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THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Many Newspapers Discussing Author.

Many newspaper editors and reviewers have been discussing Sinclair Lewis of late and particularly his refusal of the Pulitzer prize of $1,000. This author made a name for himself in the writing of Main Street, one of the most discussed books of the day. He seems to have fallen down a little on Babbitt, his next book, and the one published last year, Arrowsmith, a great many people think was not art but drivel. This is the book that won the prize.

We rather incline to the idea that Lewis was ashamed of his own efforts and knew that the Pulitzer committee was making a mistake in awarding him the prize, hence he refused it. However, Lewis can afford to refuse a thousand dollars and the popularity of his books has been such that he does not need the advertising which he is accused of seeking. Here is what the Toronto Globe editorial writer says of him and his latest move:

What Was Reason? Toronto Globe Asks.

"The awards for 1925 of the Pulitzer Prizes in literature have been announced, and Sinclair Lewis, who won the $1,000 given for fiction on the strength of his novel, "Arrowsmith," has declined to accept the money. His refusal has been deemed worthy of being telegraphed to every daily newspaper on the continent of America. This fact in itself will no doubt give him advertising worth many thousands of dollars. But the public at large, and especially many struggling authors, will wonder whether Mr. Lewis' rejection of the award is a desire for advertising or merely the result of "big head," or both. His reason for scorning the decision in his favor is because the terms of competition demanded a book "best presenting the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood." This means, he contends, that the judgment is not a finding on the literary merits of the volume. That is very likely so, or Mr. Lewis might not have been declared the winner.

Both Hits And And Kicks.

"Sinclair Lewis, it will be remembered, gained quite a wide celebrity as the author of "Babbitt." Why, no one ever could explain. It was a dull book, filled with dull representations of dull characters. It was utterly destitute of any charm; it had no humor; in some respects it was crudely indecent, and it possessed no real literary merit. But it sold, and Mr. Lewis continued to write. Had he confined himself to polluting paper he would at least have found his level in public estimation and have been forgotten. But, puffed up with his financial success as an author, he essayed other flights. He took to the platform as a professional champion of atheism, and to audiences presumably of free-thinkers hurled insults at religion and the Deity.

New York Sun Does Its Bit.

"In this way he got, no doubt, what he wanted—advertising; but a more sensitive individual would have winced rather than glorified at the disgust and aversion with which the sensible papers of the United States treated his utterances. This is how The New York Sun deals with his infamous effort:

"'A generation ago every American hamlet had a village atheist, as well as a village idiot. Until yesterday, when the news came that Sinclair Lewis had 'defied the Deity' in a Kansas City church, we had believed that the roaring atheist of yore had become rarer than the idiot, or in many cases shared a single identity with that unfortunate. Fabre does not tell us that insects have cosmic thoughts, but we can imagine a devastating and provocative cockroach creeping to the roof of a tenement house on a starlit night and defying Betelgeuse or Aldebaran to come down and burn him up, and saying to himself when destruction did not ensue: 'He didn't dare try it!'"

"And that is the writer who was awarded a prize for the book which "best presents the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood!" Can any one feel surprise that Mr. Lewis was shocked?"

Eat it Every Day
SHREDDED WHEAT
Supplies the necessary bran

FALLACIES OF HIGH TARIFF

Number of Claims Made by Advocates Answered by Anyox Writer

(By D. J. Sullivan, Anyox, B.C.)

Tariff protection is masqueraded as a means by which imports may be regulated, and the markets controlled, when in reality it is a conditional subsidy that differs from a straight bonus only because the beneficiary makes the collection. This subsidy is paid by the consumers when making purchases, the manner in which all invisible taxes are satisfied.

A tax on imports (tariff) like other taxes, is a price-increasing factor, the effect of which depends on the question of price control of the article upon which it is placed. As an instance, a tariff levied on wheat, live stock, etc., would have a different effect from one placed on shoes, tea, etc., not because of any change in the tax, which is neither protective or otherwise, but because of the character of the articles.

Tariff Sets Price

This tax establishes a price level for imported articles which are subject to duty, but does not control the price of the home products, consequently it does not restrict importations. For, any articles not on the prohibited list can be imported over any tariff, and importations for resale can be made when the price of the home product is equal to or greater than that of the imported article. For under such conditions the full tax is paid by the consumer, whether he buys the home produced or the imported articles, which permits of importations on the basis of free trade. As examples: alcoholic liquors upon which there is a duty of ten dollars a gallon (which is about 400 per cent ad valorem) has no more effect in restricting importations than if they came in free. Automobiles, which had a duty of 35 per cent in 1925, yet in that year more than thirteen thousand passenger cars were imported, an increase of more than five thousand over the previous year. Why? Because when the cars were imported and the duty paid the prices were no greater than those of the home products of like quality, and importations continue for the same reason.

Effects of Duty

Importations may be controlled, with or without a tariff, when the prices of the home products are kept below those of the imported articles, for it is this principle that protects the market and not a tax on imports — tariff. The American shoe industry is protected by the price of shoes, and not by a tariff, for shoes are on the free list there. According to protectionist theories that country of high subsidies should be flooded with foreign made shoes, but it is not. As a further illustration, an article imported for re-sale with a duty of, say 50 per cent, valued at six dollars, with the tariff added, would increase the price to nine dollars. If the price of a similar home produced article was kept at six dollars, it would virtually prohibit importations. If, however, the prices were increased; according as the increase took place, protection would diminish, and when the price equalled that of the imported article, it would disappear. Reverse the case and protection would be re-established, yet the tariff remain unchanged.

The cost of production is an old "saw," and may be anything especially when the consumer is compelled to pay it; for there is no standard by which it can be properly measured.

Designed as a Lure

When the price of an article upon which a tariff has been placed cannot be controlled, the consumer escapes the penalty and the subsidy cannot be collected, therefore those who swallow the bait of tariff protection should assure themselves that they can control the prices of their products, for if not, protection is a sop designed as a lure for raising the subsidies to those industries wherein they never fail to collect. When a tariff area is as great as that of Canada, and the producers are so numerous as to render co-operation in marketing ineffective, and when export prices rule the markets — supply and demand govern prices.

It is thus with commodities such as butter, eggs, etc., virtually competitive selling prevails from the Atlantic to the Pacific wherein there are thousands of scattered producers, and for this reason control of production, which is essential to successful marketing, is impossible. Consequently, uncontrolled production and a limited demand determine prices within the national boundaries and render te tariff on such articles a non-collectable subsidy. For proof follow the market quotations and compare the prices of such articles where they are highly protected and where the markets are more extensive; with those of this country along meridional lines. For a tariff is of benefit to producers only when the prices of home products can be increased above the competitive prices at the border, or where an artificial export price (bounty) can be established. Where this cannot be done the value of such a sop may be placed at naught.

Only Sane Course

The only sane course for producers who cannot control the prices to pursue, is to insist on a straight bonus on their products, or a substantial reduction of invisible taxes, to which the high cost of living, production, and marketing can be traced and which the collectable subsidy (tariff) on the finished products, is the prinicpal factor. This is the producer's side of protection but it has another aspect.

If the tariff were increased from 3 to 8 cents a dozen on eggs and from 4 to 12 cents a pound on butter to agree with American rates and was collectable, the consumer would have to donate 8 cents for every dozen of eggs, and 12 cents for every pound of butter purchased, and pay tribute proportionately to all sunbsidized industries.

Excise Duty

A tariff should be levied for the purpose of increasing the prices of imported articles, so that the home prices could be kept at a level low enough to secure the bulk of the trade, and yet with profitable returns, or for revenue, therefore, an Excise tax should be levied on the products of subsidized industries when the prices exceed say 15 per cent of the declared value of similar articles, imported under the lowest tariff schedule. This would exempt from special taxation articles upon which a tariff of 15 per cent or less was levied, and would mean practical protection, with a limited subsidy.

That a high tariff is necessary to protect wages and to maintain a high standard of living is a protectionist claim. While it may be admitted that the collectible subsidies are divided with the workers by increasing the wage scales, the public, and not the industrialists, pay the increases.

Effective Answer

An answer to that argument is: that the Canadian goldminers are working in competition with the Kaffirs of the Witwatersrand; that the copper producers are competing with the natives of the Belgian Congo; that the fishermen and the producers of the forest products have as rivals in the markets, those of the same callings in other parts of the world; that the producers of wheat, live stock, etc., must openly compete with those of other countries, and in each case their incomes are virtually regulated by the market price of the product, based on supply and demand, upon which their work is expended, and not like those of the protected industries, by a tariff subsidy. For the only effect of high protection on such producers is to increase the lien on their dollars.

She Could Never Do The Things Other Girls Did

Miss I. J. Ross, Scollard, Alta., writes:—"I am only twenty years old, but have suffered from heart palpitation and nerve trouble for several years.

I could never do the things other girls did, that is, in the line of sports, skating, etc., and could never depend on myself at work.

About six months ago I began taking

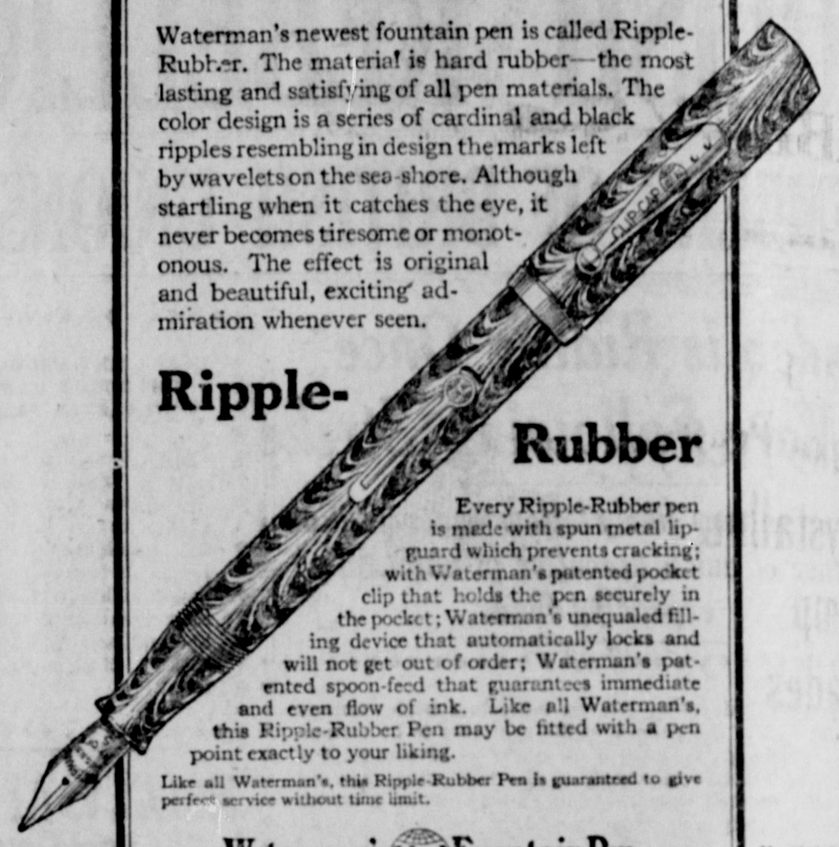
MILBURN'S HEART NERVE PILLS

and am just twice the girl I was, and can enjoy everything in general life so much more. I am very grateful for what your Pills have done for me."

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Startling and Attractive New Fountain Pen

Waterman's newest fountain pen is called Ripple-Rubber. The material is hard rubber—the most lasting and satisfying of all pen materials. The color design is a series of cardinal and black ripples resembling in design the marks left by wavelets on the sea-shore. Although startling when it catches the eye, it never becomes tiresome or monotonous. The effect is original and beautiful, exciting admiration whenever seen.



Ripple-Rubber

Every Ripple-Rubber pen is made with spun metal lip-guard which prevents cracking; with Waterman's patented pocket clip that holds the pen securely in the pocket; Waterman's unequaled filling device that automatically locks and will not get out of order; Waterman's patented spoon-feed that guarantees immediate and even flow of ink. Like all Waterman's, this Ripple-Rubber Pen may be fitted with a pen point exactly to your liking.

Like all Waterman's, this Ripple-Rubber Pen is guaranteed to give perfect service without time limit.

No. 01855 R.R. $6.50

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited,
179 St. James Street, Montreal

New York London Boston Chicago San Francisco

No. 01856 R.R. $7.50

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Prince Rupert

Miss Camille M. Peters, Marian Miller, W. R. McAfee and Mrs. M. Miller, Georgetown Mills; E. E. Boon, Mrs. J. J. Duggan and C. W. Smith, Edmonton; Miss Mary A. Greig and Miss Velma Greig, Terrace; K. S. Lindsay, Winnipeg; W. F. Kirk, Seattle; James Lamb, Cassiar; John Louden, Victoria; F. Markland, Lockeport; Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Ruckhulm and Mr. and Mrs. Angus Munn, Vancouver; Miss W. D. Anderson, Osland; Mrs. J. Phillipson, Osland.

Central

H. J. Olson and L. Garfie, C.N.R.

MINERAL ACT.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

Mineral Hill Group, consisting of Mineral Hill No. 1, Mineral Hill No. 2, Mineral Hill No. 3, and Summit Mineral Claims, situate in the Skeena Mining Division of No. 1 District on the south-eastern end of Iron Mountain, Kitimat Valley. Lawful holders, W. J. Goodwin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 92011C, Charles E. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. 3197C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles E. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. 3197C, agent for the owners, intend at the end of 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 85 of the Mineral Act must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1926.

FORM F.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements
"Sight" Mineral Claim

Situate in the Prince Rupert Mining Division of the Skeena District. Where located: Near the head of Kitsumkalum Lake. Lawful holder: Swan Dalin. Number of holder's Free Miner's Certificate, 88907C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Swan Dalin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 88907C, intend at the end of 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 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1926.
SWAN DALIN, Owner.
By E. T. Kenny, Agent

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land

In Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate at head of Skaat Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group.

TAKE NOTICE that The Canadian Fishing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, occupation Salmon Canners, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at head of Skaat Inlet, 15 chains north of unnamed Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains, more or less, to shore line; thence northerly following shore line to P.O.C., and containing 40 acres, more or less.

THE CANADIAN FISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, Applicant.
Per William Alfred Bower.
Dated 11th April, 1926.

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.

Don't Wash—
Telephone the Canadian Laundry

You just phone us to call for your bundle and the washing is off your mind for the rest of the week. For instance, using our **SOFT FINISH SERVICE** means everything returned immaculately washed, dried, with all the **FLAT WORK IRONED!!** And the cost is so reasonable that you will wonder why you have not called us sooner.

OTHER SERVICES

THRIF-T, the wearing apparel is sent home damp and the **FLAT WORK IRONED** and **WET WASH.**

CANADIAN STEAM LAUNDRY
and Dry Cleaners Phone 8

Canadian National Railways

Prince Rupert
DRYDOCK
AND
SHIPYARD

Operating G. T. P. 20,000 Ton Floating Dry Dock
Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Patternmakers, Founders, Woodworkers, Etc.

ELECTRIC AND ACETYLENE WELDING.

Our plant is equipped to handle all kinds of
MARINE AND COMMERCIAL WORK.
PHONES 43 and 38F

Loggers! Loggers!

We have the only complete stock of
Gilchrist Jacks
and parts in the North. We handle Logging Cable, Axes, Peavies, Saws, and general Camp Equipment.
It will pay you to see us when outfitting.

Stork's Hardware Limited
710 Second Avenue