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TO HAYSPORT WAY OF LAKES

H. C. Black Is Making Preliminary Survey From Port Edward up River

In connection with the interview with Hon. Dr. Sutherland published yesterday, in which it was stated that the road was being surveyed as far as the canyons on the Skeena River with a view to building the road, commencing possibly this autumn H. C. Black is doing the work. He is making a preliminary survey to see if it would be possible to get as far as Haysport or Tyee. It is expected that the road will cross from the Island at Galloway Rapids and thence to Port Edward, up Wolfe Creek and by way of Diana and Rainbow Lakes. A rough estimate of the cost will be prepared.

CALEDONIA WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ANNUAL MEETING TUESDAY

More Delegates Than Ever Before Were Present—Officers For Year Elected

The Caledonia Women's Auxiliary annual meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church Hall, the president in the chair.

Reports were read from outlying parishes and short addresses were given by Mrs. T. W. Herron on "Prayer Partners" and Rev. Canon Simpson, of Saskatchewan, on "Missionary Education."

There were more delegates from outside branches at this meeting than ever before.

Officers for the year were elected as follows:

President, Mrs. F. H. Du Vernet.
Honorary vice-president, Mrs. G. A. Rix.
First vice-president, Mrs. E. McCoskie.
Second vice-president, Mrs. B. L. McIntosh.
Secretary, Mrs. G. Whitehead.
Treasurer, Miss West.
Secretary of girls, Miss Alice Du Vernet.
Secretary of juniors, Mrs. J. H. Pillsbury.
Secretary of little helpers, Mrs. H. St. G. Lee.
Literature secretary, Mrs. B. Blance.
Thank offering secretary, Mrs. Wallace G. Orchard.
Envelope secretary, Mrs. A. E. Bazett-Jones.
Dorcas secretary, Mrs. W. E. Collison.
Prayer partner secretary, Miss R. M. Davies.
Leaflet message editor, Mrs. Adam Mackie.

ENID BENNETT IS IN FAIRBANKS FEATURE

Has the Role of Maid Marian in Robin Hood, Super-Production Here Tonight

"The strength of a nation has always been in the beauty of its women, and civilization never would have been advanced so remarkably had there been no such beauty to wield such potential influence."



Nerve-Worn Women Gain Strength and Vigor by Using Dr. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

This is the unqualified statement of Enid Bennett, who appears in the role of the Maid Marian opposite Douglas Fairbanks in his elaborate screen version of "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," showing this week end at the Westholme. In the course of the unfolding of the romantic drama abounding in this cinema classic, Miss Bennett's characterization proves to be a series of charming activities. She charms Robin Hood to such an extent as to inspire him to perform great deeds of valor and to prove himself an unerring exponent of the highest form of chivalry, a manly element which predominated in England during the Twelfth Century as it never has since. Miss Bennett says: "All women do not meet the requirements of physical standards set by artists and sculptors, but there is beauty in every woman and there is always somewhere a pair of masculine eyes to detect it and a heart to respond to it. The women of today are the women of yesterday—only their dress is different. Their method of dominating man is the same and their influence over advancing civilization is undying."

FISH ARRIVALS

Seven Boats Sold 63,500 Pounds at Exchange Yesterday

Seven halibut schooners sold catches totalling 63,500 pounds at the Fish Exchange yesterday. Three American boats having 21,000 pounds and four Canadians, 39,500 pounds. Top late for the sale, the American schooner Tom and Al arrived with 65,000 pounds and held over until today.

Yesterday's arrivals and sales:

American
Cora, 5,500 pounds, and Eagle, 5,500 pounds, at 15.3c and two to the Pacific Fisheries.
Venus, 13,000 pounds, at 15.4c and 10c, to the Booth Fisheries Canadian Co.

Canadian
Ethel June, 5,500 pounds, at 13.6c and 11c, and E. Lipsett, 9,000 pounds, at 13.3c and 10.5c, to the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Co.

Gibson, 15,000 pounds, at 13.7c and 10.7c, to the Alfin Fisheries.
Nuba, 10,000 pounds, at 13.5c and 10.5c, to the Pacific Fisheries.

Salmon
Victor, 2,800 reds and 500 whites, to the Alfin Fisheries, at 10c and 2c.

Douglas, Jack, who was here last year on the staff of Ormes Drug Store, returned to town on the Prince George yesterday afternoon.

In the Letter Box

PRICES AND PANICS

Editor Daily News.

In a recent issue the Daily News outlined the general conditions that prevail during the so-called cycles of prosperity and depression, but left unanswered the question of a remedy. This would be a difficult task, no doubt. A reason why such periods occur might be ascribed to what seems to be a natural law, that one extreme follows another.

It is generally accepted as a fact, that prices are an important factor in increasing or decreasing production, and in order that production may be continuous and sufficient to meet requirements, without creating too much surplus, it has been suggested that prices should be stabilized. It is clear that unless the use of a commodity keeps pace with its production a surplus must result, and during an industrial boom, is what happens.

Rise and Fall

The rise and fall of prices are due to various causes, but there is a difference between the price of a thing and its value that is too often overlooked. A price is the prerogative of a seller and in some instances can be arbitrarily placed, because of artificially created conditions and other circumstances and often does not reflect the value of the article on which it is placed.

Productive value on the other hand is controlled by the primary economic law of production and use and not by legislation nor artificial methods and unless the price of a thing conforms somewhat to its value it cannot be maintained. A monopoly, for instance, may fix a price for a commodity, but in order to maintain it must either of itself or by understandings control its production. Even then, it cannot regulate its use, which may either increase or decrease because of economic reasons, with the result that its value would be affected which in time would affect its price. During the war the greatly increased use of many things, particularly metals, greatly increased their values and thereby caused an advance in prices, but at its cessation the use of such was greatly lessened and in some instances abolished and in the latter cases they became valueless and without a price. For this cause prices cannot be indefinitely fixed because values cannot be controlled arbitrarily. When however, the value of a thing changes, a change in its price is justified.

Fictitious Values
One cause of undue industrial expansion and credit inflation is the fluctuating value of the medium of exchange. When the value of the monetary unit decreases, it has the effect of placing a fictitious value on all things that it measures, whether such is recognized or not, and sooner or later results in increased prices which are usually followed by increased production, etc. If the value of a dollar should decrease ten per cent, prices expressed in terms of that dollar should be advanced ten per cent, because of the defect in the measure and because it would retain its title, and in order that value be given for value.

In order to stabilize prices in so far as they are affected by monetary conditions, it has been suggested that the value of the dollar (which means gold) should be fixed. In defence of this theory it might be pointed out that although the gold dollar is the same in appearance, weight and fineness as that of thirty years ago, its value and purchasing power are not, and that this change in value has had a far-reaching effect on prices and trade conditions no observer can deny.

Again consider the impracticability of advancing prices as has been done in the States lately with the dollar that was in circulation in the latter part of the last century. Further, when money is the cause, prices of everything that it measures advance in unison which is the case during periods of inflation, with rare exceptions.

International Co-operation

The value of gold can be approximately stabilized by international co-operation in controlling its production and regulating its use, which would largely prevent fictitious prices, that lead to extremes in industry and commerce. That the paper substitute of gold should be stabilized goes without saying. Owing to the unequal distribution of gold (as a gold famine exists in many places while in some, it is so plentiful that it has set up inflations) and because inequality as opposed to uniformity seem to be a rule of nature that pervades every state of existence and renders co-operation (except it be limited) among men and consequently nations, difficult, the stabilization of the value of gold may be a long way off. It has

On the Mountain Top

CLIMB the mountain—stand on the peak—and before you there unfolds a panorama extending as far as your eye can reach. Stay in the valley, and your view is restricted by the surrounding hills.

This newspaper, properly used, will guide you to the mountain top. Read it and your vision is enlarged. You get a bird's-eye view of world events. You glimpse the doings of the day.

Fail to use it, and your view is limited—you remain in ignorance not only of events at home and abroad, but of much that concerns you even more vitally—news of the very things that have to do with your personal, everyday life.

Some one might be selling a new, better and more economical food; or a utensil that would add immeasurably to your comfort and well-being; or some better material for shoes or clothing—but you would never know, because of your restricted view.

You may read every line of the news columns, but if you overlook the advertising, you are still living in the valley. You remain uninformed about many things you ought to know in order to live a happy, useful, profitable life in this age of progress.

Climb out of the valley to the mountain top. Read the Advertisements.

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We have just enlarged our store to make room for our New Spring and Summer Stock. Prices are moderate.

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