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THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published Every Afternoon, except Sunday, the Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited. Third Avenue.
H. F. PULLEN, Managing Editor.

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DAILY EDITION Thursday, Aug. 5, 1926.

Boost your town and the town will boost you.
Knock your town and you'll get the knocks back.

Wheat Crop Not Very Small Either.

The official estimate of the wheat crop for the present year based on present conditions seems to indicate that even though the hot weather did considerable damage, there will still be a large amount of grain to ship out of the country. Alberta comes next to Manitoba in the percentage of yield likely, according to the prophets and especially that part of Alberta tributary to the Canadian National Railways. The result should be that Prince Rupert will be a busy port.

Cannery Re-opens and Another Industry Added.

Another industry was added to those here when the cannery at Seal Cove reopened this morning. It matters not to us why it opened. It is sufficient that it is doing business at the old stand and that the city will benefit.

It was with regret we heard in the spring that work at Seal Cove was not to proceed this year and the change proves a most welcome one.

Sockeye Season is Good One.

The sockeye season this year seems to have exceeded expectations insofar as the Skeena and Naas Rivers are concerned. Rivers Inlet, which is poorer than usual, does not affect Prince Rupert much.

It is always good news when we hear that fishing is good. If the fishermen do well, the cannerymen also do well and Prince Rupert merchants get part of the benefit. This fall should be a pretty good one, judging from present conditions and prospects.

Keep Hands Off the Railways.

The warning of Mackenzie King that the people of Canada wish the Government to keep its hands off the railways and not turn it into a political institution, is timely. There is a new Government in power, although some think only temporarily. They were the ones who brought the National Railways into being, and it was under the Mackenzie King Government it got on its feet. Now there must be no going back. We all want the railways to succeed and it is by giving Sir Henry Thornton a free hand that this can be brought about.

Immense Business of Wheat Pools.

The wheat pools are doing an immense business and there is danger that after a time the management may become careless and the huge structure come tottering to the ground. At present, however, they seem to be carrying on in a businesslike way and the farmers are benefiting.

As Prince Rupert is tied up to one branch of the pool, the residents here are particularly interested in the success of the organization. It is to be hoped that wise and honest administration will always prevail.

Australians Lead Old Country in Cricket.

Cricket is the national sport of England and it is from that country Australia got her start in the game. Now it seems that the youthful dominion has wrested the cricket honors from the motherland and is well in the lead. Her eleven seems almost invincible. It seems to be one of the methods of nature to make the children better than their parents.

Cut out heavy foods--Eat
SHREDDED WHEAT
with berries-So refreshing and satisfying

MUCH LAND IS CULTIVATED BY NEW SETTLERS

Territory Being Developed Along Line of Canadian National, Says Dr. W. J. Black.

AFTER BRITISH SETTLERS

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5.—The very large areas of new prairie land broken by settlers brought out by the Canadian National Railway from Europe during the past two years was the outstanding feature of his recent tour of inspection through Western Canada to Dr. W. J. Black, director of colonization for the system who is spending a few days in Winnipeg on his way to Montreal.

During his journey through the West, meeting officials of his department and laying plans for next year's work, Dr. Black stated today that he found, especially in the northern portion of Alberta, large stretches of land that had been cleared and brought under cultivation by the new settlers. In fact, he said, there had been no one year since before the war when there had been as much land broken adjacent to our lines as this year.

100 Per Cent Increase

Speaking of colonization activities of the company generally, Dr. Black thought that business had this year been highly satisfactory, showing an increase of over one hundred per cent in the number of people handled, the gratifying feature of the movement being the number of immigrants who are actually settling on the land adjacent to the Canadian National lines. He stated that he had covered considerable territory in the western provinces, a good deal of it by motor, and he had found the condition of the new settlers eminently satisfactory.

Regarding plans for next year, the director stated that the Canadian National is planning to develop its facilities for settling families on the land and that the prospects are that the movement in this connection will be heavier than ever before.

After Britishers

Dr. Black had a conference with Lord Clarendon before the latter left here for the west in regard to land settlement and will meet him again in Montreal to discuss the development of plans for increased British immigration to Canada.

In The Letter Box

TARIFF QUESTIONAIRE

Editor, Daily News:

What is a tariff? A tariff is a tax levied against articles produced beyond the national boundaries which is collected when they are imported.

What is its effect? It increases the cost of imported articles, and the prices, when such articles are imported for re-sale. As an instance, a tariff on tea, shoes, cars, etc., adds to the prices when imported—hence a tax on imports increases the prices of imports.

Raises Prices

Does a tariff restrict importations and thus protect the markets? No, the ruling prices in a country with or without a tariff determine whether goods can be imported and sold at a profit or not, and are thus the real factors in market protection. As examples, the present price-levels of the metals, fish, wheat, livestock, the forest products, etc., prevent importations of such things except at losses, consequently, when these prices are below those of such imported articles, they are the real barriers against imports. The only function a tariff performs is to raise the prices of imports, which does not of itself protect the markets, for to do this it is necessary to regulate the prices of the home products, and it has been often demonstrated that to acquire and control markets, the prices must be kept below those of competitors whether local or foreign. This is a fundamental principle of economics that a kindergarten class could understand, yet the protectionist politician is blind to this point. This fact can be clearly shown by means of an illustration, thus:

Illustration

Some tradesmen are making and selling a particular type of wagon for $100. A foreign manufacturer enters the field with an article of equal value (the price of which, like all imports, contains both profits and taxes) and sells it for $100. The local manufacturers appty for a tariff of 25 per cent, which is placed on such wagons, thus raising the price of the imported wagon to $125, by adding the duty to the competitive price. If the prices of the locally made implements were kept at $100 by imposing an excise tax, to be applied in case the prices were increased, the foreign made article with a market price of $125 could not be imported on a commercial basis. This would mean "protection" set up by controlling local prices, and without such control, a tariff as a protective measure, is a subsidy only. If the price of the local products were increased, however, and there is nothing to prevent it, accordingly as the price was increased, restriction on imports would be reduced, and when the price reached $125 (to that of the imported articles) the implement would be placed on a free trade basis. If the price were raised above this level, say to $130, without any change in the tariff, the market would be lost to the foreign competitor. It is thus that a monopolist who controls an article of commerce upon which there is a tariff, may prohibit importations of that article for re-sale, place it on a free trade basis, or surrender the market to a foreign competitor by simply regulating the price of it.

How did the duty affect the manufacturers? They were virtually subsidized to the extent of the tariff (to $25 on each article sold) which was collected from the purchasers.

Benefit of Competition

What protects the consumers against extortionate prices? Competition is the only protection in the absence of public control, and when price-control is exercised within the national boundaries, foreign competition is the only protection against excessive exploitation. In the case of the implement, how did the tariff affect consumers? When they could buy it for $100 they were getting the benefit of competition without subsidizing the makers; when the tariff of 25 per cent was levied, increasing the price of the imported article to $125, the purchaser paid $25 in excess of the value which had been previously paid as a tax by the importer. When they bought the home-produced implement, they also paid $25 above its value as a subsidy to the manufacturers, for the increase in the price which was due solely to the imposition of the tariff did not increase its usefulness. So, when the prices of home products may be increased by reason of a tariff, it is simply a method of subsidizing producers through a system of price-raising and one that furnishes no protection to the markets.

Why do consumers subsidize the makers of implements, etc? Because the artificial prices placed on them which include the invisible tax (tariff) blinds them.

Invisible Tax

What is an invisible tax? A private tax which is included in the prices and passed on for the purchaser to pay.

How can this economic blindness be overcome? By enforcing collection of the tax separately from the actual price of the article. As an instance, when the price of the implement was increased because of the tariff from $100 to $125, had the seller been compelled to collect the subsidy or tax of $25 as a condition, precedent to a sale, this practice might have opened the eyes of the buyer, whereas under present methods they would have remained closed.

Does a tariff function along other lines? It may have a pschological effect in frightening importers and exporters when it is increased, but when the local prices are increased accordingly, as is the rule under price-control, there can be no loss sustained and therefore no increase in restriction. As examples, the importers of liquors and tobaccos, with duties raised to the highest point on record, were not frightened, nor were their importations affected by the greatly increased tariff rates. The tariff on shoes, for instance, could be increased to 50 per cent which would increase the subsidy to the manufacturers, but would not restrict importations unless the importers became frightened, for local prices of shoes would rise and the consumer would absorb the increased tax.

Revenue Production

Is a tariff a revenue producing tax? Only to the extent of that collected on imports. To illustrate, while not more than 15 per cent of shoes worn are imported, the consumers pay the tariff rates on all shoes bought by them, with the result that only about 15 per cent is government revenue.

How does the tariff function when the prices of home products cannot be controlled? The consumers escape, and therefore as a subsidy it cannot be collected, but is a sop and of no benefit to producers, for unless prices can be increased when a tariff has been imposed, it is a farce. As examples: A tariff of one dollar a bushel on wheat would not benefit producers unless an artificial export price were established, for the export price is virtually the world price and unless the exporter was rabated he could not pay above, when he had to sell at the world price. It would be useless as a protective measure, for the ruling price of an article in a country is the determining factor in regulating importations, and the present price of wheat would protect the wheat market with a very low tariff or none. With any change in the price through manipulation, etc., the degree of protection would at once become affected. It is thus with a tariff on livestock or anything the price of which is beyond the control of the producers, it is a non-collectable subsidy, which neither benefits the producers, penalizes the consumers, nor protects the markets.

D. J. SULLIVAN,
Anyox, B.C.

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is
A Wonderful
Pick-Me-Up
Puts Beef Into You

To all Smokers of Blended Cigarettes
Buy a packet of
Winchesters -
20 for 25c
Every package of Winchester Cigarettes contains a poker hand insert card.
Save these inserts—they are valuable in exchange for packs of high grade playing cards, etc.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing over Lot 4607, Cassiar District, is cancelled.

Deputy Minister of Lands,
G. R. NADEN,

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
29th June, 1926.

WATER NOTICE

Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that Somerville Cannery Company Limited, whose address is Gore Avenue Wharf, Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use 50 gallons per minute of water out of un-named stream, which flows northerly and drains into Ferguson Bay, Masset Inlet, about 30 chains west from N. E. corner Lot 1571, Q. C. District. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 6 chains from mouth of stream and will be used for industrial and domestic purpose upon the land described as Block A, Lot 1571, Queen Charlotte District. This notice was posted on the ground on the 14th day of July, 1926. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B. C. Objections to the application 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 date of the first publication of this notice is July 20, 1926.

SOMERVILLE CANNERY COMPANY, LTD.,
Applicant.
By F. D. MATHERS, Agent.

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Coast Range 5, and situate on South Rachael Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred Swanson, of Prince Rupert, occupation Mariner, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the north end of South Rachael Island; thence around the island at high water mark, and containing 50 acres, more or less.

ALFRED SWANSON,
Applicant.

Dated April 27, 1926.

"GOVERNMENT LIQUOR ACT"

Notice of Application for Consent to Transfer Beer License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 28th day of August next the undersigned intend to apply to the Liquor Control Board for consent to transfer of Beer Licence numbered 470 and issued in respect of premises, being part of a building known as Port Clements Hotel, Port Clements, B. C., upon the lands described as Lot 7, Block 47, in Subdivision of Lot 746, Queen Charlotte Islands, Prince Rupert Land Registry District, in the Province of British Columbia, from Frank Hicks to Herbert Hampton, Theodore Musconi and J. Ciccone of the Town of Port Clements, in the County of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, the transferees.

DATED at Prince Rupert, B. C., this 31st day of July, 1926.

HERBERT HAMPTON,
THEODORE MUSCONI,
J. CICCONE,
Applicants and Transferees.

WATER NOTICE

Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that Somerville Cannery Company Limited, whose address is Gore Avenue Wharf, Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use 25 gallons per minute of water out of un-named stream, which flows northerly and drains into Ferguson Bay, Masset Inlet, about 4 chains west of N. W. corner Lot 1571, Queen Charlotte Island District. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point 6 chains in a south westerly direction from N. W. corner of Lot 1571, Q. C. Dist., and will be used for Industrial and Domestic purpose upon the land described as Block A, Lot 1571, Queen Charlotte Dist. This notice was posted on the ground on the 14th day of July, 1926. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B. C. Objections to the application 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 date of the first publication of this notice is July 20, 1926.

SOMERVILLE CANNERY COMPANY, LTD.,
Applicant.
By F. D. MATHERS, Agent.

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Coast Range 5, and situate on North Rachael Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred Swanson, of Prince Rupert, occupation Mariner, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south end of North Rachael Island; thence around the island at high water mark, and containing 50 acres, more or less.

ALFRED SWANSON,
Applicant

Dated April 27, 1926

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate at Massett, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that Eugene H. Simpson of Massett, occupation canner, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Block 10, Massett Townsite; thence easterly 150 feet; thence southerly 1,000 feet; thence westerly 150 feet; thence northerly 1,000 feet to point of commencement, and containing 3 acres, more or less.

EUGENE H. SIMPSON,
Applicant.

Dated June 5, 1926.

LAND ACT.

Cassiar Land District. Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on Atlin Lake about 35 miles southwest of Atlin Townsite.

TAKE NOTICE that Edwin Jules Eggert, of Atlin, in the Province of British Columbia, occupation operating tourist launch, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Glacier Bay, in Atlin Lake, situated as above; thence following the shore line west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains, to point of commencement.

EDWIN JULES EGGERT,
Applicant.

Dated May 10, 1926.

M. McArthur
Monster
Creditors' Compulsion SALE
of Men's Shoes,
Ladies' Shoes,
Children's Shoes.
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