all the one great thing which compensates a people for the great expenditure either on land or on sea in the way of defense and the maintenance of the country."

They have politicians in Britain as well as in Canada and a naval panic in almost as effective an expedient as flag waving is in this country. They have had a naval panic in Great Britain about every five years for the last 100 years.

## Not the Best Policy

We are unalterably opposed to a cash contribution and nothing more. I do not believe we can do our duty to the Empire and Canada by merely writing a cheque. I do not believe we are strengthening the ties that bind us to the Mother Land by borrowing 30 or 40 million in England and then giving it back to England. Is our connection with the mother land going to be drawn closer by our paying in our money and taking chances on other people settling our destiny? It snacks too much of the spirit of some of the men in the United States, who at the time of the Civil War

hired men to do their fighting when they were called upon to save their country.

Canada is becoming more and more a great commercial country. It is Canada's duty to protect her trade routes. It is Canada's duty to effectively police her shores as she effectively polices her land, everywhere, excepting in British Columbia under the present Attorney-General.

## Build Our Own Navy

It is Canada's duty to build her own navy, but there is always that emergency. Why, sir, I heard Captain Clive Phillips Woolley, president of the Navy League, at a meeting in Victoria the other evening, tell his audience that for ten years the navy league advocated an immediate cash contribution by Canada to the British Admiralty to meet the emergency. How long can an emergency last? Ten years have come and gone and the emergency is still with us, and the emergency will always continue so long as Tories here and Tories in England can make political capital out of it. It is only fifteen years since Germany began to build steel ships. It will be six years more before Germany can reach the present strength of the British navy. Canada made a beginning three years ago under Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Germany can do so much in fifteen years, what could Canada have done in five or six years if the Laurier policy had been carried out and further extended? With her splendid resources, before six years, Canada could do enough to strengthen the Mother Land so that the German menace would disappear.

## High Tariff Naval Policy.

The term "emergency" is misleading when applied to a cash contribution of thirty or forty millions from Canada to Great Britain. If there is an emergency the only way to meet it is to build more ships, and ships can't be built in a day, but if thirty millions of Canada's money is to be spent in building ships why not build them in Canada? But our Tory friends say they can build them so much cheaper in England. That brings us to a consideration of what is, I believe, the real motive for the

(Continued on Page 5.)

## You Are on the Bench

**YOU—the Public—are the judge.** On your good opinion and your good word depends the success of the advertised article. For no amount of advertising will induce you to buy a second time what you do not like. No advertising will offset the bad effect of a dissatisfied buyer.

**That is why advertisers must and do maintain the quality of their goods.**

Advertisers realize that to turn their outlay for advertising into profit they must give good value.

They are not looking for one-time sales. First sales, in most cases, would not pay for the advertising.

To be successful, they must make steady customers. So, quality is being put in to hold the trade that advertising produces.

Thus, to be sure of quality, one naturally turns to goods that are advertised. And isn't it only reasonable?

No manufacturer can afford to advertise for long an inferior article. From the moment the advertising begins, the quality must either be kept uniform or improved—to go back means ruin.

The day is passing when you ask for a pint of pickles. You name the brand.

You don't ask for Rolled Oats. You name the brand you prefer.

The unknown article may be good, but you are not so sure of it as you are of the advertised article, which bears the seal of quality, —a well known maker's trade name.

## TO MANUFACTURERS

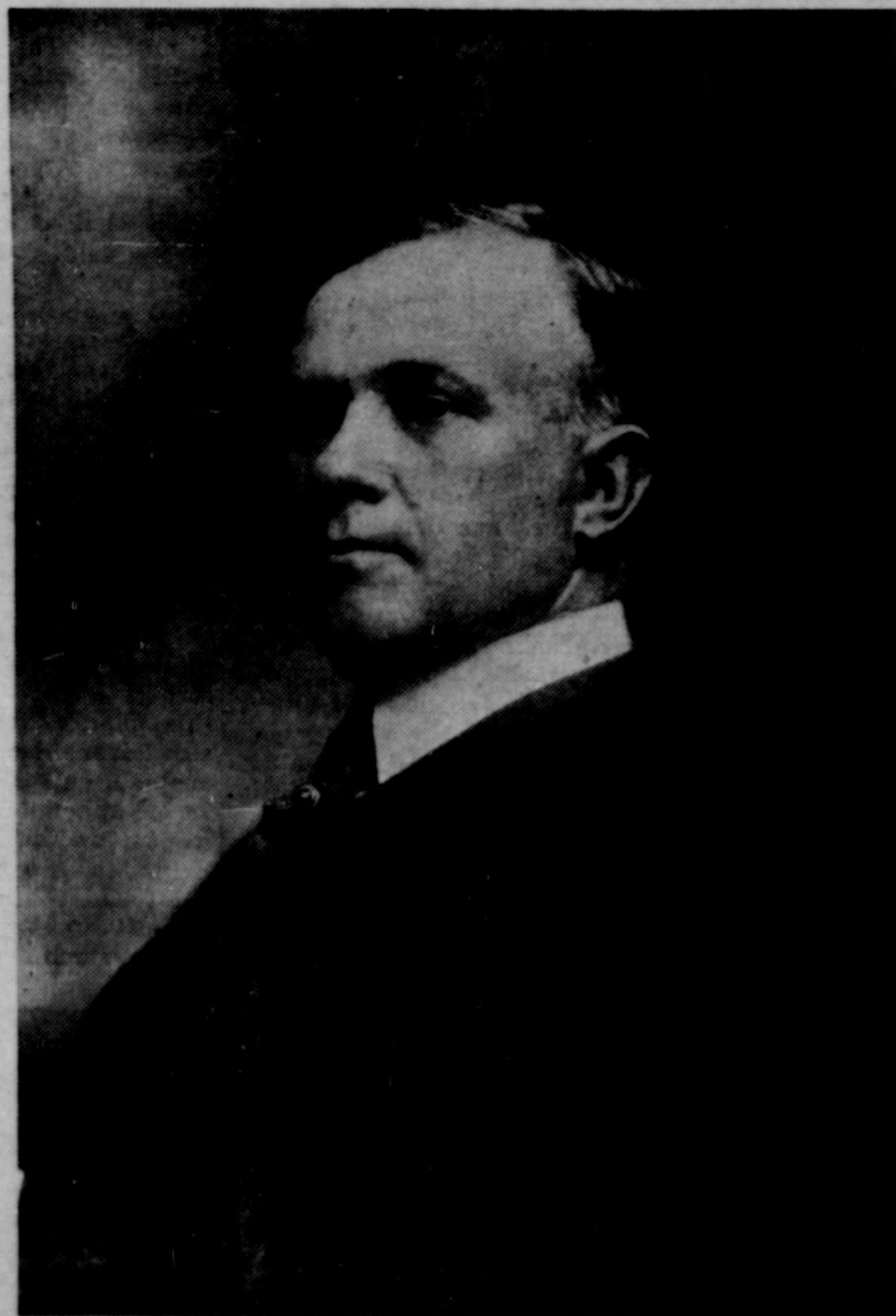
You who make good goods and do not advertise—show your confidence in your product.

Advertise it.

Let the public know that you stand back of your goods to maintain their high quality.

Make your trade name the recognized standard in your line.

Advice regarding your advertising problems is available through any good advertising agency, or the Secretary of the Canadian Press Association, Room 503 Lumsden Building. Enquiry involves no obligation on your part—so write, if interested.



DUNCAN ROSS



# LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

# LAND LEASE NOTICES.

# RALPH SMITH AND DUNCAN ROSS EXPLAIN ISSUES

(Continued from Page 4.)

abandonment of the unanimous policy of Parliament. You will remember that just previous to the last general election a noble band of eighteen millionaires or representatives of millionaires, calling themselves Liberals, signed a manifesto against reciprocity. There are only seven of those left to the Liberal party, one of them is now minister of finance in the Borden cabinet. It is he who has to find the thirty or forty millions; it is he who has most to do with the framing of the tariff policy of the Borden government. The Montreal Star, the wildest of the wild emergency shouters, says that if you are going to build ships, build them in England and save money, and the same Toronto band and their compatriots have circulated petitions asking that Sir Wilfrid Laurier be prevailed upon to take the naval question out of politics. Who forced the naval question into politics, but the Tory party under the leadership of R. L. Borden when they renounced the unanimous resolution of Parliament and joined the Nationalists?

Here is the situation: Sir Wilfrid Laurier said we will build a Canadian navy, which will encourage a great ship building industry in this country. In the days of wooden ships the British

flag could be found floating over Canadian bottoms in every sea. Those of you who came from Nova Scotia and other provinces down by the Atlantic coast will remember when shipping and ship building were among the great industries, and the sealing industry of this province was initiated and built up by hardy sea faring men from the good old province of Nova Scotia. The days of wooden ships are gone, so Sir Wilfrid was determined that with the construction of a navy, Canada would take her place—perhaps first place—among the maritime nations of the world.

You cannot build up a great ship building industry with a high tariff—a high tariff practically destroyed the ship building industry in the United States. The Board of Trade of Vancouver, comprised chiefly of Conservatives, recently petitioned the Dominion government to allow the requirements of the ship building industry into the country duty free in order to encourage the industry, and the Victoria Board of Trade—more Tory than that of Vancouver—endorsed the petition.

Do you see the reason now? A Canadian navy under Sir Wilfrid, the maritime spirit cultivated, a great ship building industry created and resulting in lower tariffs. Thirty millions, say the Tories—that means high tariff to get the money, and if you are going to build battleships build them in England so the sacred tariff will not be disturbed. Do you wonder now that the high protectionist wants to take the navy question out of politics? Do you wonder now that they view with alarm a policy that sooner or later was bound to break the fetters that retard the trade and development of this country? And do you wonder now that they are doing this with the same old flag waving and the same old protestations of devout loyalty to the Empire.

Why, sir, your Tory may get right once in a while, but he will never stay right. By some strange accident Sir Richard McBride got sound on the navy question and in numerous interviews and speeches he advocated an expansion of the Laurier policy, but the other night in Victoria he outwitted Woolley in shouting for an immediate cash contribution to meet the emergency.

## Cultivate National Spirit.

But there is a far more important reason why Canada should not forget that she is a self-governing Dominion under the British Crown. England is an assimilation of the great races of Northern Europe. The Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, the Normans, by process of time and wisdom of succeeding statesmen, were welded together into the great race which has dominated the world for one thousand years. Here in Canada, here in Northern British Columbia, in Bella Coola, in Prince Rupert and elsewhere along the coast we have men and children, too, through whose veins courses the blood of the bravest Vikings, these daring Norsemen who built their ships, manned their ships and sailed the seas and fought and conquered. The spirit of their forebears lies dormant, but there is not one of them with soul so dead who never to himself has said: "This is my own land." Do you think we can better cultivate that spirit by asking them to get down in their pockets and dig up, or by making them proud of their navy, built by them, officered by them, manned by them. The great prairies of Canada have people from every country in Europe. It is our duty to make them good Canadians, good British subjects. Ask them to do nothing but pay tribute and you have a situation as deplorable as that of 1776. Ask them to build their own navy, officer and man their own ships, and you have a people proud of the country of their adoption and proud of the British flag which floats over every ship.

The people of Prince Rupert and the North were not stamped by any false cries of disloyalty in the last Dominion election. We will soon have to fight the battle over again. On one side are the high protectionists who will do nothing to disturb the special privileges which they enjoy and who will do everything to continue these privileges. On the other side, men who believe in their country, who believe in the Empire, and who will not be frightened by false cries from endeavoring to do these things, that will make every Canadian proud



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Prince Rupert, B.C.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Charles H. Ziegler, of London, England, occupation gentleman, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 29, thence north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains to south 30 chains, thence east ninety point of commencement, containing ninety acres more or less.  
CHARLES H. ZIEGLER.  
Alexander Noble, Agent.  
Dated Aug. 19th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 3, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Henry Burbank, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 1728, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to west 40 chains, thence north 160 point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.  
HENRY BURBANK.  
Andrew Kennedy, Agent.  
Dated Sept. 10th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 14, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that J. R. Pake, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation blacksmith, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 1715, thence south 40 chains more or less to bank of Zimogog river, thence along th bank of river in a northerly direction 30 chains to a northwesterly direction following the shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.  
J. R. PAKE.  
Dated Aug. 31st, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 10, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Allan Sim, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation blacksmith, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 1706, and marked Allan Sim & Co. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to bank of Zimogog river, thence along bank of river in a southerly direction 40 chains more or less to the north line of lot 1706, thence east 20 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.  
ALLAN SIM.  
Dated August 31, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 10, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Martha Ann Krutz, of Seattle, Washington, occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted on the east boundary of lot 5151, Range 3, East District, not yet gazetted (Kathleen Agnew's application to purchase), this post being about 5 chains west of the northeast corner of this lot, thence north 20 chains, thence west to east bank of Heceta river, thence southerly following east bank of Heceta river to the southwest corner of lot 5151, thence following north boundary of this lot to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.  
MARTHA ANN KRUTZ.  
Dated October 2nd, 1912.  
Pub. Oct. 21, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Peter Stacey, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation carpenter, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile south from Graveyard Point telegraph station and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
PETER STACEY.  
Dated August 24th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that John Merritt, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation constable, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Quinamas River, about 10 chains east of Indian stack, thence north 30 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.  
JOHN MERRITT, Locator.  
A. G. Fallowfield, Agent.  
Dated September 2nd, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 27, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Thomas Parlington, of Seattle, Wash., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted on an Indian trail, about 1 mile south from the mouth of Quinamas River, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.  
THOMAS PARLINGTON, Locator.  
A. G. Fallowfield, Agent.  
Dated September 2nd, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 27, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Mrs. L. C. Putnam, of St. Paul, Minnesota, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains east from the southwest corner of surveyed T. L. 3943 on the bank of Skeena River, thence south 30 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
MRS. L. C. PUTNAM.  
George H. Putnam, Agent.  
Dated August 15th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 17, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Mike Vukstich, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation restaurant man, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains distant and in a southerly direction from Graveyard Point telegraph office and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
MIKE VUKSTICH.  
Dated August 24th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Henry Smith, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation tailor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains distant and in a southerly direction from Graveyard Point telegraph office and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
HENRY SMITH.  
Dated August 24th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Horace Roy, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles southwest from Graveyard Point telegraph office and about 1 1/2 miles south of south bank of Skeena River, and about 1/2 mile south of Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
HORACE ROY.  
Dated August 24th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Napoleon Roy, of Wallace, Idaho, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile south from the mouth of the Shames River, and about half a mile south from the south bank of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
NAPOLEON ROY.  
Dated August 20th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Vernon F. G. Gamble, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at S. W. corner of L. 4419, thence south 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.  
VERNON F. G. GAMBLE.  
P. M. Miller, Agent.  
Dated Sept. 5th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 14, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Beryl I. Gamble, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at N. E. corner of L. 4499, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to W. by of Timber Unit No. 1, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.  
BERYL I. GAMBLE.  
P. M. Miller, Agent.  
Dated Sept. 5th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 14, 1912.

# LAND PURCHASE NOTICES.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Mike Vidak, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation restaurant man, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles south from Graveyard Point telegraph office and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
MIKE VIDAK.  
Dated August 24th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that Richard J. Grant, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the foreshore in a small bay about one-half mile north of entrance to Kumeolon inlet, thence north 40 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence west to foreshore, thence following the foreshore westerly to point of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.  
RICHARD J. GRANT.  
William J. McGridge, Agent.  
Dated October 7th, 1912.  
Pub. Oct. 29, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Alexander Noble, of Port Essington, B.C., occupation canerman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 27, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to lot 1746, thence south 20 chains more or less to the beach, thence following the shore to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.  
ALEXANDER NOBLE.  
Dated October 15th, 1912.  
Pub. Nov. 11th, 1912—Jan. 6, 1913.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Sam Ennyu, of Kayex, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 182, Range V, Coast District and on the north bank of the Kayex River, thence west 15 chains, thence north 15 chains, thence east 15 chains to the boundary of lot 182, thence south along the said boundary, containing 23 acres more or less.  
SAM ENNYU.  
Dated October 10th, 1912.  
Pub. Nov. 11th, 1912—Jan. 6, 1913.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Michel Kordas, of Victoria, B.C., occupation laborer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Timber License No. 32770, in Lakelse Valley, about 3/4 of a mile southwesterly from the Williams Creek bridge, thence south 30 chains, thence east 50 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 50 chains to point of commencement, containing 150 acres more or less.  
MICHEL KORDAS.  
Fred E. Cowell, Agent.  
Dated October 2nd, 1912.  
Pub. Nov. 11th, 1912—Jan. 6, 1913.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, William J. McGridge, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted on the foreshore, about 2 miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Kumeolon inlet, and about 100 feet south of a small bay, thence east 30 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 30 chains more or less to foreshore, thence southerly following the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 90 acres more or less.  
WILLIAM J. MCGRIDGE.  
Dated October 8th, 1912.  
Pub. Oct. 29, 1912.

## FORESHORE LEASE.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Napoleon Roy, of Wallace, Idaho, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile south from the mouth of the Shames River, and about half a mile south from the south bank of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
NAPOLEON ROY.  
Dated August 20th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Napoleon Roy, of Wallace, Idaho, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile south from the mouth of the Shames River, and about half a mile south from the south bank of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
NAPOLEON ROY.  
Dated August 20th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

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Take notice that I, Napoleon Roy, of Wallace, Idaho, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
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NAPOLEON ROY.  
Dated August 20th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**SKENA LAND DISTRICT—District of Coast, Range V.**  
Take notice that I, Napoleon Roy, of Wallace, Idaho, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile south from the mouth of the Shames River, and about half a mile south from the south bank of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.  
NAPOLEON ROY.  
Dated August 20th, 1912.  
Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**WATER LICENSE.**  
For a License to Take and Use Water.  
Notice is hereby given that G. R. T. Sawle, of Prince Rupert, will apply for a license to take and use water (10 inches) from a water out of an unnamed creek which flows in an easterly direction through lot 766 and empties into Goose Bay near south end of said lot. The water will be diverted at a point about 500 feet from mouth and will be used for domestic purposes on the land described as Grassy Bay Township.  
This notice was posted on the ground on the 15th day of October, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert.  
Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.  
G. R. T. SAWLE, Applicant.  
Dated October 15th, 1912.  
Pub. Oct. 27, 1912.

**LIQUOR ACT, 1910.**  
(Section 41.)  
Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Big Canyon Hotel, situated at Kumeolon inlet, in the Province of British Columbia, as follows:  
J. W. PATTERSON, Applicant.  
Dated this 10th day of October, 1912.

of his country, that will give every man an equal opportunity when enormous sums of money are expended and will finally make Canada a powerful ally of the Mother Country.

You in Prince Rupert were true to your own interests because I know of no city in Canada which could have benefited more by the adoption of freer trade relations. Go down to Hays Cove and you will find there one of the results of the Laurier policy. You will find up under construction a dry dock that will accommodate the largest vessel afloat. In addition to the satisfaction that comes from advocating a sound policy you have a special interest in seeing the inauguration of a policy that will bring ships to that dock, that will make Prince Rupert in the days to come the home port not only of ships of war but a mighty fleet flying the British flag and carrying to the markets of the world the products of Canada, and bringing back under less harrassing trade conditions the products of other countries.

Let us truck and trade with every country in the world, truck and trade in our own ships, protected by our own navy.

## FORT GEORGE

Compared in Area with Other Western Cities

Cities.	Area in Acres.
Portland, Ore.	40,960
Spokane, Wash.	28,800
Seattle, Wash.	34,560
Vancouver, B. C.	28,000
Calgary, Alta.	23,040
Edmonton, Alta.	16,000
Saskatoon, Sask.	10,240
Fort George, B. C. (including Indian Reserve)	3,477

We have already mailed Catalogues to our customers throughout the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon, but if your name is not on our mailing list advise us, and one will be sent to you by return mail. This Catalogue is one big book of Christmas gift suggestions. It illustrates and describes our stock of Diamonds, Jewellery, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass, Leather goods and Novelties, and makes buying as convenient as though the purchaser visited our store personally. Goods will be sent prepaid according to catalogue conditions and money will be refunded where goods are not entirely satisfactory. Write for this Catalogue without delay and do your Christmas shopping early.

## Henry Birks & Sons, Limited

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
Geo. E. Storey, Managing Director  
Hastings and Granville Streets Vancouver, B.C.

We have a few lots left for sale on easy terms—\$10.00 down and \$10.00 per month. Call or write for maps and information.

### An Ideal Xmas Gift

The Ideal Gift is one which combines beauty with utility—such a gift is the handsome Bracelet Watch illustrated here. This watch is one which we can unconditionally guarantee—it being a thoroughly reliable timepiece.

The case and buckle are made of solid silver and the strap is of the finest quality (black or tan) leather—the movement is our finest grade 15 Jewel.

The price is \$12.50, delivered to any address in Canada.

The illustration is one-half the size of the article.

Order by the number—20.

## RYRIE BROS LIMITED

134-6-8 YONGE ST. TORONTO

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## Prepare for Christmas

BY MAKING EARLY USE OF OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

We have already mailed Catalogues to our customers throughout the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon, but if your name is not on our mailing list advise us, and one will be sent to you by return mail. This Catalogue is one big book of Christmas gift suggestions. It illustrates and describes our stock of Diamonds, Jewellery, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass, Leather goods and Novelties, and makes buying as convenient as though the purchaser visited our store personally. Goods will be sent prepaid according to catalogue conditions and money will be refunded where goods are not entirely satisfactory. Write for this Catalogue without delay and do your Christmas shopping early.

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We have a few lots left for sale on easy terms—\$10.00 down and \$10.00 per month. Call or write for maps and information.

Collart & Reynolds  
Phone 381 P. O. Box 505  
Prince Rupert, B. C.

## Subscribe For The Daily News

And Get All the News



## AT THE REXALL STORES

THIS WEEK

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic--The Guaranteed Kind  
**C. H. ORME** The PIONEER DRUGGIST  
 Phones 82 and 200

## YOUR FIRE? SEE-- "The Insurance People"

We specialize in insurance--14 strong board companies.  
 Absolute security in British and American companies.  
 Get rates.

**The Mack Realty & Insurance Company**  
 Second Avenue and Fifth Street. Phone 150

## Do These Interest You?

- \$400.00--\$200.00 cash, balance 6 months. Lot 19, Block 38, Sec. 8.
- \$450.00--\$200.00 cash, balance easy. Lot 18, Block 38, Sec. 8.
- \$500.00--\$200.00 cash, balance arranged. Lot 40, Block 34, Sec. 8.
- \$600.00--\$175.00 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. Lots 9-10, Block 15, Sec. 8.
- \$625.00--\$300.00 cash, balance arranged. Lots 35-36, Block 38, Sec. 8.
- \$900.00 each--1-3 cash, balance 6-12 months. Lots 19-20-21-22-23-24, Block 6, Sec. 7.
- \$1,150.00--\$650.00 cash, balance 3 payments. Lot 34, Block 28, Sec. 6.
- \$1,350--1-3 cash, balance 6-12-18 months. Lot 6, Block 31, Sec. 6.
- \$3,175.00--\$1,675.00 cash, balance 6-12-18 months. Lots 28-29, Block 31, Sec. 6.
- \$3,500.00--\$1,500.00 cash, balance 3 payments. Lots 23-24, Block 13, Sec. 7.
- \$35,000.00--\$5,000.00 cash, balance at the end of 5 years, interest payable annually. This property is only 150 feet from McBride St. and has a natural basement.

## PATTULLO & RADFORD

Phone 83 Second Ave. and First St.

# FERGUSON'S 'P. & O.' Liqueur Scotch Whisky

### TESTIMONIAL

This whisky has been supplied to the Army and Navy messes in His Majesty's service throughout the British Empire for over thirty years, and is recommended by the medical faculty, from whom we have many testimonials and certificates testifying to its excellence, purity and its reliability as a dietetic stimulant. It is bottled by us in our own warehouses in Scotland.

—DISTILLERS—  
**ALEX. FERGUSON & CO.**  
 108 West Regent Street, Glasgow

**Prince Rupert Importing Co., Limited**

—AGENTS—  
**PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.**

# MISSING!

Thousands of readers are missing our offer to send FREE our large range of patterns of OUR FAMOUS SUITS or OVERCOATS TO MEASURE (Carriage and Duty Paid) at \$8.60 (valued by our customers at \$20). Together with patterns we will also send a tape measure, fashion plate, and full instructions how to measure yourself, ALL FREE. You have only to read our book of testimonials and you will be convinced that no other firm in the world can approach us for value. Money returned if you are not satisfied.

Address for Patterns:  
**GURZEN BROS., Clougher Syndicate,**  
 (Dept. 150), 449 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO.  
 Please mention this Advertisement.



MISS ZANA VAUGHN

A charming young actress, who is a member of the Griffith Stock Company, opening an engagement at the Westholme Opera House tonight, in "The Lion and The Mouse."

## GYMNASIUM HAS BEEN FITTED AT WINDSOR

Billy Wright, Proprietor of the Windsor Has Fitted up a Gym. for Young Fellows

Placed in the position which this city is at present in regard to the opportunity the youth of the community have for indulging in any form of outdoor athletics, anything that offers in the shape of an indoor game is welcomed with open arms.

"Billy" Wright, the popular proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, in making practical arrangements in the spacious basement of his hotel for a gymnasium, where boxing, fencing, bag punching, wrestling, and other healthy and manly sports can be indulged in, has earned the thanks of a large number of the boys of the city.

At a considerable amount of expense to himself he has fitted up a Turkish bath room, and hot and cold shower douche; so that the lads after having a set to with the gloves or wrestling bout on the mat, can have a rub down and massage, thus get in the very best of shape and trim, equal to any professional in the game.

Great interest is being taken by the boys in the practice of the noble art of self defense, and there is every likelihood of some youngster or other suddenly turning out to be a "hammer," who will be able to uphold the fame and honor of Prince Rupert in the athletic world.

"Billy" also has a string of "kiddies" on hand, who are shaping marvellously, little chaps from nine to thirteen years of age. He is taking particular care and interest in them devoting a lot of time in the afternoons to coaching and training them. There is no roughness or horse play allowed, the lads having to get the consent of their parents to allow them to visit the gymnasium before they are eligible to "Billy's" juvenile boxing class.

Mr. Wright is a first class allround good fellow and sport, a Klondiker of the '97 brand, and known to nearly everyone who ever went over the White Pass into the land of gold, and the Midnight Sun.

## LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

The Prince Albert is due from the south this afternoon at about 4 o'clock.

The Princess May arrived from Vancouver at noon today en route to Skagway with a light passenger list.

Alderman George Kerr returned from the Princess May this morning from a hurried business trip to Vancouver.

A. E. McMaster, general agent of the G. T. P. of this city, returned this morning on the Princess May after a two weeks' visit to the lower coast cities.

Find it through a Daily News "Want Ad."

## LAND PURCHASE NOTICES.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that I, Mike Vidak, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation restaurant man, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles south from Graveyard Point telegraph office and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to post of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated August 24th, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

## LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that I, Charles H. Ziegler, of London, England, occupation gentleman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 20, thence north 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 30 chains to point of commencement, containing ninety (90) acres more or less.

**CHARLES HENRY ZIEGLER.**  
 Alexander Noble, Agent.  
 Dated Aug. 19th, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 3, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that Henry Burbank, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation blacksmith, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 1706 thence south 60 chains more or less to bank of Zimogotz River, thence about 1/2 mile in a northerly direction 30 chains along river bank to post of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

**ALLAN SIM.**  
 Dated August 31, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 16, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that Allan Sim, of Prince Rupert, occupation blacksmith, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 1706, and marked Allan Sim S. E. Corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to bank of Zimogotz River, thence about 1/2 mile in a southerly direction 40 chains more or less to the north line of lot 1706, thence east 20 chains more or less to post of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

**ALLAN SIM.**  
 Dated August 31, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 16, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that Martha Ann Krutz, of Seattle, occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of lot 1511, Range 5, Coast District, not yet gazetted (Kathleen Agnew's application to purchase), this post being about 5 chains west of the northeast corner of lot 1511, thence north 20 chains, thence west to east bank of Heceta River, thence southerly following east bank of Heceta River to the northwest corner of lot 1511, thence following north boundary of this lot to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

**MARTHA ANN KRUTZ.**  
 Dated October 2nd, 1912.  
 Pub. Oct. 21, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that I, Peter Stacey, of Prince Rupert, occupation constable, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles south from Graveyard Point telegraph station and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

**PETER STACEY.**  
 Dated August 24th, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that John Merritt, of Prince Rupert, occupation constable, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Quinamas River, about 20 chains east of Indian shack, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

**JOHN MERRITT, Localor.**  
 A. G. Fallowfield, Agent.  
 Dated September 2nd, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 27, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that Thomas Partington, of Selkirk, Man., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on an island one mile easterly from Indian reserve at mouth of Quinamas River, thence south 80 chains to river bank, thence west 40 chains following river bank, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

**THOMAS PARTINGTON, Localor.**  
 A. G. Fallowfield, Agent.  
 Dated September 2nd, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 27, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that Mrs. L. C. Putnam, of St. Paul, Minnesota, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains west from the southwest corner of surveyed T. L. 30945 on the bank of Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains more or less to bank of Skeena River, thence in an easterly direction along bank of river 80 chains more or less to post of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

**MRS. L. C. PUTNAM.**  
 George R. Putnam, Agent.  
 Dated August 14th, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 17, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that I, Mike Vukstich, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation restaurant man, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains south from Graveyard Point telegraph office and being on the south side of the Skeena River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to post of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

**MIKE VUKSTICH.**  
 Dated August 24th, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that I, Horace Roy, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation gentleman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles southwest from Graveyard Point telegraph office and about 1 1/2 miles south of bank of Skeena River, and adjoining Peter Stacey's application to purchase, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to post of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

**HORACE ROY.**  
 Dated August 24th, 1912.  
 Pub. Sept. 28, 1912.

# "The News" Classified Ads. One Cent A Word For Each Insertion

—THERE ARE NO "DEAD ONES" HERE—

## A Few Dollars

Invested in Real Estate has made fortunes.  
 \$10 cash and \$10 a month is a very small investment but it will make you the owner of a centrally located lot in some of the most prosperous future cities along the G. T. P. For particulars see

**JOHN DYBHAVN**  
 Real Estate & Insurance  
 Phone 384 319 Third Ave.

## A Few Good Buys

**Section Five.**  
 Lot 20, Block 35, price \$1,200; \$600 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lot 19, Block 28, price \$1,000; \$500 cash, bal. 1 year.  
 Lots 5-6, Block 31, price \$1,000; \$500 cash, bal. 6-12.

**Section Six.**  
 Lot 8, Block 29, price \$1,000; \$350 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lots 11-12, Block 28, price \$1,800 each; third cash, 6-12.  
 Lot 21, Block 21, price \$3,000; \$1,500 cash, bal. 6-12-18.

**Section Seven.**  
 Lot 10, Block 39, price \$1,000; \$600 cash, bal. 6-12.  
 Lots 21-22, Block 27, \$500 each; half cash, bal. 6-12.  
 Lots 18-19, Block 11, \$2,500; \$1,500 cash, bal. arranged.

**Section Eight.**  
 Lots 1-2, Block 40, price \$1,475; \$575 cash, bal. 6-12-18.  
 Lots 19-20, Block 16, price \$1,000; \$350 cash, bal. 6-12-18.  
 Lot 12, Block 30, price \$600; \$325 cash, bal. arranged.

## Collart & Reynolds

225 6th St. Phone 381

**Sec. 1.**  
 Lot 5, Block 17, \$10,500; \$4,300, bal. covering 2 years and nine months.

**Sec. 5.**  
 Lots 22-23, Block 17, \$3,500; \$2,000 cash, bal. 1-2-3 years.  
 Lot 9, Block 25, \$1,650; 1/2 cash, 6-12 months.  
 Lot 8, Block 27, \$3,150; \$1,000 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lots 1-2, Block 31, \$3,750; 1/2 cash, bal. 6-12 months.

**Sec. 7.**  
 Lot 11, Block 21, \$1,000; \$600 cash, bal. arranged.  
 Lot 11, Block 21, \$1,050; \$600 cash, good terms.  
 Lot 21, Block 17, \$850; 1/2 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lot 6, Block 31, \$850; 1/2 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lots 13-14, Block 35, \$1,900; 1/2 cash, bal. 6-12 months.

**Sec. 8.**  
 Lot 7, Block 4, \$700; 1/2 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lots 11-12, Block 23, \$1,500; 1/2 cash, bal. 6-12 months.  
 Lots 5-6, Block 36, \$950; \$500 cash, bal. good terms.  
 Lots 48-49, Block 46, \$1,050; \$550 cash, bal. 6-12 months.

## P. McLachlan

Phone 382 Box 324  
 Third Ave., Prince Rupert, B. C.

## Georgetown Sawmill Co. Ltd.

## Lumber

## Mouldings

A large stock of dry finishing lumber on hand. Boat lumber a specialty. Delivery made at short notice.

Our prices are as low as any.  
 Call on us before ordering.

## OFFICE:

**EMPRESS THEATRE BLDG.**  
 Cor. 6th St. and 2nd Ave.

## LAND LEASE NOTICES.

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range IV.**

Take notice that Henry D. Foote, of Porcher Island, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Bonilla Island and about 1/2 mile distant in an easterly direction from the highest point on the island, thence south 80 chains more or less to the west shore line of the island, thence in a northerly direction following the shore line to the north end of the island, thence in a southerly direction following the shore line to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

**HENRY D. FOOTE, Localor.**  
 Michael McFadden, Agent.  
 Dated November 14th, 1912.  
 Pub. Nov. 18, 1912-Jan. 13, 1913.

## For Rent

FURNISHED cabins, \$5. 533 Eighth Ave., near Fulton. 271-275

COTTAGE for rent, cheap. 1934 3rd Ave. 265-274

SIX room flat downtown, all conveniences, thirty dollars month. Westenhaver Bros. 270-274

FOR RENT--Office, Second Ave., next door to Rogers' Steamship Office. Apply at Rogers' Ticket Office. 2481st

MEINTYRE HALL to lease for dances, etc. Terms, Gray & Son, Black 78. 2081st

KLONDYKE HOTEL for rent. On Fulton and Taylor Sts. Building 25357. Large room and store downstairs; 11 rooms furnished upstairs. May be had on lease. Apply at the hotel. 2631st

## Wanted

WANTED--A Jap. must be good cook. Good wages paid. Apply to Mrs. H. J. Haskamp. Phone 456. 2691st

## Lost and Found

FOUND--A bunch of keys. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice at The Daily News Office. 2711st

## For Sale

QUANTITY household furniture in good condition. Apply box 19, News office. 268-271

FOR SALE--Piano, in good condition. Apply Klondyke Hotel. 2621st

FOR SALE--A small hall safe with inner fireproof door, document and cash drawers. Apply to Continental Trust Co., Second Ave. 2551st

MORRIS piano, in good condition, cheap. Address box 60, News, Prince Rupert. 2541st

## NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Companies' Act and in the Matter of Sloan & Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice for leave to change the name of the above company from "Sloan & Company, Limited," to "Bryant Company, Limited."

Dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1912.

**WILLIAMS & MANSON,**  
 Solicitors for Sloan & Company, Limited,  
 226 Sixth Street, Prince Rupert, B. C.

## LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

**Skeena Land District--District of Coast, Range V.**  
 Take notice that Reuben W. Rogers, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation trader, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 1411 Range 5, Coast District, near Lakelse Lake, thence north 40 chains thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

**R. W. ROGERS.**  
 Dated Nov. 1st, 1912.  
 Pub. Nov. 18, 1912-Jan. 13, 1913.

## UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

## PIONEER LAUNDRY Ltd.

Successors to

## Pioneer Steam Laundry

A First Class Plant. Thoroughly Experienced and Competent Superintendence. Prompt Service.

**HYGIENE QUALITY FINISH**

**Solicit Your Patronage**

Wagons Call and Deliver

Anywhere in City

Write or Phone 118

Third Ave., Near McBride

## Laying the Corner-Stone

The first deposit, with which you begin a Savings Account, is as important an event as the laying of the corner-stone of a fine building. You are laying the corner-stone of your position in the world, of your circle of business acquaintance, of eventual success.

Can you afford to postpone that first deposit?

## THE BANK OF British North America

76 YEARS IN BUSINESS  
 Capital and Reserve Over \$7,500,000

**Prince Rupert Branch,**  
 F. S. LONG, Manager.



**George Leek**

618 3rd Ave. Prince Rupert

## FOR SALE

Lot 15, Bk. 17, Sec. 2, \$235 cash, bal. terms.  
 Lots 26 and 27, Bk. 15, Sec. 8, 1/4 cash, bal. easy terms.  
**H. DOUGLAS**  
 339 Third Ave (Opposite P.O.) Box 606

# One Double Corner 7th AVENUE SECTION SIX

\$2000 cash and the balance over ten years at 6 per cent.

## Samuel Harrison & Company

Brokers and Financial Agents  
 Second Ave. Prince Rupert

## PANAMA STUDIO

613 3rd Ave.  
 (Above Burns Meat Store)  
 Christmas is Coming.  
 Have your father's, mother's or children's photographs enlarged and finished in oils, etc.  
 Make Early Sittings for All Distant Countries.

## Cut This Out.

## This Coupon is Good for One Dollar

In Part Payment of 1 Dozen Cabinet Photographs and, in Addition, a Beautiful Photo Calendar

## The Peerless Studio

Rooms 19-21-22, Alder Block  
 Cor. 3rd Ave. and 6th St.

## Gasoline Engine For Sale

Two horse power, single cylinder, vertical, stationary engine, with Wisconsin magnetos. Will sell at a low price. Address Box E, Daily News, Prince Rupert, B. C.

## SMITH & MALLETT

THIRD AVE.  
 Plumbing, Heating, Steamfitting and Sheet Metal Work  
 Office: 3rd Ave. Workshop: Phone 174  
 2nd Ave. bet. 7th and 8th Sts.

## Westholme Lumber Co.

—THE—  
 —LIMITED—

## Lumber and Mouldings

All Kinds of Building Supplies

First Avenue Phone 186

## For Sale

Lots.	Block.	Section.
57-58	12	2
13	8	7
6	1	2
11-12	26	2
14-15	47	2