

GOOD CONCERT NAVY LEAGUE

Pleasant Entertainment Afforded
Those Attending Westholme
Last Evening.

JUDGE YOUNG URGES IMPORTANCE OF NAVY

Merchant Marine Policy Essential
for Prosperity of Canada;
Boys' Brigade Work.

To those who attended the Navy League concert in the Westholme Theatre last night a musical treat was afforded. The only pity was that a larger turnout was not present for the quality of the performance would have warranted a crowded house. The pit of the theatre was well filled but the balconies and galleries presented almost a deserted appearance. Despite this the splendid program was rendered in excellent style and all enjoyed it.

After "O Canada" had been sung Judge Young made a few remarks to open the program. He told of the objects of the Navy League for the education of boys for occupations in the navy, the advocating of a navy and merchant marine policy for Canada and the establishing of sailors' homes. He referred to the enthusiasm among the boys in the local brigade, which now numbered over 70, on land in charge of Captain C. V. Evitt and at sea in charge of Captain McGoskrie. Soon the ship upon which \$1,200 had been spent will be ready for the sea. It was not necessary for boys who took this navy league instruction to join the navy. The training would be useful and those responsible for it could feel that the boys were being given a benefit that they could not get if hanging around the streets and the poolrooms.

Must Guard Our Own

Speaking of the general aims of the Navy League the Judge said that the time had not yet arrived when we could do without navies and armies. The League of Nations had not yet arrived at that ideal stage where its usefulness had been proven. In the meantime Great Britain and Canada must be prepared not to take from others what is justly theirs, but to guard their own rightful belongings. If the nations had been prepared there never would have been the great conflict that broke out in 1914. We owed it to those boys who now lie buried in the fields of France and Flanders to be prepared to guard what they had fought and died for.

Canada's prosperity depended on the development of her merchant marine. She had a surplus of commercial necessities and the merchant marine was essential for the carrying of this surplus. With Canadian ships, routes, ports and men her success was assured. In time a Sailors' Home would be necessary here when the trans-Pacific routes are established.



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,
FOREST BRANCH.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF
ASSISTANT FOREST HANGLER.

Object. These examinations are for the purpose of filling present vacancies and to enable candidates to qualify for future vacancies and increases in staff.

Assistant Forest Rangers. Assistant Forest Rangers are employed during the fire season (May to September inclusive) of each year and this period is extended where possible by working on improvements such as trails, etc. Re-appointment is made each year as long as satisfactory service is given. Promotion to the permanent staff is made by merit and examination as occasion offers. The salary is \$140.00 per month the first year and \$120.00 per month the next year. Travelling expenses are also paid.

Qualifications for Candidates. Candidates must be British subjects resident in British Columbia for at least one year, of good character, good physical condition and with woods experience. They should have experience in fire fighting, possess the ability to organize work and handle men; and have knowledge of the Forest Act. The examinations are partly written, partly oral and are designed to test the candidates' ability along the above lines. All statements made by applicants as to experience, education and fitness are subject to verification by the examining board. Preference is given to returned soldiers with the necessary qualifications.

The examinations will be held at the places and on the dates named below. Each intending candidate should apply to the District Forester of his district for application forms and for information regarding the hour of the examination and the building in which it will be held. Application forms should be filled out and mailed back to the District Forester in time to reach him before the date of the examination.

Place. Date.
Hazelton. Friday, November 5th.
Prince Rupert. Monday, November 5th.
Apply to the District Forester at Prince Rupert, B. C.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

lished out of this port. When the time came the Navy League would be ready and willing to found one. In closing the Judge asked for support for the Tag Day tomorrow.

Greenville Band

The first number on the concert program was the opening march, "Viscount Nelson," by the Greenville Concert Band. This band proved an invaluable part of the program and the more one hears it the more it is realized the great boon it is to musical circles to be able to keep this aggregation of musicians in the city. Great credit is also due to Will Edmunds for the way in which he conducts the band. Accompanied by the band, George Martin, one of the members, rendered a euphonium solo, "The Death of Nelson," and their final number was the rousing march, "Sons of the Brave." All the numbers of the band were heartily enjoyed.

Mrs. Stanley Bennett, soprano, was pleasing in her solos, "Boys of the King," "In the Garden of My Heart" and "A Perfect Day," accompanied in the latter by Will Edmunds' cello obligato. J. V. Fraser sang several solos and was received with much applause. The male quartette consisting of J. E. Davey, George Wilson, A. J. Lancaster and A. Clapperton gave some part songs which pleased everyone. The song and chorus "The Lads in Navy Blue" was very pretty. Mrs. Will Edmunds was in the solo role assisted by six little jack tarts, Masters F. Tabrum, E. Tabrum, G. Bell, J. McGee, R. Irvine and H. McDonald.

Instrumental.

The Skirt Dance and the Spanish Dance by Miss Gladys Kemp were performed with precision and daintiness. They were received with much pleasure and the young lady was recalled on either occasion. Taking part in the instrumental section of the program were Will Edmunds on the cello and Will Balagno on the violin. The excellence of both is well known and they are always a treat. Principal J. C. Brady, recited "The Battle of the Baltic" and "Ghunga Din."

Mining News

McLENNAN QUILTS

Captain J. A. McLennan, who was in charge of operations at the Royal Group near the Dolly Varden this season, has resigned as president of the company in control of that group and has also left the Board of Directors. The McLennan Mines Co. conducted quite a stock selling campaign this season and some good showings were said to have been laid open during the course of development work.

MOOSE DIRECTORS

The Moose Mining Company which recently took over the property of that name at Alice Arm from Don Cameron, the owner, elected its directors in Vancouver Friday morning and the following influential names appear on the directorate: President, F. W. Sylvester, former managing director of the Granby Consolidated; vice-president, Newton J. Kerr, secretary, W. R. Ross, M.L.A. for Prince George; Dr. J. W. Mahan and E. B. Berg, directors, and P. W. Racey, manager.

ILLIANCE SIDE GOOD

George H. Naden, deputy minister of lands, recently returned from Alice Arm where he has mining interests. Mr. Naden has been interested with Joe Wells in the Mohawk claims up Round Creek on the Silver City side of the Arm for many years and is confident that in time there is going to be some good proven properties in the Illiance River valley. He says he thinks that some of the claims on this side are of equal merit with those in the Kitsault River valley. Mr. Naden returned south last night.

LE PAS GOING STRONG

Persons interested in the Le Pas, Manitoba, country claim that some of the greatest copper mines in the world will be developed in that district. Prospectors of experience from California, British Columbia and Nevada and other places declare that in no other place have they worked where prospects were so good. The Flin Flon and Mandy Mines are already producing big revenue for the owners. The Preston Bartley Co., an Edmonton syndicate of a railroad to holdings it has, are considering the building recently acquired there.

Advertise in the Daily News.

The Truth About Sugar

The Sugar Industry of Canada is confronted with a serious situation, and has appealed to the government to come to its assistance.

Ignorance of the circumstances leading up to this situation has led many people to enter objections to the measures of relief that have been proposed.

The purpose of this statement is to put the plain facts before the people of Canada, in the belief that at heart they want to play fair, and are willing to accord a square deal to everyone.

The present upheaval in the world's sugar trade has been brought about by enforced liquidation of some large stocks of raw and refined sugars held by American and Cuban interests. Its effect in Cuba, where some of the native banks have been forced to suspend payment, and where the government has put into effect a sixty day moratorium are of common knowledge.

A feature of the disturbance has been the dumping on the American market of a quantity of so-called "distressed" sugar in amount relatively unimportant to the whole supply, but sufficient nevertheless temporarily to disorganize the trade.

Part of this "distressed" sugar, forced into the market under conditions of practical bankruptcy, has found its way into Canada, where it has, temporarily, upset trading conditions, and made it impossible for Canadian refineries to market their product except at a ruinous loss.

It is pertinent to observe that the low prices quoted for the "distressed" sugar now being dumped in Canada by no means reflects the true market price in the United States. Only a day or two ago the newspapers announced that the American Sugar Refinery Company, the largest sugar refiners in the U.S., and who control some 40 per cent. of the production of that country, is selling sugar on the basis of 22 1-2 cents a pound, equivalent to 25 cents in Canada at the present rate of exchange, several cents a pound higher than that contemplated for Canada in the order made by the Board of Commerce, and set aside.

At the present time the plants of four of the largest Canadian refineries are closed, thousands of men have been thrown out of employment, and millions of capital are temporarily inactive and unproductive.

The refineries have bought, or are committed to buy, raw sugars to the value of over \$60,000,000. Their sales in Canada, due to the conditions before stated, are at a standstill. It follows that the financing of the raw sugar already under contract, should these conditions continue indefinitely, will be an impossible task for the refineries, with all their resources. The burden will develop upon the banks if a critical situation comparable to a panic is to be avoided.

The question naturally arises, why have the Canadian sugar refineries allowed this situation to develop, and what justification have they for appealing for public support of their industry in this crisis.

The refineries disclaim responsibility for the situation.

They maintain that if they had been left to shape their own course the situation, so far as they are concerned, would not have developed.

They frankly admit that had control of their business not been taken out of their hands by agents of the Government, they would now have no shadow of an excuse for appealing for protection.

What are the facts:

For over a year the Board of Commerce, created by the Government, exercised absolute control over the prices at which sugar could be sold in Canada, and fixed the price, from time to time, on a basis contrary to all established commercial usages.

At the same time the Trade Commission, another agency of the government, refuses permission to the refineries to export sugar, which they might have done, and thereby reduced their liabilities very materially without injury to the domestic market.

Government control went further, and even prevented the re-sale abroad of raw sugars not necessarily needed in Canada.

Government control caused the refineries to lay in additional stocks of raw sugar after the price had advanced, and when it was economically less desirable to buy.

The refiners do not believe, when the situation is fully and fairly analysed, that their request involves any serious hardship upon the Canadian public. On the contrary, taking into account the benefits the public have already enjoyed in having been enabled to purchase sugar in Canada, for months, at a time when the price was materially lower than the price prevailing in the world's market, amounting at times to 10 cents or more a pound, and having regard for the national interests involved in keeping the sugar industry actively operating, and preventing the loss occasioned by unemployed labor and unproductive capital, and considering furthermore the strong advisability of keeping trade within the national boundaries instead of sending it abroad, where a Canadian dollar is regarded as being worth only 90 cents or less, and having regard above all for the very grave necessity of maintaining Canadian industrial, financial and commercial equilibrium in these trying times of worldwide readjustment, the sugar refiners of Canada believe that both the Government and the people will admit the justice and the fairness of their position, and will accord them the temporary consideration necessary to meet the situation.

Throughout all these transactions, the refineries vigorously protested against the invasion of their rights, and frequently gave warning as to what the ultimate result would be. They were met by assurances that their rights would be fully protected.

In meeting their objections the Board of Commerce promised that the refineries would be protected in a falling market to the same extent that they had been deprived by the Board of their opportunity to take advantage of a rising market.

The Board of Commerce, in a ruling dated June 11, 1920, laid down this principle:

"The Board will not recognize prices based on replacement values on a rising market. It will be its duty, in good time, as it hopes, to as carefully protect the trader on a falling market, by permitting him to average his cost down, as it must now carefully protect the consumer in compelling the trader to average his costs up."

The present appeal of the refineries to the Government and to the Board of Commerce is merely a request for a fulfillment of the pledge thus given.

In the same judgment, as illustrating the powers of the Board, it says:

"The Board will prohibit all refineries from selling to other than wholesalers. It will prohibit wholesalers from buying from other than refineries. It will prohibit speculators from buying or selling at all."

In other words, the Board assumed full powers to control the price as well as the conditions under which sugar was marketed in Canada.

The ruling recently made by the Board, and suspended by the Government, pending a further hearing, was in strict conformity with the principles the Board had laid down and is in no sense an innovation.

Sugar control and restrictions on exports were finally lifted July 1st, 1920, but with the order revoking the restrictions a letter was issued from the Department of Trade and Commerce which practically once more tied the hands of the refineries so that they were not free even then to sell their products in the world's markets, where the price was still some 6 cents a pound higher than the prevailing market prices in Canada.

Had they been entirely free, even at this late date, to adjust their trade to the new conditions, Canadian refineries could have sold their products abroad at a price that would have protected them against the slump which has since ensued, and enabled them to meet later conditions without serious loss. Again, they were prevented from doing so.

The actual cost of Government control to the sugar refineries of Canada, irrespective of the losses which now confront them in the disposal of their present stocks, is conservatively estimated at from two to twenty-five million dollars.

The refineries have facts and figures to prove that their losses, if compelled to sell in competition with "distressed" sugar dumped into Canada from the States, will run into many additional millions.

The sugar refineries are in a different position from any other class of manufacturers in Canada, whose products have not been under Government control, and who have not been denied the right to a free market.