

# THE DAILY NEWS

GRUNTY GRUNTY SAYS:  
"I wonder of the new civic candidates know 2 per cent from 2 per cent per annum?"

MR BRIDE'S DAY IS DONE

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## REPORT TURKEY AND AUSTRIA TO SUE FOR PEACE

### RUSSIA TOOK HUGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS—BERLIN REPORTS THAT H.M.S. LORD NELSON SUNK

#### BULGARIA CALLS OUT RESERVES—GREEK TROOPS REPORTED READY

WAR BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES IMMINENT—THE GREEK TROOPS ARE MOVED ON BORDER—SERBIA REPELS RAID.

(Special to The Daily News.)  
London, April 5.—It would appear that further trouble is brewing in the Balkans. The recent influx of Bulgarian civilians into Greek territory has been driven out and it is believed that it was about by German influence.

#### DAMAGE DONE BY BRITISH AVIATORS

(Special to The Daily News.)  
Paris, April 5.—Official information as to the result of the bombardment by British aviators on March 28 has been received. The hangars at Bergen St. Agathe were seriously damaged by the airships. The hangars at Hoboken were destroyed by fire and two submarines were destroyed and another damaged. Seventy-seven German workmen were killed and sixty-two were wounded.

#### FIRST AMERICAN BOAT.

The first American boat to sell at this port under the new regulations arrived yesterday. It was the Success, from Ketchikan, and carried 4,000 pounds of butter, which she sold to the storage for 5 cents for medium sizes and 2 cents for large sizes and chicken. The prices she could have got at Ketchikan were 2 1/2 and 2 cents, respectively. When her good luck is reported to Ketchikan it is only a matter of time that more of them will be sent to this port. The advantage of this in Prince Rupert is obvious with a direct rail connection to the East, while Ketchikan must ship to Seattle. The wonder is there are any who do not see this.

#### THE CRADLE.

ELMAN—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Pelman, 569 Ninth Avenue, Ketchikan, at the General Hospital this morning.

SOCIAL  
Given Under the Auspices of the Ladies of the Catholic Church  
APRIL 5th  
Playing 9 o'clock Sharp  
All the Proceeds of the Social will be used toward buying soap for the soldiers.  
Admission: \$1.00 a Couple

#### To the Electors of Prince Rupert

Ladies and Gentlemen,—As a protest to the way in which civic matters have been conducted of late and more particularly the Montreal trip fiasco I have resigned my position as Alderman of this city and offer myself as candidate for Mayor in the forthcoming bye-election. If you see fit to elect me I believe I shall be able to conduct the affairs of this city with competence and dignity.  
Yours faithfully,  
THOS. McClymont.

#### JESS WILLARD WINS CHAMPIONSHIP—BEATS NEGRO IN TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND

##### Betting Odds Had Been Greatly in Favor of Johnson Before The Fight—Was Contested Very Hard Throughout—Negro Gets Big Cheque

Havana, Cuba, April 5.—The Johnson-Willard fight took place here today and after an interesting and thrilling bout Jess Willard was declared the heavy-weight champion of the world by a knockout blow in the twenty-sixth round.

Although the betting odds were in favor of Johnson before the fight, Willard, the Kansas cowboy was the ringside favorite throughout the fight. The knockout was a terrific right swing to Johnson's jaw. It was Johnson's fight all the way until the twenty-second round, when his vitality left him because of the hard pace which he carried throughout the early rounds.

Seventeen thousand persons saw the fight and when Johnson crumpled up on the floor from a fierce right swing to the jaw the crowd burst into the ring. Soldiers cleared the ring. Johnson took the referee's count while laying on the ropes but the moment after Referee Welch had given the decision the former champion got to his feet in time to escape the wild rush of excited spectators.

Havana, Cuba, April 5.—The day of the world's heavyweight fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard broke with overcast skies in Havana and a decidedly cool wind blowing. When finally the sun rose behind a solid bank of clouds and blue patches of sky appeared here and there there was bright hope of fine weather to the fighters, to fight promoters, and to the thousands of men who journeyed to Havana to witness the big battle.

Havana was stirred by this event more than by any happening of recent years, and dawn found the city fully awake to the unusual occurrence of the day. The downtown fight headquarters were crowded with ticket buyers, and the morning brought several wealthy Cubans into Havana from all over the world.

At the Ringside.  
Ringside, Oriental Park, Havana, April 5.—The sun broke through an overcast sky as the crowds began to arrive at the scene of the world's heavyweight championship battle between Jack Johnson, of Texas, and Jess Willard, of Kansas. The setting of the battle was most picturesque. The ring had been erected directly on the racetrack in front of the big steel grandstand, which furnished the seating. Johnson chatted and laughed with the men about him during his preparations at the ring as if he had not a care in the world. His supreme self-confidence is rated as one of the champion's

best assets, especially against a man of nervous temperament. Willard retired early last night and declared this morning he had a refreshing sleep. He said he was glad the day of the fight had arrived as he had been training nearly nine weeks, first to get into condition at Juarez. Willard was loath to discuss his plan of campaign. He did say, however, that he proposed to go slow and expected to take a good deal of punishment during the first ten rounds, hoping to wear Johnson down and get a knockout blow. Willard is confident that if he could land two rights on Johnson the fight would end.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning the sky was still overcast, but an occasional flash of sunshine came through. Ringside, 12:30 p. m.—Acting for Johnson, Jim Mace exhibited Johnson's receipt for \$29,000, the balance due him on the purse, and the meaning of these papers was explained to the crowd in Spanish and English.

The attendance is estimated at about 15,000, only a few of the \$20 seats being vacant. The sun is now beating down hotly and all danger of rain seems to be gone. Ringside, 1:15 p. m.—Johnson has made his appearance in the ring and is being loudly applauded by the enthusiastic Cubans. He is clad in a grey bathrobe and wears his usual golden smile. The negro's first move was to ascertain where his wife was located.

At 1:20 p. m. Willard entered the ring amid prolonged yelling and cheering. The crowd went wild over the young giant, screaming and hand-clapping as he crawled through the ropes. He wore a heavy red sweater, blue trousers and a black sombrero. Opinion is general that Willard's youth will defeat Johnson if the fight passes ten rounds. Willard weighs 245 pounds, Johnson 228. Johnson is favorite at 7 to 5.

In the challenger's corner were the following seconds: Tom Jones, Willard's manager, Tex O'Rourke, Walter Monaghan and Jim Savage. Johnson was seconded by Tom Flanagan, George Munro, Sam McVey, Dave Mills, Bob Armstrong and Colin Bell.

The two pugilists shook hands for the movies. The ring gradually cleared of all except Referee Jack Welsh, seconds and principals. Johnson objected to a woman spectator in the press ring and she retired to an adjacent box. The negro, stripping his bathrobe, showed himself clad in bright blue trunks and no belt.

Fight by Rounds.  
Time was called at 5:52 p. m., New York time. The rounds follow:  
Round 1.—Johnson feinted and landed his left on Willard's jaw. Repeated uppercuts with right to Willard's jaw. The latter was very nervous and Johnson was

laughing. Willard drove two lefts to the negro's body. Johnson drove right to Willard's body. Round 2.—Johnson easily blocked Willard's leads, feinting him out of position and scoring right and left to the jaw. Willard replied with a rasping right to the negro's body. Johnson then hooked a left to the stomach. Johnson then landed three lefts to the body. Willard laughed. Johnson then drove Willard to the ropes with a tattoo of lefts to the face.

Round 3.—After much feinting Willard missed a right swing and both laughed. Johnson rushed and scored a left on the body and a right to the jaw. Johnson landed a left on the body. Willard asked, "Is that the way you do it?" Round 4.—Willard lunged ineffectively. Johnson laughed at his clumsy efforts. There was much feinting. Johnson landed a left to the ribs and swung his right and left to Willard's face. Willard's lip was bleeding. Willard scored a left to Johnson's nose.

Round 5.—Johnson poked a light left and right to Willard's face. The referee ordered the fighters to break from a clinch. The negro smashed a hard right to Willard's ribs and drove three blows to the cowboy's stomach. The champion rushed Willard to the ropes, scoring punches to the head and body. Willard was badly distressed. The challenger was rattled and boxed like an amateur.

Round 6.—The negro was calm at the opening of the sixth round and beat Willard to the ropes with a fusillade of lefts. On the break Johnson landed a smash to the jaw. The negro rubs Willard's cut lip at every opportunity. The negro landed three crashing blows to Willard's unprotected body as the bell rang. Johnson hammering hard at Willard's body. The cowboy's left cheek was cut.

Round 7.—Johnson was using every artifice to force the fighting. He rushed Willard to the ropes, slugging with both hands repeatedly. Willard's long left temporarily blinded the negro's left eye. Johnson came back with a series of swings to Willard's body. It was a very clean fight so far.

Round 8.—Willard gaining confidence. Johnson landed left to jaw. Willard uppercutted to chin. The pugilists battled each other across the ring, the negro having the better of it. Willard landed on Johnson's mouth. Then Johnson uppercut Willard to the head. Willard bounced off the ropes and landed a left to the jaw. The round ended with the negro swinging blows to Willard's head.

Round 9.—Willard assumed the aggressive. Johnson started one left to the cowboy's ears bleeding. The champion landed frequently but his blows appeared to lack their old power. Amidst feinting

#### AUSTRIA AND TURKEY ATTEMPT TO SECURE A SEPARATE PEACE

TURKISH MINISTER OF FINANCE IS IN SWITZERLAND WITH THAT END IN VIEW—MAY MEAN AN EARLY CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

(Special to The Daily News.)  
Rome, April 5.—According to reports from Switzerland a crisis may have been reached in the great war. A dispatch from Berne says that the Turkish Minister of Finance is there and is endeavoring to arrange a separate peace for Turkey and Austria. In case

this is satisfactorily arranged it will have important bearing on the length of the war.

TURKS LOSE CRUISER.  
London, April 5.—The Turkish cruiser Mejedieh struck a mine and sank in the Black Sea yesterday.

#### ALDERMEN MAY BE GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Saturday night's special Council meeting didn't materialize. Only four Aldermen turned up, and five are required to form a quorum.

An interesting sidelight on the cause of this is given by a couple of the aldermen who were approached by a tool of the ex-Mayor and asked to absent themselves so that the resignation of Alderman McClymont could not be accepted with the hope that he could not then be a candidate against the ex-Mayor.

A great deal of comment has been created by this about town, everybody expressing the greatest disapproval of this underhand method. It is even contended that those concerned may be guilty of conspiracy.

Contrary to what those who managed the affair expect, however, it is now known that Alderman McClymont may still be a candidate for Mayor. The result of it is, however, that another election for alderman will be necessary to fill the place vacated by Alderman McClymont. The city is thus put to the extra expense because aldermen refused to do their duty and stayed away from the meeting at the request of low-minded politicians.

Situation wanted by young man. Experienced salesman and business education. High class references. Apply Box 133, Daily News.

the crowd shouted, "Kill the black bear." Johnson immediately started a rally by driving three hooks to Willard's stomach. A left by Willard started the negro's mouth bleeding and the latter slugged the white man to the ropes.

Round 10.—Johnson was slow coming from his corner. Willard scored two lefts to the face. Jess was blocking better as his nervousness wore off. Johnson swung a left to Willard's ribs and got in half a dozen blows to Willard's body and jaw. The negro knocked Willard to the ropes with a swing to the stomach. A hard right chop staggered Willard.

Round 11.—The crowd derided Johnson, who was fighting and answering their sallies at the same time. Willard drove a left to the negro's mouth and took a right hook to the body in return. Johnson smashed Willard with a left to the jaw. Jess blocked several swings. Johnson then tried to rattle Willard by talking. The latter angrily replied in kind. Johnson tapped the giant's shoulder. (Continued on Page Four.)

#### CONCERT NIGHT AT MAJESTIC THEATRE

The Majestic program tonight includes "Lovers' Luck," a Keystone comedy; two thrilling reels, entitled "The Wrong Prescription"; "The Volunteer Firemen," a farce, and a great spectacular drama called "The Navy Aviator." In addition to this fine bill, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Reinhold will sing and Miss Gladys Kemp will give one of her dainty dances.

#### PRINCE RUPERT CADET CORPS.

Orders by George Leek, Cadet Instructor, for the Week Ending April 10, 1915:  
Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.—Drill in uniform.  
Saturday, 9:30 a. m.—Drill, not in uniform. Bring your lunch with you. 79-84  
ROBT. RITCHIE, C. C.

#### THE WEATHER.

By F. W. Dowling, Observer.  
(5 a. m., April 5, 1915.)  
Barometer ..... 29.934  
Max. temp. .... 50.0  
Min. temp. .... 40.0  
Rainfall ..... .04

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### Majestic Theatre

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"THE WRONG PRESCRIPTION."—Two reels of thrilling drama.  
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"THE NAVY AVIATOR."—A spectacular drama.  
"LOVERS' LUCK."—A Keystone Comedy and a good one.  
Mrs. J. Lewis—Song  
Miss E. Reinhold—Song  
Admission 10 and 15c

### To the Electors

Ladies and Gentlemen:  
Requested by a large number of citizens, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the election to take place on the 9th inst.  
Your vote and influence are hereby respectfully solicited.  
JOHN DYBHAVN.  
77-79-84

**THE DAILY NEWS**  
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DAILY EDITION  Monday, April 5, 1915.

**EDITORIALS**

Easter was originally a pagan institution. It was adopted by the early Christians as the date best suited to commemorate the resurrection of the Christ. The exact date of the crucifixion as well as that of the birth of Our Lord is in dispute and will probably never be known accurately. It is a very fitting thing, however, to associate the resurrection with the spring when Nature is bursting forth into newness of life, and it is quite easy to imagine the feelings that led the Church to the adoption of this date. But not only does Easter represent the springtime of Nature; it stands, too, for the periodical revival of the individual. Who is it that has not experienced the Good Friday—or rather the Bad Friday—of sorrow and of sadness which precedes the glorious dawn of the soul; when all that is best in us seems to triumph over everything that is base. Good Friday and Easter are fundamental facts in human experience and the Church has done well to lay hold of an institution that is so pregnant with everything that is good.

The City Council will have an important matter to deal with when the proposals of George L. Clayton come up. He is asking the city to guarantee the interest on bonds of a cold storage company for the period of five years in return for certain concessions in price of commodities furnished by that concern. The first question, of course, to consider is whether the city has power to make this arrangement in view of the strong opposition of the Municipal Clauses Act to bonuses of all kinds. There is no doubt whatever but that the practice of giving bonuses in any form is one that must be handled with a great deal of care for unworthy schemes are continually coming up. When it comes to a question of securing an industry, however, that will mean much development for the city and which cannot be otherwise obtained it is worthy of very serious consideration.

Should the plan seem feasible one of the first things to enquire about is the personnel of the company. It will not do to make any concession of this kind unless the men behind it are ready with the funds to proceed with the work. In other words, this city should not be placed in the position of having her guaranteed bonds

peddled around and perhaps refused, for that would seriously injure her credit. Of course, this is only the impossible case in dealing with a man like Mr. Clayton, but since he has other associates it is better to cover even the impossible. Another important matter is the agreement. It is the easiest thing in the world to twist words all over the farm and make them mean the very opposite of what was intended. The best legal talent in the country should therefore be secured to pass on the final drafting.

Granted that all these things can be satisfactorily arranged, it looks as if this city might be able to make a profitable deal. There is no doubt in the world but that in spite of all our advantages it will require a fight to deprive Seattle of her fish trade. The railway and steamships have already met our rates and the only advantage at present is that of being able to land our fish in the Eastern markets in a much more fresh condition. Nevertheless, human ingenuity and keen business ability are working hard against us and unless we exert ourselves we are liable to be yet beaten at our own game. One would have expected that the G. T. P., for their own protection would have arranged suitable accommodations for their business long ago but since they do not seem to possess the necessary foresight it is incumbent upon the men who have all their earthly belongings tied up here to get together and "put their shoulder to the wheel." If Mr. Clayton can at all meet the conditions laid down his proposition should be sympathetically received and referred to the people for adoption.

One of the chief advantages apart from the securing of ice and bait at a reasonable price is that more competition is buying would be had. One of the big complaints of the fishermen even in a city like Seattle is that the buyers "see them coming" and arrange their price accordingly. How much more is that likely to happen here where in the past the buyers have been reduced to the minimum. With two cold storage plants in the town and ample accommodation for buyers, it is only a matter of time when the fishermen of Seattle who deal at all with the East would be forced to come here. It would seem that opportunity is knocking hard at the door of

Prince Rupert and let us hope that the present proposition is the proper Moses to led us out into "the promised land."

**CONDUCT REFLECTS MORALS OF BUSINESS**

Winnipeg, April 3.—Since the Saskatchewan government two weeks ago declared for prohibition of the liquor traffic to begin July 1, except from wholesale houses and dispensaries operated by the government, there has been an epidemic of hotel-burning throughout the province. From Saturday to Wednesday night hotels at Paynton, Roblin, Magee, Sovereign and Walsh have been burned, with losses ranging as high as \$80,000, but all well covered by insurance.

**ZEPPELIN DESTROYERS.**

**Will Be Used to Protect London Against German Air Raid.**

New York, April 3.—A Zeppelin destroyer carrying a long range gun and speedy enough to overtake the largest craft with ease will be launched into the air at London in about a week, according to Thomas A. MacMeachin, president of the Aeronautical Society of America, who sailed for Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul.

MacMeachin is the expert director who has been placed in charge of a factory near London to manufacture the destroyers. "The Germans undoubtedly will make a zeppelin attack upon London in the early spring," Mr. MacMeachin said, "and when their big craft cross the Channel they will be met by a fleet of destroyers which, I feel sure, will make short work of them."

**AUSTRIA DISMISSES CONSUL GENERAL**

San Francisco, April 4.—Dr. Joseph Goricar, formerly consul general in this city for the Austria-Hungary government, has been summarily dropped from the diplomatic service of his country. According to advices given out by the local consulate, it has been rumored that Dr. Goricar was promoting a rebellion among the southern Slavonic states and was also opposed to Austria joining Germany in the present war.

D. Gorical recently left San Francisco for Chicago, where he was refused admission to the congress of Slavonic states.

Dr. Gorical was consul general for Austria at Berlin at the outbreak of the war, but on the opening of hostilities he fled to Russia and thence to San Francisco.

**68th REGIMENT, EARL GREY'S OWN RIFLES.**

Orders by Major J. M. McMullin, Commanding, April 3, 1915:

**Parades.**  
 "A" Company will parade at the Exhibition Building on Wednesday and Friday, April 7 and 9, at 8 p. m.

"B" Company will parade at the Exhibition Building on Monday Thursday, April 5 and 8, at 8 p. m.  
 W. S. MARSHALL, Lieut.,  
 78-85 Acting Adjutant.

A leader is a great man who knows when to sidestep.

**IN THE LETTER BOX**

Dear Editor,—Judging from street talk, there is not a question but that the general opinion prevails in this town that the Daily News has made a number of false moves lately, and no one seems to check you up on any of them. No doubt you mean all right, and I believe if your mistakes are pointed out to you, that doubtless you will be better able to command more prestige for your paper, and save yourself from life membership in the "In-Bad Club." I am not prone to writing letters to the papers, but I am compelled to show you, with the very best of feeling, where you are entirely wrong in the stand you have taken last evening editorially on the proposition submitted by the Cold Storage Company to the City Council. The fact is that your editorial is about as tactless as could be imagined, in the face of efforts to secure advantages for every man, woman and child in Prince Rupert, with yourself and the Daily News included.

The negotiations leading to a lower price for ice and bait and for storage charges were not opened by the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company. They can not, therefore, be held to be "out for the whole hog."

As a matter of fact, the City Council request of the Cold Storage Company a proposition as to just what inducements would be expected of the city in order to be able to accomplish the following objects:

1. To sell ice at a price of \$3 per ton.
2. To sell bait at \$15 per ton.
3. To freeze fish and carry it in storage for one month at one-half cent per pound, and one-eighth cent for every month thereafter.
4. To freeze bait and carry in storage for one month at \$5 per ton and one-twentieth cent for every month thereafter.

These prices, with the exception of ice, are less than those prevailing at any other port on the Coast. On the other hand, various commodities necessary to the trade will be found higher in price in Prince Rupert than in other ports, and the committee of which I was a member, calculated that if the lower prices as above listed, could be secured it would equalize the higher prices on other articles, and thus make a common low average for everything necessary to the fishing trade in Prince Rupert.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company must always bear in mind the interests of their stockholders, of course, but I know that the men attached to the company are reasonable and fair business men. This company is worth more to the welfare and prosperity of Prince Rupert than any other single asset, save the Grand Trunk, and our misfortune is that we do not have a number of enterprises going and with a large payroll established of equal amount to theirs.

Allow me to indicate roughly what the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company has done for Prince Rupert, and then you can

judge whether or not my statement is correct.

This company built a plant here costing probably \$300,000, a cannery in which about \$100,000 is invested, and I think that their fishing fleet, etc., would stand them \$500,000, making nearly \$1,000,000 as the total investment. I have had personal business transactions with them for the past three years, and have always found them to be fair. They buy fish of all comers, and at times it happens that when they are the only company a fisherman can look to to buy his catch they never try to take an unfair advantage. At present the company probably distributes \$25,000 a month to the fishermen on their boats, and employees at their plant, which will be increased later in the season to perhaps double that amount when the cannery is opened. They buy locally all supplies that they can consistently, and have a decided inclination to favor Prince Rupert, and to boost in every way for the town.

On the other hand, the large cannery industry, located on the Skeena River, which is contiguous to Prince Rupert, the trade of which naturally belongs to this city, does absolutely nothing to favor this port. On the contrary, I believe that practically all of the trade of the Skeena canneries is centred in the Southern cities. Efforts have been made to secure the Skeena River business for Prince Rupert have been treated with contempt. This is stated to show you the difference between the treatment accorded to us by the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company and our neighboring canning companies.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company are pioneers in Prince Rupert, and are doing a pioneer's work. Thus far, I dare say, the stockholders have not received any returns, and until this or other investments in this locality can be made to pay, it can not be readily interested in any other industrial undertakings.

In conclusion, I wish to say that if free power, free water, and no taxation were given to the company and a cash bonus on top of that, it would be the best investment that Prince Rupert could make. I believe that the question interests every citizen in Prince Rupert, and I believe that every citizen is willing to do his share towards assisting the development and progress of our city, and it is only natural that the company should look out for its own interests. Personally, I feel that their demands are not unreasonable as a basis for further negotiations. Apologizing for taking up so much of your space, I am,  
 Yours very truly,  
 G. W. NICKERSON.

**ANTI-HANGING BILL PASSED.**

Nashville, Tenn., April 4.—The bill abolishing capital punishment in Tennessee, except for cases of criminal assault or life convicts, who commit murder, was passed yesterday by the Senate and now awaits the Governor's action.

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MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE. Homestead No. 1, and Sun-... (text continues)

GOVERNMENT TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

HENRY JOHNSON, or to any per-... (text continues)

Certificate of Improvements.

Mineral Claim, situated in the... (text continues)

PEACE RIVER AND ATHABASCA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice. Peace River and Athabasca Rail-... (text continues)

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

- CIRCUIT NO. 1. 12-5th St. and 3rd Ave. 13-6th St. and 3rd Ave. 14-7th St. and 3rd Ave. 15-Junction of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Aves. 16-1st Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts. (Knox Hotel). 17-1st Ave. and 7th St. (Central Hotel).

CIRCUIT NO. 2.

- 22-3rd Ave. and 3rd St. (Post Office). 23-3rd Ave. and McBride St. 24-1st Ave. and McBride St. 25-2nd Ave. and 2nd St. 26-2nd Ave. and 6th St. 27-G. T. P.

CIRCUIT NO. 3.

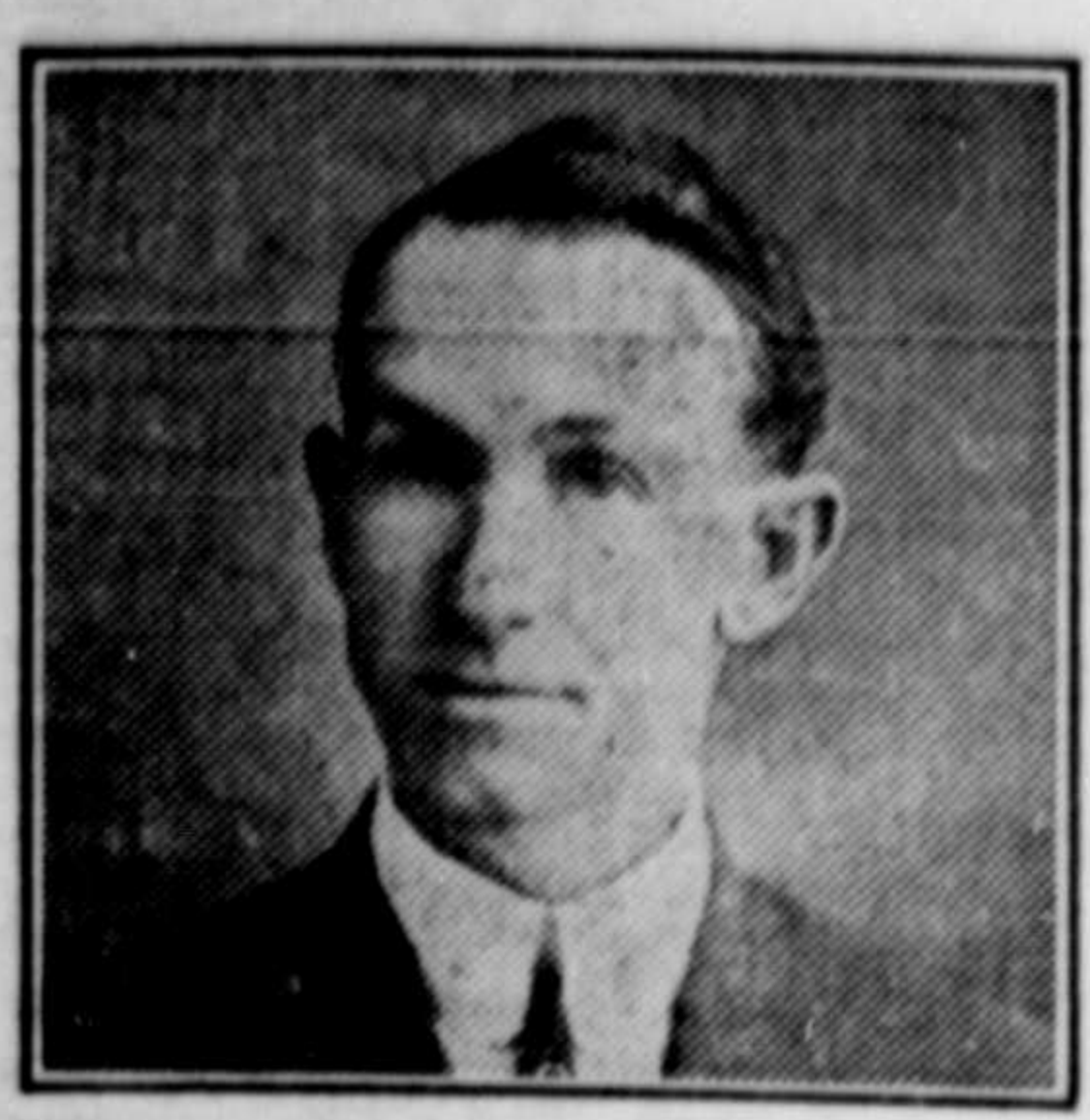
- 31-5th Ave. and Fulton St. 32-Bordeau and Taylor Sts. 34-7th Ave. and Fulton St. 35-9th Ave. and Cornet Ave. 37-8th Ave. and Dodge Pl. 38-5th Ave. and Thompson St.

CIRCUIT NO. 4.

- 41-4th Ave. and Emmerson 42-5th Ave. and McBride St. 43-5th Ave. and Green St. 44-6th Ave. and Basil St. 45-7th Ave. and Eberle. 141-7th Ave. and Yung St.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried 'Fruit-a-tives'



D. A. WHITE, Esq. 21 WALLACE AVE., TORONTO, Dec. 22nd, 1913.

'Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years... (text continues)

For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness... (text continues)

GOLD WATCH FREE.

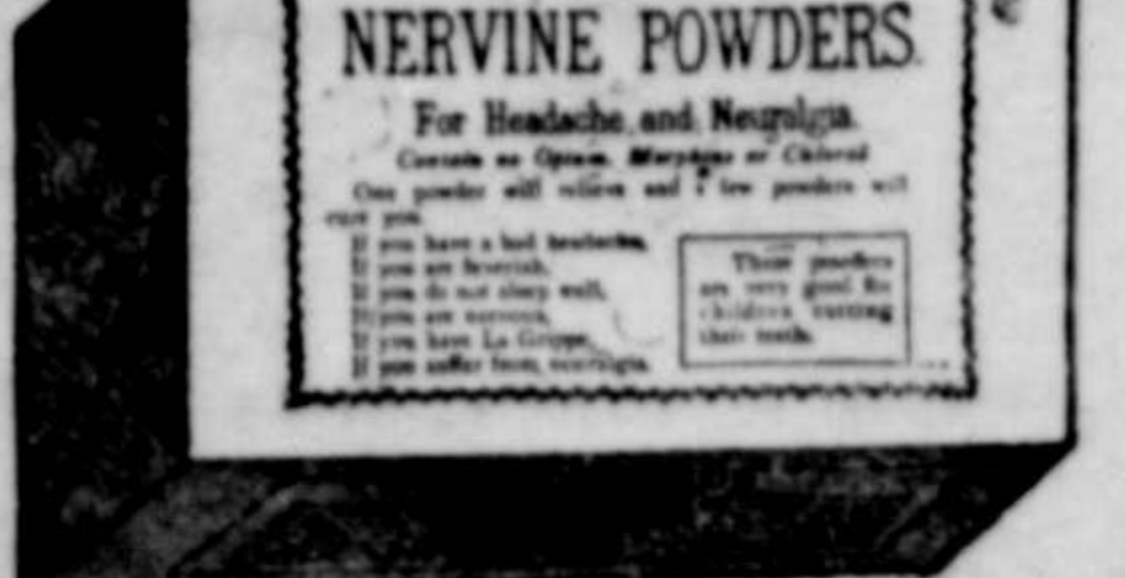


A Real Lever Stimulation. A straightforward generous offer from an established firm... (text continues)



The Whisky of Quality. Aged in Wood 8 Years before bottling.

GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. Demand the Brand.



Why Endure Headaches?

—One trial will convince you that a sure and safe remedy for any headache is at your service in MATHIEU'S Nervine Powders.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



The purity and fragrance of Baby's Own Soap have made it a universal favorite. Its use is beneficial to any skin.

Substrate for THE DAILY NEWS

COMMITTEE ON SOLDIERS' BOOTS NOT BLIND BUT WILL NOT SEE

LIKELY TO BE A MINORITY REPORT—A LARGE AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE POINTS TO BAD ARTICLE—MANUFACTURE CONTINUED LONG AFTER EXPOSURE.

(BY H. F. GADSBY.) (Copyrighted.)

Ottawa, March 30.—In a way the Shoe Committee is a solemn humbug. It sees before it every days bags, heaps, stacks, pyramids, mountains of rotten shoes, shoes in all stages of dilapidation and decay, shoes summoned as witnesses from all parts of Canada, shoes from Vancouver, from Halifax, from Valcartier, from Salisbury Plain—in a word, from whatever far corner of the earth they gave their last squeak—and yet that committee goes on asking for proof.

It reminds me of the colored lady whose husband caught her rifling his pockets in the middle of the night. "Does you believe yo' eyes," she asked, "or does you believe yo' honey?" No one acquainted with parliamentary practice doubts that the committee is going to do. The minority report is going to believe its eyes and the majority report is going to believe its honey.

The public naturally brushes aside the Militia Department inquiry into shoes as not quite relevant. When a flock of colonels is asked to report on what their fellow colonels in the department have been up to they return a soft answer of course. The real jury is the Parliamentary Committee and what they have found out is what the people are interested in. A great cloud of witnesses has been examined by the committee and as the majority report will probably make that cloud denser by plausible verbiage the people will look to the minority report for the naked facts. Those who are afraid of losing the footprints on account of the great number of shoes involved will do well to keep their eyes on the minority report. It will lead them safely through the tangled web.

Among other things the minority report will probably point out that the manufacturers were primarily to blame. Specifications or no specifications they knew for what purpose the shoes were being made and if they could not make a good shoe for a patriotic purpose and \$3.85 in real money it was up to them to agree on a price that would provide a suitable article and yield a fair profit. A corollary of this proposition is that the Militia Department was not tied to the \$3.85 limit and that it should have seen to it that there were proper specifications and that the shoes came up to the specifications even if more money had to be paid.

Canada was not niggling about the price of soldiers' shoes. What this country expected was that her sons would go into battle well shod, and that whatever risks they ran from German bullets, they would be in no danger from wet feet and pneumonia. The Militia Department can divide the blame on what percentage it pleases with the manufacturers, but the fact remains that both failed in their duty.

Rotten is a relative term as applied to shoes. What is a good shoe for dancing is a rotten shoe for work in the trenches, but neither the Militia Department nor the shoe manufacturers seem to have grasped the point. What makes their conduct stranger is that the manufacturers went on making and the Militia Department went on buying the rotten shoes long after both knew the shoes were utterly unfitted for the purpose for which they were intended. For that matter, rotten shoes are being made and bought right now, the last output being quite as bad as the first. Nobody has the courage to say stop.

Some manufacturers seemed to think that a soul full of patriotism would make up for a sole full of cork and paper. A superintendent in one of the shoe factories

though he is General Alderson's sense of humor was aroused. He replied that all the overshoes in the world would not remedy the original defects in bad shoes. It is on record that the shoes were ashamed of themselves. One witness testified that when he went out to march his shoes were brown and that when he came back his shoes were black. They had changed color through sheer mortification.

At some concentration camps the shoes were so bad that the men were unable to parade, much less drill in them. At Halifax whole companies maneuvered with shingles on their feet, other companies with their feet tied up in bags. It was that or the cold, cold ground—the shoes had long ceased to afford protection. There was no excuse for that particular batch of shoes. It was not a rush order and the Militia Department could not plead hurry. Those shoes were taken out of stores, on hand before the war began. Their badness was what you might call a habit. Officers and privates, in large numbers, have been examined by the committee. They have nothing to lose by telling the truth and they have invariably testified that the shoes were bad. Sometimes they have put it stronger than that. The defence urges that these men are not shoe experts, but that is begging the question. In a manner of speaking, every man buys shoes and knows by experience how long a pair ought to last. These disinterested witnesses are in marked contrast to the shoe inspectors appointed by this government. The minority report will hardly leave the subject without paying its respects to the shoe inspectors. In most cases (Continued on Page 4)

The minority report cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that not a single manufacturer lived up to all the specifications. Some manufacturers lived up to some of the specifications, others lived up to others, and some lived up to none. One and all had to beat the game somewhere. For example, not one manufacturer kept faith in the matter of heels. The heels were supposed to be reinforced with steel slugs to keep them from wearing; soft metal was used instead, the idea of these benefactors probably being to make two pairs of shoes grow where only one grew before and so land another order. The specifications called for dubbing or oil dressing to keep the water out but only one manufacturer took the trouble to put the dressing in. In many cases the leather was bad, poor parts of the hide being used, braced steel or wood shanks were substituted for solid leather, and the soles were not thick enough. Also the shapes were unsuitable, the shoes being too narrow, and the heels counters cramped, with the result that every time the soldiers marched out they raised a fine crop of blisters. Generally speaking, the stitching was bad.

Some of these shoes fell apart in five days, others wore out before the men reached Valcartier, some survived the sea voyage, the Atlantic ocean not being a favorable spot for walking, and some went to pieces on Salisbury Plain. Not one pair of them ever got as far as the firing line. Their extreme life without cobbling was six weeks. With cobbling they might go two weeks longer, but the chances were against them. Private McGarvie, some time cobbler for the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, now cobbling for Canada, gave evidence before the committee that he had never handled worse shoes in his life. Flimsy, he said, from the ground up—no foundation, do ye ken. Asked his opinion of them Private McGarvie replied "R-r-rotten." Private McGarvie is Scotch and has great command of the letter r. Not to put too fine a point on it, bad shoes were the rule, good shoes the exception. The committee is in receipt of samples from every place where Canadian shoes walked and not one kind word goes with the lot. General Alderson cabled from Salisbury Plain that shoes were bad. The Militia Department cabled that forty thousand pairs of overshoes were on their way to take our boys over the hard spots. Briton

Water Notice. Use and Storage. TAKE NOTICE that The Port Essington Water Company, Ltd., whose address is 517 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use one and one-half cubic feet per second and to store 400 acre-feet of water out of Cunningham Lake. The storage-dam will be located at the outlet of Cunningham Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 400 acre-feet and it will flood 2.23 acres. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 5 chains below the said outlet and will be used for Water-works purpose upon the land described as part of Lot 45, Range 5, Coast District, being the townsite of Port Essington. A copy of this notice and to the petition mentioned thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert. Objections to the application or to the petition mentioned below may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The territory within which the company desires to exercise its powers is described as the townsite of Port Essington. A petition to amend the the Certificate granted to the company in respect of its former right so as to include the right applied for herein will be heard in the office of the Board of Investigation at a date to be fixed by the Comptroller. The date of the First Publication of this Notice is March 23, 1915. "PORT ESSINGTON WATER CO., LTD., Applicant. "Wilson & Wheeler," Agent. 69-75-81-87



Make Monday Ironing Day

LET Sunlight Soap do your washing Monday morning and you can do the light ironing Monday afternoon. The rub, rub, rub at the board has no place in the Sunlight way—so with the hardest part of washing cut out you'll feel like making it a good day's work by doing at least part of the ironing. Follow the directions that cut your work in half and remember there's nothing in Sunlight to injure fine fabric or dainty hand. A \$5,000 guarantee backs this statement.

Sunlight Soap

All grocers sell and recommend it. (Continued on Page 4)

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE A Birks' Illustrated Catalogue In Your Home During 1915

As a medium through which you may select gifts suitable for every occasion, you will find our Catalogue of the greatest value. Birks', Vancouver, is the great gift store of the West. Our Mail Order Department and our Illustrated Catalogue forms a convenient avenue leading to a selection from our immense stocks.

WRITE FOR THE CATALOGUE—YOU WILL NEED IT.

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS Granville and Georgia Streets VANCOUVER, B.C.

Subscribe for the 'News'

Advertisement for THE DAILY NEWS newspaper, including a list of features: SAFE, SANE, SPIGY, IMPARTIAL, INDEPENDENT, INTELLIGENT. A NEWSPAPER for Prince Rupert and Northern B.C. The Daily News goes into nearly every home in Prince Rupert. It is the popular newspaper of the city because it is clean and reliable. It has all the news of the city, and keeps in touch with events and topics interesting to Northern British Columbia. It treats these subjects with moderate optimism and reliability. The Daily News is the most valuable paper to advertisers because it is read by the buying public. It has a bigger circulation than any other paper in the city. It is read by the class of people the advertisers want to talk to.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

Starlight, Homestake No. 1, and Sunrise Mineral Claims, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: On the North Shore of Granby Bay between Bonanza and Falls Creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that J. George R. Naden, Free Miner's Certificate No. 50353B, acting as Agent for Thomas McEostie, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80348B, and James L. Hatch, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79396 B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

GEO. R. NADEN.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

TO HENRY JOHNSON, or to any person or persons to whom you may have transferred your interests, Take Notice that I, the undersigned Co-Owner with you in the "Gold King No. 1" and the "Hastings" Mineral Claims, situated at the head of Hastings Arm about three-quarters of a mile from the beach, in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District, British Columbia, have done the required amount of work on the above mentioned claims for the year 1914, amounting to \$100, in order to hold the same under section 34 of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days of the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure, together with the costs of this advertisement, your interest in the said mineral claims will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act of 1900.

T. H. GOVERT, Co-Owner. Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C., January 6, 1914.

Certificate of Improvements. Aldebaran Mineral Claim, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of Cassiar District.

Where located:—About three-quarters (3/4) of a mile, more or less, from the northwest point of the head of Alice Arm and adjoining the Black Bear Mineral claim on the southwest. TAKE NOTICE that J. Pedro Salinas, as agent for William J. Vaughan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 81545B, and for myself, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80348B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 21st day of September, A.D. 1914.

PEDRO SALINAS.

PACIFIC, PEACE RIVER AND ATHABASCA RAILWAY COMPANY. NOTICE.

Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Rail of Canada, at its next session, for an Act, authorizing the company to lay out, construct and operate the following lines of railway: (a) Commencing at a point on the side water, at or near the head of Kitimat Arm, following the Kitimat River in a northerly direction to the summit between Kitimat and Lakelse Lake, thence in a northerly direction along the valley of the Lakelse Lake and river to the Skeena River, thence crossing the Skeena River by means of a high level bridge and over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with standard clearances, thence north-easterly to the mouth of the Kitimat River and following its course to the summit of Seax River, and thence, following the valley of the Nass River, at or near Alayash, a distance of approximately one hundred and twelve miles; (b) from the junction of the Blackwater River, with the Nass River, following the course of the Blackwater River, to the summit between it and the Galanskess River, thence south easterly along the Galanskess River to the Skeena River, thence up the Skeena River to the mouth of Bear River approximately fifty-seven miles.

DATED at Ottawa this nineteenth day of October, 1914. FRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE, Solicitors for the Applicant.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

- CIRCUIT NO. 1. Box 12—5th St. and 3rd Ave. Box 13—6th St. and 3rd Ave. Box 14—8th St. and 3rd Ave. Box 15—Junction of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Aves. Box 16—1st Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts. (Knox Hotel.) Box 17—1st Ave. and 7th St. (Central Hotel.) CIRCUIT NO. 2. Box 22—3rd Ave. and 3rd St. (Post Office.) Box 23—3rd Ave. and McBride St. Box 24—1st Ave. and McBride St. Box 25—2nd Ave. and 2nd St. Box 26—2nd Ave. and 4th St. Box 27—G. T. P. CIRCUIT NO. 3. Box 31—5th Ave. and Fulton St. Box 32—Borden and Taylor Sts. Box 34—7th Ave. and Fulton St. Box 36—9th Ave. and Comox Ave. Box 37—8th Ave. and Dodge Pl. Box 38—5th Ave. and Thompson St. CIRCUIT NO. 4. Box 41—4th Ave. and Emmerson Pl. Box 42—5th Ave. and McBride St. Box 43—5th Ave. and Green St. Box 44—6th Ave. and Basil St. Box 45—7th Ave. and Eberts St. Box 141—7th Ave. and Yung St.

JESS WILLIARD WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP (Continued From Page One.)

der at the bell. It was a slow round.

Round 12.—The negro opened with a left to the body and a right to the jaw. In a clinch he smashed Willard three times with his left. Johnson then drove a right to the body and a left to the head. His blows apparently had no effect on Willard. Willard's ear and cheek were bleeding. He walked spryly to his corner at the bell.

Round 13.—Willard's body was now red from the effects of the punishment of the negro. The negro, ducking under his opponent's leads, continued to play for the stomach. Willard drove Johnson into a corner and landed right to jaw. The negro jarred Willard with a left hook to the jaw in return. He next hooked his left to Willard's body, repeating this blow a moment later. The champion landed right and left to the wind as the gong rang.

Round 14.—The round opened with Willard rushing and missing a right uppercut. The challenger was the aggressor and tried to force the fighting. Johnson slammed Willard on the mouth with a left. Jess only laughed. The negro was beginning to miss his leads. Willard drove a hard right to Johnson's ear.

Round 15.—The crowd kidded Johnson, who rushed Willard to the ropes and scored five hard swings, remarking, "What a grand old man." Willard grinned at the remark and also at the blows accompanying them. The negro smashed a hard left to the body. The bell found the pugilists fighting in the centre of the ring.

Round 16.—Johnson missed a left to the head and they clinched. The challenger blocked the negro's rush. Amid much fighting the black man said, "Willard is a good kid," and then rushed Jess to the ropes, scoring two hard punches to the body. The negro drove terrific swings to Willard's head. The challenger was a trifle unsteady on going to his corner at the end of this round.

Round 17.—Johnson hooked a left to his opponents jaw and a right uppercut to the same place. Willard landed a right to Johnson's body and a left to the head. Willard again scored a right to the body and blocked the negro's return. Jack drove Willard to a corner and landed two swings to the head. Johnson again hooked a right to the body and followed it up with two punches to the head.

Round 18.—After playing a tattoo on Willard's chest and stomach the negro drove him to a corner, where the negro smashed him twice on the jaw. Willard's leads were easily picked off by the champion. After several tries Jess landed a straight left to Johnson's jaw and a right swing to the stomach. At the bell Johnson landed a punch to the body and another to the jaw.

Round 19.—Both slowed up a bit. Willard now was the aggressor. Johnson stood in the middle of the ring and blocked Willard's blows. During this round not a single hard punch landed and Johnson seemed able to divine Willard's every lead. The negro then started a rally, landing two lefts to the body and a right to the jaw.

Round 20.—Willard opened the round with two-light blows to the negro's face. The latter laughed and said "Lead again, Kid." Willard did, and smiled also. The crowd around the ring yelled, "Hurry up; we want to see the races." Willard stabbed and pawed the air until he landed a swing on the negro's jaw. The negro immediately cut loose and they battled across the ring. The crowd went frantic when Willard drove a hard right and left to the negro's body at the bell.

Round 21.—After a minute of posing and feinting Johnson hooked his left to Willard's body and sent a right to the head. Willard drove a straight left to the negro's face. Jack rushed but Willard protected himself well,

Reply to George Nickerson

On Thursday of last week Mr. George Nickerson wrote a letter to this paper criticizing the editorial remarks of The News about the proposals made to the city for power by the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company. This letter was received too late for Thursday's paper and there being no paper on Friday it had to be left over till Saturday. On Saturday there was an accumulation of extra good copy, so it was necessary either to leave it over till Monday or publish the gist of it on Saturday. The latter course was adopted and as Mr. Nickerson is evidently disappointed at this, according to his remarks in The Journal, his entire letter is reproduced in this issue.

It is not the intention at present to take notice of the impertinent remarks contained there in about this paper having made "false moves lately." The editor of this paper doesn't lay claim to infallibility, but there is one thing he does claim to possess and that is independence of thought and the courage to speak right out when the occasion demands it. Readers of this paper will have noticed that whenever there is any public issue in the air The News has discussed it frankly and honestly instead of straddling the fence or avoiding the question, as apparently Mr. Nickerson would have us do. The function of a newspaper is to bring issues sharply before the people. Whether it is right or wrong is not the important point, but rather that the people should be set to thinking. Anybody who objects to the point of view always has recourse to a reply in the columns of this paper; but he should confine himself to argument and not to personalities as Mr. Nickerson has done.

Now, to the case in hand, and it is not the intention to further criticize the company concerned except in so far as the argument demands it:

The city of Prince Rupert has been endeavoring to develop the fishing business at this port and with that end in view approached the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company with a proposal to give them cheap power in return for cheap ice bait and storage. This paper, too, was the first to suggest this course. The company replied that they would require to get power at one-eighth of one cent per k. w. hour in return for a reduction in the price of ice from \$5 to \$3 per ton, the price of bait to remain as it is, \$25 per ton, and freezing and storage for the first month at three-fourths of a cent per pound and storage for subsequent months at three-eighths of a cent. The prices charged in Ketchikan and Vancouver for ice is \$3 per ton and bait \$20 per ton, while Vancouver's charge for storage is one-half cent the first month and one-fifth of a cent for subsequent months in other words, this company wanted power at practically nothing but refused to make any concession in the way of meeting the prices prevailing on the Coast for their products. Surely, such an absurd proposal demanded that someone should speak out and the citizens of Prince Rupert owe a great debt to this paper for exposing it, for not only would Mr. Nickerson have granted this, but, to quote him, he says that "if free power, free water and no taxation were given to this company and a cash bonus on top of that it would be the best investment that Prince Rupert could make." In other words, this company that has already been bonused by the government to the extent of ninety-thousand dollars should be further bonused by this city in order that they might go on charging exorbitant prices of the fishermen who are trying to build up an industry here. The idea is preposterous and absurd and unworthy of the support of anything but a purple brain. If they were granting some substantial concession in return it might be otherwise.

But Mr. Nickerson says that this letter of theirs was only a "preliminary note and left the question open for further negotiations." Well, if Mr. Nickerson had his way, he would even give them more than they demand; but let us look at the way a business man who understands life in the West treats a similar proposal. A month ago Mr. George L. Clayton approached the city and asked for a rate on power. He was given the same price that this company was offered; viz., 1 cent per k. w. hour. When Mr. Clayton had his company formed he returned and said, "Yes, your power rate is quite satisfactory, in fact, very reasonable, and we are ready to do business." That's the way to talk and not "beat around the bush" and try to squeeze an extra dollar out of the city. It may be said that Mr. Clayton is asking the city to guarantee his bonds for five years, which may — although very unlikely — cost the city \$75,000 should they take it up; but this is nothing to what the present Cold Storage has already secured. Besides that Mr. Clayton is willing to give the city very real concessions in the price of ice, bait and storage. The savings effected by throwing down the proposals of the Cold Storage Company and accepting that if Mr. Clayton would amount to thousands of dollars.

It has therefore been shown that Mr. Nickerson's case "has not a leg to stand on" and it may well be asked what was his motive in writing it. The answer is simple. The editor of this paper didn't fall down and worship this "golden calf" who imagined that it was he who led the "free bait" concessions "out of Egypt." As a matter of fact, Mr. Nickerson was included in the list of those who contributed toward securing the concession but he wanted to be the whole "tin god" and because we didn't give him that distinction he has been out after the editor with a knife.

Copies of the correspondence between Mr. Nickerson and the department were brought to this office for publication but they were such a pointless, disconnected and jumbled-up mess that only one of the letters were reproduced and anyone who read that one will remember that it was not only vague and purposeless, but that its tenor was antagonistic and bullying — which supplies part of the reason why the concessions were delayed for two years. H. F. M.

and they fell into a clinch. Johnson walked around the ring. Willard missed a right swing and they both laughed. Both were fighting for an opening at the bell.

Round 22.—The fight at this point had degenerated into a slow, sparring and clinching battle. Neither pugilist appeared very tired or injured by the blows of his opponent. Willard tried setting the pace. In a clinch he battered the negro's body with right and lefts. Johnson only grinned. Willard continued working for the negro's stomach. Jack grinned at the shrieking crowd. Nevertheless, Johnson was showing the effects of the pace.

Round 23.—Willard rushed into a clinch. Johnson held on until ordered to break by the referee. The challenger shot two lefts to the negro's face and they clinched again and wrestled about the ring. Jess added two more lefts to the black's face. Up to this point Johnson had not struck a blow in the round.

Round 24.—The crowd yelled to the fighters to fight but instead they clinched. Willard laid his weight on Johnson at every opportunity in the clinches. Johnson pushed Willard backward in the same manner as he did Jeffries at Reno. Johnson missed two weak swings. The crowd yelled its disapproval. Willard then smashed the negro with a left to the face at the bell.

Round 25.—Johnson's actions might have indicated that he thought he could not knock Willard out and was trying to get the decision on points at the end of the forty-fifth round. Willard shook the negro with a right to

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON SOLDIERS' BOOTS

(Continued from Page Three) they knew nothing about shoes. Nothing was just exactly what they were expected to know because where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise. No inspector with one eye on the government that gave him his job and the other eye on the continued favor of the leather trade can expect to know anything incriminating about shoes. Being completely ignorant they can speak without mental reservations. Their evidence has been that the shoes were as good as or even better than the sample. Having endorsed the shoes once they naturally back up their previous statements when under oath. Nobody accuses them of lying—the most they are guilty of is a consistent enthusiasm for bad shoes. Perhaps the more grievous fault of Annanias was that he stuck to his story.

It seems to me, however, that a shoe inspector fulfills his whole duty when he is firm and positive. He should not stray into religion of pure rhapsody, as, for example, when one of them blamed the whole thing on the soldiers' feet. He said the shoes were heavy enough for the men who had to wear them; that they were purposely made light so the soldiers' feet would get broken in. He passed over the fact that while the soldiers' feet were breaking in the shoes were breaking out; but that, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story. One gathered from his remarks that Canadian soldiers are as tender of their feet as moccasined Indians, that the Dominion of Canada was combed for 33,000 men who would misfit their shoes to the extent of wearing them out in six weeks, that 33,000 pairs of tender feet had set out to prove that 33,000 pairs of shoes could be tenderer still. It looks like crowding the mourners, but it only goes to show how far bad shoes will carry an inspector once he gets started.

Better not try it on the dog—unless you are sure of your dog.

Hotel Directory. Members P.R.L. Vintners Association. WINDSOR HOTEL. Corner of First Ave. and Eighth St. W. M. Wright, Prop. HOTEL CENTRAL. First Avenue and Seventh St. European and American Plan. Peter Black, Prop. KNOX HOTEL. First Ave., Between Eighth and Ninth. European Plan—50c to \$1 Per Day. Beener & Beener, Props. J. Y. Rochester. V. D. Casley. EMPRESS HOTEL. Third Ave., Between Sixth and Seventh Streets. European Plan—50c to \$1 Per Day. ROYAL HOTEL. Corley & Burgess, Props. Third Ave. and Sixth St. European Plan. Steam Heated. BEAVER WHOLESALE LIQUOR CO. LIMITED. Fraser St. and Sixth St. Phone 103. PRINCE RUPERT IMPORTING CO. LIMITED. Third Ave., Between Sixth and Seventh St.—Phone 7.

KILLED AT TELKWA

A street fight took place a few days ago at Telkwa between Peter Donovan and Harry McMicken. McMicken struck Donovan on the face, causing him to fall, striking a stone which caved in his skull.

Quality, satisfaction and economy. New Wellington Coal. Phone 116.

A telegram received on Sunday from Los Angeles states that the eldest son of Dr. Inman, living there, was presented with both boys.

For a comfortable room, come to the St. Elmo Hotel, 836 Second Avenue, near Eighth Street. Newly opened. Steam heat and hot and cold water in every room. Free baths. Rates reasonable.

New Hazelton is somewhat excited by the discovery of gold dirt on the townsite. On Friday a prospector picked up some earth taken from a well hole and was surprised on washing it to find a goodly amount of gold.

Beats Dynamite in Land Clearing. Compressed air, used by a Washington inventor to force burning fluids into holes in stumps until they are destroyed more effectively than when dynamite is used.

Barman: "Strikes me there's one of these bloomin' German spies in the smoke-room, see 'E's bragging about being a Scotsman, and the whiskey I bought a quarter of an hour ago ain't even touched yet!"

TODAY'S PAPER DELAYED

Owing to an accident in the paper was unavoidably delayed. News office this afternoon.

FOR SALE—Range, 2 bureaus, 1 bed chairs, carpets, sewing machine, washing machine, etc. Cheap. Apply to Ings, 210 Ninth Ave. West.

FOR SALE—Four-roomed house, 50x100; furnished or unfurnished, with electric light. Price furnished, \$1000 on small monthly payments, leaving town. P. O. Box 748.

Nerve Energy and Eyeglasses.

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LAND NOTICES.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Base Five. TAKE NOTICE that William Watson, of the B. C. Occupation Contractors, has been appointed to apply for permission to use the following described lands:—Commencing at a point posted in the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and about 1/2 mile southwesterly from Mile 84, near the southwest corner of the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, thence north-easterly along the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, thence north-easterly along the right-of-way of the said right-of-way to a point of commencement; and 80 acres, more or less. WILLIAM WATSON, Agent. Dated December 26, 1914.

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