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**ANYOX LEAGUE
HOLDS MEETING**

Various Matters Discussed of Interest to People of Smelter Town

ANYOX, Feb. 17.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Community League Council for this week, the secretary reported profit and loss statements as to December being ready for distribution. He also reported a small loss for the Klondike Night's entertainment. This was caused by the necessity for so much apparatus having to be made for the occasion, but this equipment will be available for future entertainments of a like nature and should not be charged in full against the opening night. The Mine picture machine had been installed in the new building and the first show would be given on Friday night.

It was decided that the annual meeting of the Community League would take place on Wednesday, February 28, when nominations would be received for the new council. The Anyox Community League council consists of twelve members, who are elected by the members of the league. Six councillors are elected every six months for a period of one year, so that half of the council is always conversant with the business and social activities of the league, and as a result there is no break in its operations.

Roller Skating

In connection with the use of roller skates in the new gymnasium, it was thought that if rubber tired roller skates could be secured, a considerable revenue would accrue without any material damage to the floor. Letters were sent out to several big manufacturers of roller skates, and an answer received from the Richardson Ball-Bearing Skate Company, of Chicago. The Richardson Company stated that they did not manufacture a skate of the type wanted at present; that they had done so some years ago, but it was found impracticable and only available for experts. They quoted a price of \$3.00 per pair for metal or fibre wheeled skates f.o.b. Chicago. The matter was tabled until replies had been received from other manufacturers.

Gymnasium Fees

Mrs. McKay brought up the matter of school children over the age of sixteen being obliged to pay the monthly fee for gymnasium privileges. This caused some discussion, in which Mrs. Hoffman, president of the Parent Teacher's Association, and Mrs. Ewe also joined. As the constitution of the league states that everybody over sixteen taking advantage of the privileges of the league must pay a monthly amount, the council decided that this must be done. Mrs. Hoffman then suggested that the Parent Teacher's Association might pay for school pupils playing on the High School teams who were over sixteen and not paying members of the league. This was acceptable to the council and the matter left in abeyance until it is decided by the Parent Teacher's Association as to whether this course will be adopted.

It was decided by the council that all those who assisted with the opening night at the gym, with the exception of the councillors, should be given a little token of appreciation in the shape of a pass to the picture show for a week, this ticket to cover privileges for two.

Charley's Aunt

In connection with the Elk's preparations for the performance of "Charley's Aunt" Harry Seife told the council that the club had requested some changes in the stage arrangements, and if the council agreed to make the alterations the Elks would assume sixty per cent of the cost. This was agreed to.

A barn dance was proposed for the end of the month in the new gymnasium. The date was not set, but will be announced in a few days.

Mr. Seife reported on his recent trip to Vancouver and what had been accomplished there on behalf of the league. He had interviewed the big picture distributors and had booked their best offerings as far ahead as September. He had also investigated the matter of bowling alleys, and found that it would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,500 to instal and equip two alleys as contemplated by the league. Further investigation in connection with bowling alley



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THE DAILY NEWS

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In the Letter Box

TARIFF REVISION

Editor, Daily News:
At the last Dominion election the chief plank in the Liberal platform was the downward revision of the tariff. The issue was stressed by the candidates in the various constituencies as well as the Liberal press, including, I think, the Daily News. They applied the term "revenue tariff" or a tariff for revenue purposes only, to their proposed brand.

A tariff for revenue purposes only in the strict sense of the word can be imposed only on something that is not produced in this country. When, however, this tax is placed on any imported commodity that is produced here, it becomes to the extent of that tax a protective tariff and should be so designated. A protective tariff, if not prohibitive, being a revenue producing tariff. People do not need any spell-binding politicians to tell them how the tariffs work, as it has been in force for years and there are times when this can be observed closely.

Slump in Prices

In the fall of 1907 after a period of high prices which resulted as usual in over-production and industrial stagnation, prices of the basic commodities, such as the products of the farms, forests and mines and perhaps fisheries, slumped seriously. The so-called protection afforded by the tariff could not prevent this as the prices of these things were largely determined on world markets and the producers of such could not control them. On the other hand prices of the necessities of life remained high because they were controlled artificially by reason of a barrier erected to prevent outside competition. Competition in prices within no longer existed because the folly of such a course was clearly understood. The situation then, was that the earning power of about 75 per cent of the population, not excepting editors of newspapers, was greatly reduced, while the high cost of living continued, and had the effect of impoverishing many of the people.

In the fall of 1920 a similar situation arose and again brought poverty in its wake, and savings that had been effected were soon swept away because of the exorbitant prices placed on all living requirements. In the years of depression that follow these economic reactions, hardships are intensified and retrenchment and economy in both public and private affairs become almost impossible.

Prices of Shoes

How tariffs affect prices might have been shown by an experiment with any of the highly protected commodities; shoes for instance, which in 1920 had

an ad valorem duty of about 30 per cent, with a further protecting clause. If this industry had been declared to be operated as a combination for the purpose of extortion and shoes placed on the free list even the blind could have observed the relation that exists between a high protective tariff and prices. Shoes are not different from other necessities in this aspect and the method outlined is not advocated, but merely presented as an illustration.

There would, no doubt, be an attempt to defend the present tariff on the grounds of expediency and necessary revenue. A protective tariff protects but a minority and is a tax on the consumers, to whom it is a direct tax and is such because of a compulsory natural law that requires that they must eat and clothe themselves and provide against want, in order to live, and in so doing are by reason of this piece of legislation, subjected to legitimate extortion. A prohibitive tariff returns no revenue and a high tariff but little, consequently neither can be justified on this ground. Tariffs protect certain producers against foreign competition, but mean free trade for labor, and when excessive, result in high prices and high cost of production which militate against a country's export trade.

Moderate Import Duties

The principle of protection can be defended only because the interests of the whole community, individuals must be prepared to make sacrifices, but this does not necessarily imply that they should become mere instruments. For various reasons free trade is out of the question and moderate import duty would relieve the consumers of oppression, and grant the manufacturer all the protection he is entitled to. Those who conduct enterprises that cannot thrive on an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent imposed on commodities such as they produce safeguarded against dumping practices, and imports from countries where monetary standards are depreciated, should order to reduce production costs, or abandon their projects and expend their energies in another direction and it would be to the interests of the country that they should do so.

The Finance Minister, as reported by the press as taking exceptions to proposals to reduce customs duties, is under the necessity of further explaining his course as it was this plank of his party rode into office. A tariff reduction of 2½ per cent not being sufficient to fulfill its pledges. This stand is pretty well understood, for with us it seems to be no longer a question of right or wrong, of justice or injustice, but of influence and influence alone that determines the character of legislation.

D. J. SULLIVAN.

Feb. 15, 1923.

**"I Avoided an Operation
Appendicitis Disappeared"**

Mrs. James Wells, Udora, Ont., writes:—



"I took a severe pain in my right side. It was very bad at times. I tried oils and tablets without gaining any relief. The doctor pronounced it chronic appendicitis. I dreaded an operation and a friend advised Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I used them and not only obtained relief from pain, but I believe it has completely freed me of appendicitis, as it is now over a year since I have had any of the old symptoms."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One pill a dose, 25c a box. All dealers or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

proposal will be made before any definite action is taken.

**MINING CAMP
IS BOOMING**

Everything Points to Big Year at Stewart, Says Visiting Dentist

Dr. A. H. Bayne, the local dentist who returned yesterday morning from Stewart where he spent the past fortnight on professional business, is very optimistic as to the future of the mining industry and the immediate prospects for this summer in the Portland Canal district.

Dr. Bayne told a Daily News representative yesterday afternoon that there was no question as to the opening up of Stewart

camp on a big scale. There appeared to be at least four workings besides the Premier that had been proven genuine mines. These were the B.C. Silver, the big Missouri, the Indian and the Fish Creek mines. There was a great spirit of optimism prevalent in the camp and everybody was anticipating big development this year up both the Salmon and Bear Rivers. The Bear River had not yet been so well proven as the Salmon but a great deal of Eastern capital was being put into its development and if it proved up the great future of Stewart would be a foregone conclusion. The Salmon River development, Dr. Bayne suggested, was perhaps more tributary to Hyder as a town than Stewart.

Making Preparations

The people at Stewart and Hyder were making great preparations for immediate business and, on the strength of this year's developments, there was at present quite a building boom on in Hyder. Everybody, the doctor stated, was prosperous and business was good both in Stewart and Hyder.

Speaking of individual properties, Dr. Bayne said there were now 400 men working on the Premier. The camp at Premier was a revelation to him. The food was a feature. It was of the highest quality and was served in abundance. The camp at Premier was equipped with steam heat and hot and cold water and there was good communication to the beach with a daily stage service.

The B.C. Silver, Dr. Bayne stated, was one of the outstanding properties in the district at this time. Preparations were being made for a big crew of men being employed and one camp now being built provided accommodation for 100 men. The big Missouri, which up to the present has been a summer proposition, was now to work all the year round. Supplies were being taken into the Indian mine over the snow.

"They are past the stage of speculation and guessing at Stewart now," Dr. Bayne stated. "Real mines have been proven and more capital than ever is available and pouring into the district."

