

The Daily News

PRINCE RUPERT

Northern and Central British Columbia's Newspaper

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920.

TAXI TAXI

Phone 75

WE NEVER SLEEP

Prince Rupert Auto

M. H. LARGE
707 Second Ave. - Prince Rupert

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Dressed Beef
Slaughtering, Ship-
ping Live Stock now arriving
direct from the stock
of the Bulkley Valley.
J. FRIZZELL
10, 25, 185
Market - Fulton Market

NO. 219.

Lengthy Conference About Cow Bay

NEW OFFICIALS OF RAILWAY VISIT CITY AND SAY STATION PLANS READY

Cow Bay Development Given "Once Over" at Conference

Committee of the Board of Trade goes into matter with the City Council and an Understanding is Reached

Meeting last night between the City Council and the Board of Trade on the Cow Bay question, the council went on record unanimously in favor of relinquishing to Cow Bay providing that it is given, in lieu thereof, adequate waterfrontage outside. The amount of waterfrontage that will satisfy the city and its definite location was not determined, but the city solicitor is to draw up an agreement which will be submitted to the Government and Grand Trunk Pacific and Commission. This action by the council is a step in the direction of settling the long-disputed Cow Bay question and, if sanctioned by the city the filling in of the bay.

The Board of Trade committee, which consisted of George Dawson, Fred G. Dawson, J. H. Pillsbury and S. E. Parker, were present last night, had a definite recommendation as to what it would suggest the several parties to the meeting should do. This was given on another page.

The council was at the meeting, with the exception of Mr. Currie, who is out of town. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, an engineer, was also present. Mr. Carruthers, government engineer, found it impossible to attend. The only other person present at the meeting was Mr. Love and Ernest Love.

The clause of the recommendation was the one that was put forward last night for it is the one which the city's part in the agreement is set forth. It is that the government, in exchange for the proposed Cow Bay for the waterfront, shall towards the dry-dock limits, give the city that portion of the waterfront now used for the small boats. The use of the waterfront for small boats was to be carried on by the city, with no change made in the present limits, give the city that portion of the waterfront now used for the small boats. The use of the waterfront for small boats was to be carried on by the city, with no change made in the present limits, give the city that portion of the waterfront now used for the small boats.

DOPE LIQUOR KETCHIKAN

Chief of Police Head of Peddlers and Operators.

AS, Sept. 18. Mayor and Chief Hendrickson and a squad in the clean-up of peddlers and illicit liquor, seized drugs and 17 cases of liquor last night. A street was arrested and a full of narcotics and was seized in a hotel partition.

O. O. F.
Anniversary Service held at Methodist Church on Sunday evening. All members of the Order are requested to meet at Lodge 177 on Sunday, Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock. J. Irvine, N.G., and J. Priest, R. Secy.

HERRING FROM ALASKA GOING THROUGH HERE

Eleven Cars of Cured Herring, One Car of Oil, and Six Cars of Halibut Last Evening.

TILAMOOK HAS BUSY TIME AHEAD OF HER

The first shipment of cured herring from Alaska this season passed through Prince Rupert this week in bond from Juneau and Port Walter, Alaska, to points in the eastern States and commenced its rail journey in refrigerator cars from here on a special time freight last evening at 9 o'clock. There was also shipped a car of herring oil from Yakutat, Alaska. All the shipment reached here by the Tilamook the middle of the week and still this morning herring oil was being transferred to tank cars at the wharf spur. Three more cars of herring oil will be dispatched tonight. There will be a number more shipments of this commodity passing through here in the near future. The Tilamook also had her usual fall salmon packing work from Alaskan canneries to do and should be a busy little craft from this on.

Besides the herring and oil shipped, there were also four cars of halibut last night from yesterday's fish sale and the Andrew Kelly for the Cold Storage the day before. There were three cars on hand in the yards this morning, so there will at least be a reserve against tomorrow morning's fish sale.

Following were the catches and sales at the Exchange yesterday morning:

Tatoosh, 22,000 pounds, sold to Booth at 16.6c and 8c.
Pioneer, 16,000 lbs.; Sherman, 6,000 lbs., and Clara N., 2,000 lbs., sold to Pacific Fisheries at 16.4c and 8c.
Brava, 8,000 lbs.; Crescent, 7,000 lbs., and Christopher, 8,000 lbs., sold to the Atlin Fisheries at 16.4c and 8c.
Sherman, 19,000 lbs.; St. Eloi, 4,000 lbs., to Royal Fish Co. at 16.6c and 8c.

RELIEF IN SIGHT FOR BAIT SHORTAGE

Run of Dog Salmon, Humpbacks and Herring Could be Used to Advantage.

Crews on fishing boats arriving during the past day or so tell of good runs of dog salmon, humpbacks and herring prevailing on the east coast of the Queen Charlotte. Opinion along the waterfront is that this could be used to good advantage in relieving the present bait shortage. There are no supplies here now for independent boats and they have to go either to Butedale or Port Walter in Alaska.

If the situation is not relieved soon the fishing industry will be slowed up with these long trips for bait after the catches have been discharged here.

WILL SOON BE HUMMING WITH BUSINESS.

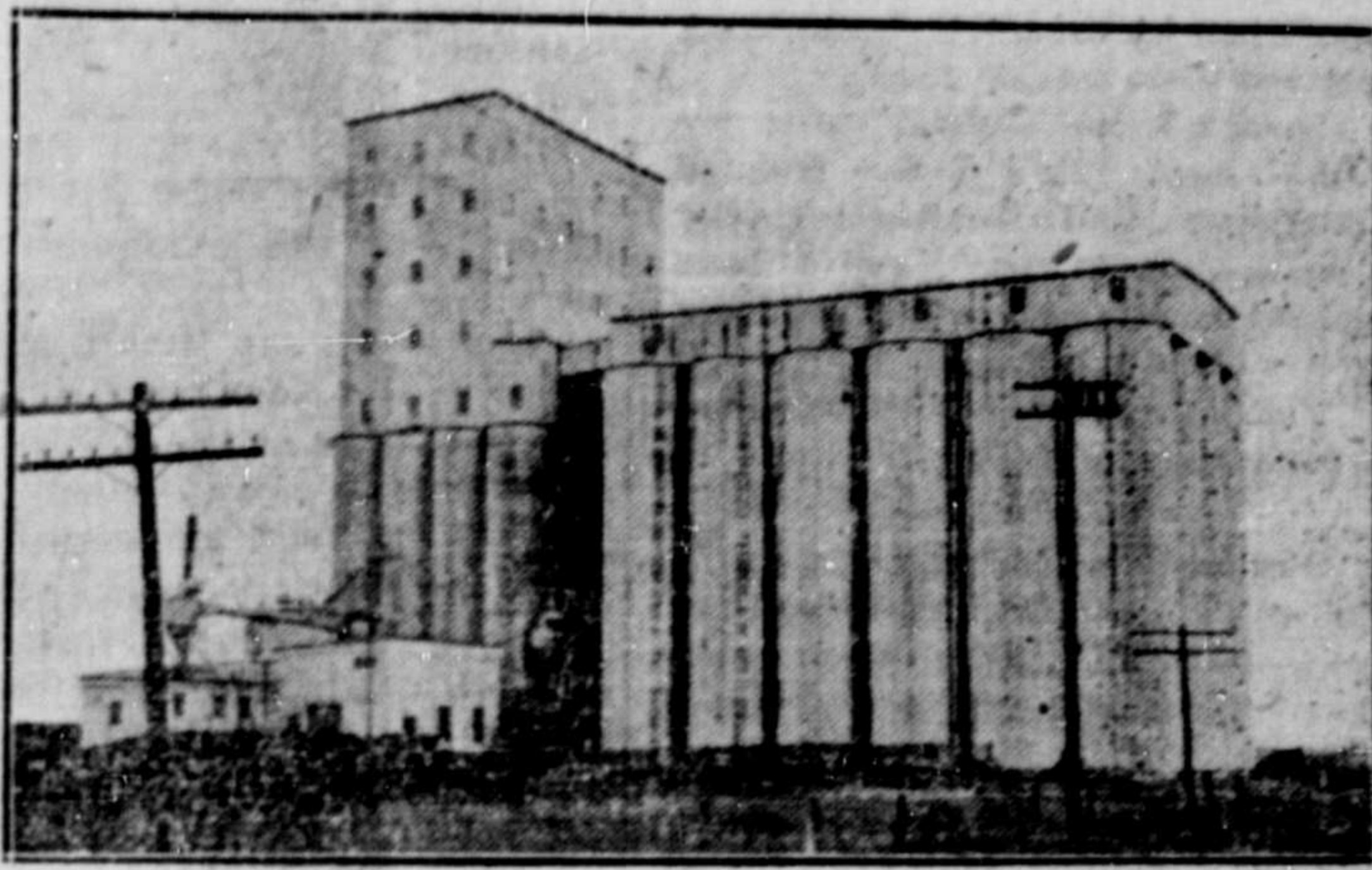


Photo shows the Canadian National Elevator at Transcona, one of the many Western Canada elevators which will soon be humming with the bountiful crop which is now being harvested in the western provinces.

Poles Continue to Drive Forward Against Red Armies

Bolshevik Claim Victory over Navy of Enemy; Peace Delegates on Way to Riga

WARSAW, Sept. 18.—The Poles have captured Lutsck fortress in a successful drive of 240 miles. The Russians lost 10,000 prisoners.

Moscow admits that the Reds have retired in the Lemberg region.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Reds claim a victory over Wrangell's navy, but concede having received a setback on land.

NEW OFFENSIVE OF BOLSHEVIKI IN PREPARATION

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—Leon Trotsky, commissary for foreign affairs under the Russian Soviet, says the Bolsheviks are preparing for a new offensive against the Poles. Russia is stronger than ever, he declares.

OLD TOM MOORE OF VANCOUVER KILLED SLEEPING IN SHACK

VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—The first fatality of the hunting season in the province took place when "Old Tom Moore," blacksmith for the Vancouver city fire department, and a well known Salvation Army worker here, was instantly killed at 10:30 last night while sleeping in a shack at Coquitlam when awaiting the opening of the season. A tree felled by the wind fell through the roof. Two companions alongside of Moore escaped uninjured. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

DECORATE WINDOWS FOR CARNIVAL WEEK

The directors of the fair make special request that the merchants decorate their windows in a manner in keeping with the carnival week. Owners of offices and dwellings are also asked to display bunting and give the city a gala appearance throughout the week in order to show the visitors that they are welcome.

Plans are Prepared for a New Station

General Manager of Railway says two or three sets in Winnipeg office under consideration of Executive

"Two or three sets of plans for the new Prince Rupert station have been prepared in Winnipeg during the past month and are now undergoing consideration by our executive," was the statement of A. E. Warren, general manager of Canadian National Western lines and officer in charge of operation, maintenance and construction, as given to the Daily News this morning when he was seen on his way with his officers to further inspect Cow Bay in regard to the questions which the Board of Trade are taking up with him in conference today.

This is Mr. Warren's first visit to Prince Rupert. He arrived in his special car attached to a freight last evening at 5:30 and is on a trip of general inspection. He is accompanied by a party of operating officials comprising A. H. Eager, mechanical superintendent; B. A. Dixon, chief engineer; C. J. Quantic, general master mechanic; D. R. Campbell, superintendent of construction, and A. Kilpatrick, assistant superintendent. G. H. Lenney, Mr. Warren's private secretary, is also making the tour with his chief. The party returns to Winnipeg tonight. Today they are busy discussing matters with local officials.

"Since large gangs have been at work along the line west of Edmonton this summer, the road is now in first class shape," said Mr. Warren. "The work of improvement will be carried on next season as well."

Asked as to the possibility of an augmented train service for next season, Mr. Warren stated that this had not yet been under consideration by the new management but was a question that would be taken up during the winter months when such matters are dealt with. Terminal facilities, including a roundhouse, are now under consideration and an inspection of the condition in that regard is one of the purposes of the visit today.

ARGUMENT CORLEY CASE FOR MONDAY

Court Visited the Royal Bar this Morning to Judge Distances Involved

The taking of evidence in the S. A. Corley liquor selling appeal was completed this morning and adjournment made until Monday, when argument will be heard. This morning Ed. Matson and Caruso, bartenders, were heard in the defence and they testified that McKay was not on shift on the night of August 20 when McKay is alleged to have sold a bottle to Detective Smith. McKay, himself, was recalled this morning.

During the course of the proceedings Judge Young, L. W. Patmore, lawyer for the appellant, T. B. Hooper, respondent counsel, Chief Vickers, stenographer E. A. Woods and Court Registrar W. E. Burritt went to the Royal Bar to see for themselves certain measurements that apparently will affect the judgment largely.

PROHIBITION MEETING

Gathering of Those Interested at Council Chamber Tonight.

There is to be a meeting of those favoring prohibition in the council chamber at the City Hall tonight for the purpose of completing the organization and arranging plans for the campaign.

CLEW FOUND TO PERPETRATORS OF EXPLOSION

Circulars Discovered in a Mail Box—Damage Set at Two and Half Millions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The first tangible clew to the cause of the explosion opposite the business premises of J. P. Morgan Co. in the financial district of New York, was the finding of five circulars signed "American Anarchist Fighters" in a mail box on Broadway. The police have also discovered the blacksmith who shod the horse that was found dead near the scene of the explosion. The damage is estimated at \$2,500,000.

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR SETTLEMENT BOARD

Major John Barnett to Succeed W. J. Black—New Brunswick Man.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—Major John Barnett, a returned man and former superintendent of the Calgary office of the board, has been appointed chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in succession to W. J. Black. He was born on a New Brunswick farm in Carleton County.

RECORD CROWD AT BASEBALL MATCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A record crowd of 35,000 witnessed this afternoon's game, the crucial one of the series between the White Sox and New York Yankees. The second place in the American League depends on the result of today's game. The White Sox got three runs in the first inning. New York got two in the third. LATER—National final, Cincinnati 11, Brooklyn 5.

Church Notice

All members and visiting Oddfellows in the city are requested to meet at Lodge Room, K.P. Hall on Sunday at 6:30 p.m., to join the Rebekahs in their anniversary service at the Methodist Church.

219 S. Peachy, Secretary.

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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H. F. PULLEN, MANAGING EDITOR.

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 By mail to all parts of the British Empire and the United States, in advance, per year \$6.00.
 To all other countries, in advance, per year \$7.50.

DAILY EDITION.

Saturday, Sept. 18, 1920.

Entertain Visitors To the City.

The directors of the fair announce that there is a very serious shortage of accommodation for visitors to the city. So many people are coming that it is very difficult to put them all up.

In view of this situation, the fair directors appeal to the people of Prince Rupert to aid them in making provision for those who come here. There are homes where a visitor could be put up for a few days. If the heads of these households would get in touch with Secretary Hunter, he would try to arrange that people who are congenial should meet.

The fair is a great event in the history of the city, and if no attempt is made to house the visitors they will not come again. Many visitors will stay with friends here but not all have friends in the city. On that account residents are urged to do their utmost to aid in solving the housing problem.

Archbishop Du Vernet on The Principle of Interest.

One of the most striking laws of the human mind is the power of the attention. This power can accomplish wonders so great that they seem almost incredible.

When on a dark night we watch from a steamer the searchlight turned upon the shore some objects spring into view and seem real, while other objects are lost in the shadows. In the same way the objects upon which we focus our attention become to us intensely real, while the objects upon which we never turn our attention might, so far as we are concerned, not exist. This is true whether the objects be material or spiritual.

It has been proved by experience that we best focus our attention upon the objects in which we are most interested. This is called the principle of interest.

This principle of interest is now being scientifically applied to the education of the young with most wonderful results. In the mind of an apparently stupid child the expert teacher discovers some germ of interest and uses this to awaken the dormant power of the attention, which is then skilfully turned to some associated interest of a higher type, and so little by little a marvelous transformation takes place.

May be Applied to Labor Problem.

This principle of interest should also be scientifically applied to the problem of labor. Everywhere there is a cry for greater production, but if this appeal is to awaken a genuine response in the minds of the laboring class it must make use of this principle of interest. It must be clearly shown that it is in the interest of the working man, in the interest of his family, in the interest of his country, and in the interest of mankind that there should be greater production. The principle of interest must always go hand in hand with the sense of responsibility, but there can be no adequate sense of responsibility without some measure of sharing both in the profit and also in the loss involved. The power of concentrated attention, so necessary to efficient production, cannot be discovered from the principle of sustained interest.

Go Deeper Than Superficial.

This principle of interest should further be scientifically applied to the problem of religion. The majority of people today are not vitally interested in the services of the Church. Not being interested enough to focus their attention upon spiritual things, such things have no apparent reality for them. No frantic effort to fiddle the fancy of a congregation by sensational methods will meet the gravity of the situation. In the realm of religion we must go deeper than the superficial. The spiritual needs of the people, both individual and social, must be first uncovered, and then truly satisfied by bringing them into sympathetic touch with the Spirit of Redeeming Love, and the Source of Eternal Goodness.

The laws of the human mind are the laws of God, and it is only through the principle of living interest and the power of concentrated attention that any man of any race or any creed can discover the Reality of God.

TEETH

It is not only to add to your appearance but your health demands GOOD TEETH. You will be able to masticate your food properly and reduce the work on the internal organs of the body.

"Live a Little Longer"



Dr. JOS. MAGUIRE

MEMBER OF THE B.C. DENTAL COLLEGE

Office Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 6
DENTIST Open Evenings
 7 & 8 SMITH BLOCK. PHONE 575

Just what is required to take off the chill these cool Evenings. Take home a

Plain Finish \$10.00 || **PERFECTION OIL STOVE** || Nickle Plated \$11.00

Sold by **Thompson Hardware Co., Limited**
 255 Third Avenue, Prince Rupert, B.C.

CONSTIPATION AND HEADACHES

Completely Relieved by this Grand Fruit Medicine, "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. ALFRED DUBOISSEAU

482 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.
 "For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from indigestion, constant headaches and constipation. I took various medicines for the trouble but nothing seemed to do me any good."

Then, a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. Now I am free of indigestion and headaches, the constipation is cured, and I have gained considerable weight; and my general health is fine.

'Fruit-a-tives' is a grand medicine and I cannot say enough in its favor."

ALFRED DUBOISSEAU.

'Fruit-a-tives' are made from fruit juices and valuable tonics—and are pleasant to take, their action being gentle and mild, yet always most effective.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
 At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

OILSKINS

Gum Boots, Rubbers, Shoes, Overalls, Gloves, Shirts, Waterproof Duck Clothing, Canvas, Tents, Sails, Suit Cases, Trunks, Handbags, Harness and Saddlery

CALL AND SEE THEM

J. F. MAGUIRE

722 Second Ave., Prince Rupert

PRINCE RUPERT TIDES

Saturday, September 18.
 High, 5:13 a.m., 17 feet.
 17:5 a.m., 8.4 feet.
 Low, 10:52 a.m., 8.4 feet.
 23:39 p.m., 6.5 feet.
Sunday, September 19.
 High, 6:12 a.m., 16 feet.
 18:2 p.m., 17.3 feet.
 Low, 11:39 a.m., 9.6 feet.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours from midnight to midnight.

The table given is for Port Simpson but the time for Prince Rupert varies only a few minutes on some days and on others is the same. The range of the tide may be computed as 5 per cent greater at Prince Rupert than at Port Simpson both at springs and neaps. Therefore the rise in the Prince Rupert harbor is slightly greater than Port Simpson.

The height is in feet and tenths of feet above the average level of lower low water.

NOTICE.

IN THE CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT—RECORDING DISTRICT OF SKEENA, AND SITUATE AT ALICE ARM.

TAKE NOTICE that TAYLOR MINING COMPANY LIMITED, of 607 Credit Foncier Building in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the said province, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands, situate in the vicinity of Lots 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629 and 3630 in the Cassiar District on Alice Arm in the Skeena District, commencing at a post placed in the North West corner of Lot 3643A in the Cassiar District, thence running South 5 deg. 20 min. West a distance of 469.75 feet, thence North 84 deg. 31 min. West a distance of 175.7 feet to the southerly boundary of Lot 3643A, thence following the southerly boundary of Lot 3643A North 26 deg. East a distance of 501.3 feet to point of commencement, and containing Two Acres, more or less, which were located on the twelfth day of August, 1920.

E. B. NORTH,
 Agent for the Taylor Mining Company Limited.
 DATED at Alice Arm, B.C., this Twelfth day of August, 1920.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Grand Trunk Pacific Lines.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Ties" will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon Saturday, 25th day of September, for 1,500,000 railway ties to be made and delivered between December 1st, 1920, and November 1st, 1921, in accordance with the specification No. 3555, dated March 18, 1919.

900,000 to be delivered on the Grand Trunk Pacific line in British Columbia, 200,000 to be delivered on the Grand Trunk Pacific line in Alberta, 400,000 to be delivered in Manitoba and Ontario between Winnipeg and Sioux Lookout on the National Transcontinental Railway.

Tender forms and specifications can be obtained at the office of the General Tie Agent, No. 9, Toronto Street, Toronto. Tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied by the Railway. No tenders for quantities less than 10,000 ties will be considered. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

General Purchasing Agent, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1920.

EVIDENCE IN APPEAL CASE

Under Protection of Court Appellant Admits Having Sold Liquor in His House.

In the continuation of the S. A. Corley liquor selling appeal case before Judge Young in the County Court yesterday afternoon, Chief of Police Vickers and Sergeant Adams were heard and also the evidence of three defence witnesses was taken. The officers testified as to the bringing of the exhibits to the police station and the seizure of liquor made.

The first witness for the defence was one Jacob A. Klecker, who testified to having stayed at the Royal Hotel on the night of August 20. He had been surprised to see Corley tending bar then as he had expected it would be McKay. During the cross-examination by Mr. Hooper, Mr. Patmore interrupted several times and was checked by the judge.

S. A. Corley was the main witness in his own defence. He flatly stated that the evidence of the detectives was a lie, a "frameup." "It is a lie to say that I have had liquor in the Royal bar since prohibition," stated the witness. The same evidence was given in the preliminary trial in regard to the hours in the attempt to prove an alibi for McKay, who was alleged to have made the sale was then given.

Admits Selling.

Mr. Hooper's cross-examination proved somewhat interesting for the fact was elicited, after court protection had been obtained, that Corley had sold liquor in his house to persons he knew well. "You didn't think much of the law, did you?" asked Mr. Hooper.

The report from the Royal Hotel of the list of lodgers from August 15 to September 1 was produced and it was pointed out by the prosecution that nowhere appeared the name of Klecker, who was said by the defence to have lodged there on August 20. To this Corley made the explanation that the name must have been omitted by his wife who made up these reports.

Under cross-examination, Corley swore positively that it was impossible for any one to see the cooler from the outside of the bar as Sonia had sworn could be done. Since the time of the sale a change had been made in the arrangement and the cooler had been replaced.

In one place he offered to bet \$100 with Mr. Hooper that it was impossible for a man standing at the outside of the bar to see the cooler inside where he was alleged to have placed the bottle he brought in. "Witness," corrected the judge, "this is no sporting house and I would have you confine your betting to your bar."

McKay Witness.

Kenny McKay was the last witness yesterday afternoon. In the examination in chief by L. W. Patmore, appellant's counsel, the witness denied having been in the bar on the night in question. He and "Slim" had been out for a time. It was not the truth that the detectives had bought a bottle from him. He had followed Corley's instructions never to have liquor in the bar or in his room. He had never seen or heard of Corley selling liquor.

Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

September 18, 1910

W. E. Fisher leaves tomorrow night for Victoria where he will marry Miss Anderson, of Montreal.

Mitchell Albert predicts that the Westholme Lumber Co. will complete its contract of building the Government Wharf by October 10.

William Manson is leaving for a trip into the Bella Coola country. He is accompanied by Road Superintendent R. O. Jennings, School Inspector Thomas Leith and Roy Moore, timber inspector.

The Board of Trade has submitted to the City Council a tax schedule for the settlement of the agreement between the municipality and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

While the salvors of the Princess May were blasting on Sentinel Island in connection with their work a vein of good copper ore was discovered.

MACDONALD'S Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Package 15¢ Pound \$1.80

The Tobacco with a heart



IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ERNEST PATRICK GINGRAS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN OF AN ORDER MADE BY HIS HONOUR F. McR. YOUNG in the above matter on the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1920, as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the said John H. McMillen shall be allowed to swear to the death of the said deceased as occurring on the thirteenth day of April, 1920, after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of notice of this order, unless to the contrary proof is furnished to the Registrar of this Court at Prince Rupert, B.C., that the said deceased, Ernest Patrick Gingras, was alive subsequently to the said thirteenth day of April, 1920.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said John H. McMillen do publish notice of this order in the Prince Rupert Daily News, a newspaper published at Prince Rupert, B.C., for a period of one month, DATED at Prince Rupert, B.C., this 4th day of September, A.D. 1920.

JOHN H. McMILLAN,

Official Administrator.

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Your Suit Cleaned and Pressed

is by our

Steam Pressing Machine

Method.

It only takes 15 minutes.

Our Price is Reasonable

Delivery is Prompt

Give us a trial. Phone Black 502

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821, 823 2nd Ave., Prince Rupert

We Offer

EDSON COAL

Loose - - - \$12.50

per ton, delivered

Sacked, Lump, \$14.00

per ton, delivered

After careful investigation we find this coal the best procurable from Alberta

Albert & McCaffery

Limited

Phones 116; 564, Blue 69

Hand Your Baggage Checks to

JOE BROWN

Motor Transfer and

Passenger Service

Stand, Empress Hotel

Phones 264, Black 334

Quick Deliveries

Hotel Prince Rupert

EUROPEAN PLAN

\$1.50 per day and up.

FIRST-CLASS CAFE

A La Carte.

Phone 555

327 2nd Avenue

C. V. EVITT

Auctioneer

Auditor and Accountant

DENTISTRY

.. of ..

QUALITY

Dr. Bayne

OFFICE HOURS—

Morning, 9 to 12; Afternoon, 1:30 to 5:30. Saturdays, 1 to 4

Every Evening from 7:30 to 9

Dental Nurse in attendance

Phone 109 for appointment

Rooms 4, 5, 6, Helgerson Bldg., Cor. 3rd and

Best Equipped Office in Northern B.C.



S.S. PRINCE RUPERT

OR

S.S. PRINCE GEORGE

SAILING

Midnight Sunday and Thursday for Swanson Bay

Falls, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

Anyox Wednesday, 10 p.m. Stewart, Saturday

S. S. PRINCE JOHN or PRINCE ALBERT.

For Massett, Port Clements and Buckley Bay

p.m. Southern Queen Charlotte Island

48th and October 2nd.

TRAIN SERVICE

Passenger Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 11:30 a.m.

Prince George, Edmonton and Winnipeg, making direct

all points east and south.

Agency All Ocean Steamship Line

For information and reservations apply to

City Ticket Office, 526 Third Avenue, Phone 36.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE

B.C. Coast Steamship Service

S. S. PRINCESS ALICE

For Ketchikan, Juneau, Skagway, Alaska, from Prince Rupert

September 17 and 27.

For Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle from Prince Rupert

September 21 and October 1.

S. S. PRINCESS BEATRICE

From Prince Rupert for Swanson Bay, Ocean Falls, and

Beaver Cove, Powell River, Vancouver and Victoria.

Every Saturday, 6 p.m.

For rates, reservations and sailings, apply to

W. O. ORCHARD, General Agent

Cor 3rd Avenue and 4th Street Prince Rupert.

Red Cedar Shingles

Dry Kiln Capacity: 100,000 feet per day

SITKA SPRUCE

WESTERN HEMLOCK FLOORING, S

CEILING FINISH OF ALL KINDS

Charlotte Islands Spruce Products

Mills: Prince Rupert, B.C.

Local Agents: ALBERT & McCaffery

Prince Rupert, B.C. Telephones, 564, 116 and

Fishing

FOR the season of 1918 the produce of both sea and inland fisheries of Canada was valued at \$60,000,000, while it is estimated the 1919 "catch" marketed at \$68,000,000. We aim to foster the further development of the fishing industry.

Resources exceed \$174,000,000.

PRINCE RUPERT DRY DOCK

Engineering Co., Limited.

Operating—G.T.P. 20,000 Ton Floating Dry Dock

Our Plant is Equipped to Handle All Kinds of

MARINE AND COMMERCIAL WORK

Large and Small Vessels dry docked. Several boats may be docked at one time in one section of the Dry Dock.

Engineers, Machinists, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Founders, Pattern Makers, etc.

We Solicit Your Enquiries.

O. Box 1713 Phone 43 and 385

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

To Property Owners and Tenants

At this season of the year the prudent man sees to it that his heating plant (hot water, hot air or stoves) is put in condition for the colder weather.

If you want the work done promptly and right see

ROWE'S SHEET METAL WORKS

220 2nd Ave. Phone 340

When your wants will be attended to by practical men.

NO BOYS SENT TO DO MEN'S WORK.

Kiln Dried Kindling Wood

KILN DRIED PLANNER ENDS, from the Prince Rupert Lumber Company's Mill,

Make Starting the Kitchen Fire a Pleasure

Order from Pacific Cartage, Ltd. Phone 93

B & K ROLLED OATS WHEAT FLAKES

Purity Flour, Purity Rolled Oats, Purity Wheatlets

All Grocers sell B & K and PURITY Goods.

There's a reason. Ask your Grocer?

Anything for the stock and poultry. Prices right.

Ask or write for quotations.

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

For Rent—Furnished Rooms

at DOMINION HOTEL

Just Remodelled and Refurnished

Corner First Ave. and Eight Street, Prince Rupert

Local and Personal

Ask for Atkins' Sausage.

Roy L. Brown arrived this forenoon from the south.

Miss M. A. Way will resume her music class early in October.

Matt Videck has returned from the central Alberta coal fields.

Latest models in Dresses, Skirts and Coats just received at Demers.

Captain Babington returned to the city by the Prince George this morning.

Captain Formby returned this morning after a short trip to Vancouver.

The O. B. U. Metal Trades Unit will meet Friday night at 8 o'clock—Urgent business.

A. P. Gurd came in from Claxton Cannery last night and is registered at the Hotel Prince Rupert.

The Prince John sails tonight at 8 o'clock for Vancouver via lower Queen Charlotte Island points.

There will be a special meeting of the Loyal Order of Moose Friday evening in Killas' Hall, Third Avenue.

Magistrate McMorde wore the white gloves this morning, for the police court docket was clear of offenders.

Prohibition Campaign W. C. T. U. sale of home-baking tomorrow, Saturday 18th, at the Red Cross hut.

Mrs. W. E. Burritt and daughter Flora returned this morning after having spent an enjoyable holiday in Vancouver.

George A. Young, road superintendent for Atlin constituency, leaves on the Prince Rupert tonight for Stewart.

The Princess Beatrice came in from the south this morning at 10 o'clock and sails again for Vancouver at 6 this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Emerson arrived this morning from the south. Mr. Emerson is connected with the Prince Rupert Lumber Co.

Capt. Stanley R. Say is in the city for a couple of days on his way from Anyox to Vancouver by way of Prince George and the Cariboo country.

The Prince George steamed into the harbor on time this morning with a fair list of passengers. The rush of the summer season is now falling off.

George A. Clothier, district mining engineer, leaves for Stewart this evening to make his annual fall inspections of the mines and claims in that section.

Have you seen the new 4 h. p. N. & S. engine? Drop into the Prince Rupert Cigar Store and look it over. The high quality of this engine guaranteed and price is reasonable.

Now is the time to have your roofs, chimneys tops and eaves troughs or any other outside work attended to, so as to have comfort later on. See Rowe, the practical sheet metal man.

An automatic lighted beacon has been established by the department of marine at the entrance to Masset harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands, on the most easterly islet of the Straite Island group.

Miss Maud Eason has received word of the marriage of her brother David Evans Eason of Peterboro to Miss Clarice Theodora McLennan of Ottawa. The wedding took place at Ottawa on September 8.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Munro arrived from the south on the Prince George this morning en route to Anyox. Mr. Munro has been making a trip of inspection to the Granby properties at Grand Forks and Cassidy.

Mrs. Evelyn Farris, wife of the attorney-general, will open the prohibition campaign in Victoria with an address at Emmanuel Baptist church on Sunday evening. This is the church of which the pastor is Rev. William Stevenson, who is to address the People's Forum here on Sunday, Sept. 26.

NR TONIGHT Tomorrow Alright

NR Tablets stop sick headaches, relieve bilious attacks, tone and regulate the eliminative organs, make you feel fine.

"Better Than Pills For Liver Ills"

Get a 25c. Box.

ORMES LIMITED

D. C. McRae went out on this morning's train.

Inspector A. E. Acland, R.C.M.P., left this morning on an inspection trip up the line.

SUNNY DIGBY—Don't miss the good weather tomorrow. Launch "Ob Baby" will run at 12 o'clock and every hour after. Fare 50c.

Subscriptions to the Exhibition fund continue to come in. The latest are G. W. Nickerson \$15, J. H. McMullin \$5, S. M. Newton \$5, the Bank of Montreal medals valued at \$20, James T. Bredon 3 loads of cinders hauled to the building.

In the county court this morning Judge Young dismissed both the claim and the counter claim in the case of D. L. Stewart vs. James L. Adkins over a logging contract. W. E. Fisher appeared for the plaintiff and M. Gonzales, of the firm of Williams & Manson, for the defendant.

The Greenville concert band and their trainer, Will Edmunds, will arrive in town on Monday evening to take part in the exhibition contest next week and render selections during the fair.

Mr. Edmunds, writing this morning from Mill Bay, states that geese and ducks of all kinds are very plentiful there this year.

FORMER BANK CLERK ARRESTED ON CHARGE PASSING BAD CHECKS

VICTORIA, Sept. 18.—Arthur P. Parkin, a former bank clerk in Alberta, was arrested here on the eve of his wedding for passing worthless checks. Allan L. Coleman, a man with a bad record, is also held in connection with a separate case on a similar charge.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with an Amendment to the "Provisional Proportional Allocation Act" passed at the last session of the Legislature any person holding an agreement for sale from the Crown in respect to the purchase at auction of town or city lots or lands within the site or subject of a town payment which has not been made in full and who wishes to obtain a proportionate allotment of such land in consideration of the monies already paid must file the application in that respect on or before the 1st day of September, 1920, on which date the privilege of obtaining a proportionate allotment will cease and any person in arrears of payment under an agreement for sale as aforesaid failing to make application as stipulated will thereafter be debarred from taking advantage of such privilege and will be subject to the fulfillment of the terms of the sale and the provisions of the "Land Act" governing overdue purchase monies in connection with which special attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the current issues of this paper.

GEO. R. NADEN, Deputy Minister of Lands, Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., May 5th, 1920.

PUZZLE!

How to Save Money See Fuller!

Special for Fair Week

Perfect Seal Quart Jars per dozen \$1.30

SUGAR DOWN AGAIN!

Phone 45 for Prices.

FULLERS Ltd.

COW BAY DEVELOPMENT GIVEN THE "ONCE OVER" AT CONFERENCE

Continued From Page One.

the granting of sites may be expedited. On this the mayor sounded the feeling of each alderman, finding that it was the consensus of opinion to give up Cow Bay rights providing suitable outside waterfront was obtained. Ald. Perry was appointed secretary to make note of this record. The mayor then stated that the city would draw up a detailed case to be submitted to the Grand Trunk, the Provincial Government and the Railway Commission.

Today the Board of Trade committee is to interview A. E. Warren, general manager of the Canadian National Railways, who is here. Mayor McClymont, Aldermen McLennan and Rochester are to join this delegation.

Level Crossing.

The level crossing question was then referred to on the suggestion of Alderman Rochester. Mr. Nickerson and Mr. Dawson pointed out that in Vancouver and many other great cities there were busy level crossings and danger was almost eliminated. This case was different too, for it would not be a main line crossing. Mr. Featherstonhaugh stated that the railway would probably be opposed to a level crossing on account of the cost of upkeep. George Nickerson favored a level crossing and Mayor McClymont said he would not object if there were only two tracks. The question was, however, left without a record being taken of the feeling of the council on the matter.

Before the meeting closed, President Parker stated that the Board of Trade would stand firmly behind the city on the action it had taken and would second it as a means to gaining an agreement. The action would be suitable to the business people of Prince Rupert.

Permanent Committee.

Alderman Perry suggested that the Fisheries committee of the City Council be changed to a general committee to meet with the Board of Trade in all its deliberations. This suggestion seemed to be favorably received. President Parker stated that the Board would always be willing to co-operate with the city. Already the two bodies had come together with satisfactory results on more than one occasion.

Advertise in the Daily News

LAND REGISTRY ACT

(Sections 36 and 134.)

Re Application No. 11710-L. File 6322.

TAKE NOTICE that application has been made to register Olof Hanson of Prince Rupert, B. C. as owner in fee under a Tax Sale Deed from the Collector of the City of Prince Rupert, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1917, of ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, being and being in the city of Prince Rupert, more particularly known and described as Lot Forty (40), Block Thirty-one (31), Section Eight (8), Map Nine Hundred and Twenty-three (923).

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within 35 days from the date of the service of this notice (which may be effected by publication in the Daily News, Prince Rupert, B. C.) and notice is called to section 36 of the "Land Registry Act" with amendments, and to the following extract therefrom:—

"And in default of a caveat or certificate of his creditors being filed before the registration as owner of the person entitled under such tax sale, all persons so served with notice, and those claiming through or under them, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by virtue of any unregistered instrument, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by descent whose title is not registered under this Act, shall be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the land so sold for taxes, and the Registrar shall register the person entitled under such tax sale as owner thereof and to hold the same for tax."

AND WHEREAS application has been made for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title of Olof Hanson.

AND WHEREAS on investigating the title it appears that prior to the 13th day of October, 1916, (the date on which the said lands were sold for overdue taxes), you were the assessed owners thereof or otherwise as stated opposite your respective names.

FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that at the same time I shall effect registration in pursuance of such application and issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the said lands in the name of Olof Hanson unless you take and prosecute the proper proceedings to establish your claim, if any, to the said lands, or to prevent such action on my part.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., this 24th day of August, A. D. 1920.

H. F. MACLEOD, District Registrar of Titles.

To W. H. Evans, Crown Grants Office, John Dahl & Jake Dahl, assessed owners.

LAND ACT.

Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land.

In Queen Charlotte Islands Land District, Recording District of Skeena and straddle along the westerly boundary of Block 53, in District Lot 746, on Masset Inlet, take notice that the GRAHAM ISLAND SPRUCE & CEDAR CO., LTD., of Port Clements, occupation lumber merchants, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Block 53; thence north 46 deg. 37 min. west 29.9 feet; thence north 70 deg. 05 min. west 510 feet; thence south 33 deg. west 468 feet; thence south 236.5 feet; thence east 474 feet more or less to a post planted at the southwest corner of said Block 53; thence north-easterly following the high-water mark along the westerly boundary of Block 53 to the point of commencement, containing 7.5 acres more or less.

GRAHAM ISLAND SPRUCE & CEDAR CO., LIMITED.

Dated August 26th, 1920.

The Brunswick ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE



Better Method of Reproduction

BRINGS BETTER TONE. All its features combine toward that coveted achievement.

Suppressed or muffled tones are absent. There is a roundness or fullness of expression that is quickly noted the first time you hear the Brunswick.

It eliminates so-called "surface noises" for it has the only counter balanced reproducer.

The Tone Amplifier, built to conform to acoustic laws is another feature of the Brunswick Method of Reproduction. Here again tone waves, having been reproduced perfectly, are allowed to amplify and develop naturally.

In every particular and considered as a unit, the Brunswick Method of R-production is one of the greatest advancements in the phonographic art. It brings final perfections, new refinements.

Your ear will quickly detect the superiority of the Brunswick. A comparison will award the Brunswick first choice.

So if you seek the utmost in a phonograph, be sure to hear the Brunswick first.

Sold on easy payments.

McRae Bros., Ltd.

Book-ellers Stationers Printers

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention P. O. Box 183 Phone 558

Miss GLEESON

Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Third Avenue Prince Rupert, B.C.

With our modern equipment and sanitary methods, we produce a wholesome

Nutritious Bread

Our Goods are all made from High-class Material TRY THEM

The La Casse Bakery

717 3rd Ave. Auto Delivery Phone 190

Careful Piano Tuning

Repairs to all makes of Pianos, Phonographs, Cameras—Spare parts in stock. French Polishing

J. Slade Stevens 428-5th Avenue W. Phone Red 291 P.O. Box 762

TOM LEE CO.

840 Second Avenue, West.

VEGETABLES Wholesale and Retail

General Contractors and Labor Exchange.

Prince Rupert, B. C.

Phone 547 — P. O. Box 725

Dalgarno & Watts

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Specialists in Light and Heavy Construction, Repairs and Alterations. First Class Staircase Work and Finishing.

Estimates cheerfully given

BRICK AND CONCRETE BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Phone Green 507 1017 3rd Avenue

1869—600 Branches—1919

The Royal Bank of Canada

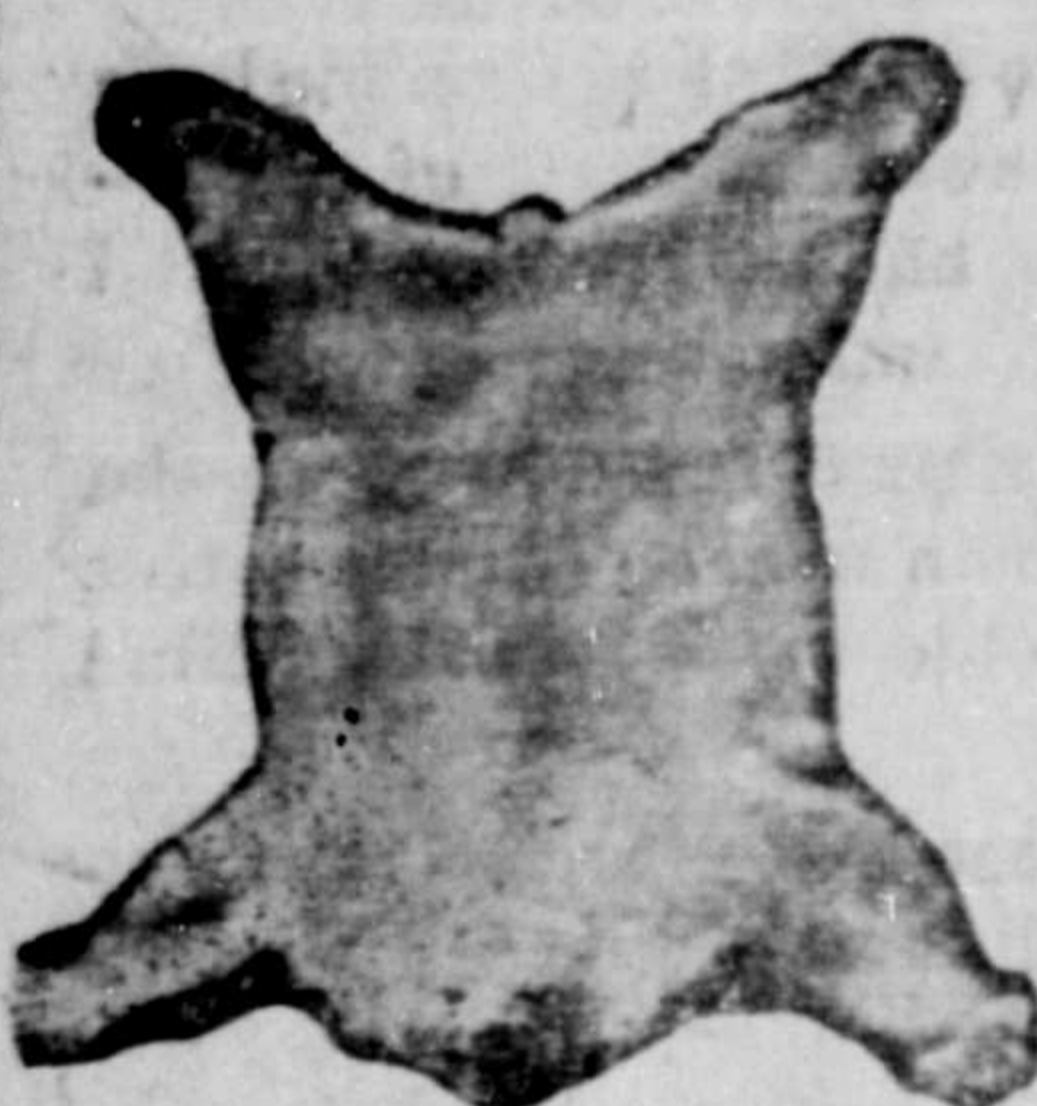
Protect your Victory Bonds by
Renewing a Safety Deposit Box

Deposit the coupons every six months in a Savings Account and earn interest upon the bond interest at 3 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly.

If this is done regularly with (say) a 15 year bond, you will accumulate more interest than principal.

Capital and Reserves \$33,000,000
Total Resources \$470,000,000

TAXIDERMY



in all its branches.
Work life-like. Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

D. C. TAIT

1116 Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

EDSON COAL CO.

We have secured the agency for
the best Coal found in the interior
and can supply any quantity.
Our prices include delivery.

Loose Coal - \$13.00
Screened, sacked, \$14.00

Per Ton Delivered

Prices on car load lots on
application to

**Prince Rupert
Feed Co.**

Corner 2nd Ave. and 9th St.
Phone 58 Green 548

TERRACE FRUIT LANDS

Two Acre Tracts 2 miles from Terrace
at \$50 per acre on terms of 1-2
cash, balance 6 and 12 months. All
land easily cleared.
160 acres, 4 1/2 miles out on main
wagon road. Good soil with clay
sub-soil. All good land and level.
Timber on this land is reserved by
the government. Price—\$11 per
acre, cash.
15 1/2 acre lots adjoining Baschall
field and Terrace Township just put
on the market. All good level lots.
Ideal sites for a summer home.
These will not last long.
Price: \$300 per lot; Terms 1-4 cash,
6, 12 and 18 months.

Kenney Bros. & Co.
Real Estate Brokers.
Terrace - B.C.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

in Stove Lengths
Phone your order in early.
PACIFIC CARTAGE, LTD.
Phone 98. S. E. Parker, Mgr.

**Variety of Plants
in bloom arrived
CHICKENS & BROILERS
CITY MARKET**

A. G. GRAY
Teacher of Piano
Studio 137 Second Avenue
PHONE Blue 421 or 444

PROPOSALS OF COMMITTEE AS TO COW BAY

Board of Trade Prepares Memorandum Which was Submitted to Meeting Last Night.

FAVOR EXCHANGE WITH RAILWAY CO.

Sites Needed Badly for Warehouses and Other Sites for Floats for Small Boats.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade committee and the City Council held last night in the council chamber, the Board of Trade committee submitted a memorandum, which, after reciting the circumstances leading up to the meeting, proceeded as follows:

"It is understood that the Provincial Government is willing to cede to the railway company its rights in Cow Bay in consideration of four hundred and fifty feet of waterfront now owned by the G. T. P. adjacent to the government waterfront block at Cow Bay. This transaction has been held up more or less on account of the fact that use is now being made of Cow Bay for small boats, and it is our understanding that the city will be inclined to oppose the above mentioned exchange, which will mean filling in of Cow Bay, unless granted a stretch of waterfront by the Provincial Government in that vicinity.

For Warehouses.

"The plans of the railway company contemplate using this land after filling, together with the tract adjoining to the east, for freight sheds, team tracks, and for commercial warehouse sites, and the location is by far the best in the city for these purposes, particularly as regards warehouse sites. These wholesale warehouses, now located near the G. T. P. wharf, will have to be removed when the station is built, and there are several other firms now making applications for sites, so it is very desirable for this reason alone that the matter be settled without delay.

"The Provincial Government is also desirous of making certain improvements in this vicinity, but cannot do so until a settlement is reached. These improvements consist of a roadway from Third Ave. with a level crossing just west of the present bridge and connected with another roadway

Hubert Ward

begs to announce that he has withdrawn his interests from the Parkin & Ward Electrical Co. and will in future conduct business under the name of

Ward Electric & Marine Supply Co.

Cow Bay
Electric and Gasoline Engine Supplies, Marine Hardware, Marine Lighting Sets, Ignition Devices, etc.

Storage Batteries Overhauled, charged and renewed at reasonable prices. All our work guaranteed.
Special attention given to mail orders.

ATKIN'S SAUSAGE

has increased from 100 lbs. a month to 2700 lbs. a month.

Economy Ice Cream Parlor

Ice Cream, Candy, Fruit, Soft Drinks, Tobacco
417 5th Ave. E. Phone 18
Open Night and Day

PROGRESS ON HAYS COVE SCHOOLHOUSE

Masonry Work on First Floor Continued and Brick and Tile of Second Commences

The masonry work on the first floor of the new Hays Cove School is finished and the brick and tile work of the second floor has been commenced. The second and third floors of the building will be of this material. The floors of the classrooms, which will be on all three stories of the building, will be of fir, while the ante-room floors will be of composition. As long as the fine weather continues the excellent progress will be continued, but if the fall becomes rainy and stormy the speed will, of course, be somewhat hampered. The building should be ready for occupation some time in the spring.

ALL ARE EXPERTS

Ketchikan Laying First Concrete Pavement.

Workers who are preparing the foundation for Alaska's first concrete pavement on Front St. have discovered that every second man in Ketchikan is an expert on street construction.

"Say, Bo, you should put a crown on that road," one passer-by was heard to remark to a workman.

"I tell you, it ain't flat enough," said another.

"You're going to waste concrete," suggested another as he criticized the amount of surface material which was being removed.

"They ain't makin' it deep enough," countered another.

There has been no end of the supply of free information.

"Want a job?" most of the critics are asked.

"Sure, I'll boss the job," they all reply, but none of them seem willing to take the pick and shovel and go to work.

extending along the waterfront from McBride St., which is to be built at wharf level on the harbor side of the railway tracks. The Government also plans to use the four hundred and fifty foot stretch of waterfront which it would acquire, for launches, fishing boats, and wharf sites, and the roadway referred to would extend along the rear of this tract.

Recommendations.

There would seem to be no doubt that these improvements would be a great benefit to the public generally, and of much more value than the continuance of the present occupancy of Cow Bay. The Board of Trade respectfully recommends as a possible solution of the matter the following:

1. That the exchange of waterfront for Cow Bay property be made.
2. That the Provincial Government proceed with the necessary improvements required for the utilization of the portion of the four hundred and fifty foot stretch of waterfront as they may deem necessary as a launch, fishing boat harbor and wharf site, as well as with the other improvements previously mentioned, all as soon as possible.
3. That the G. T. P. begin at once the filling of Cow Bay, and that for filling purposes the high bluff between Manson Way, the waterfront, Cow Bay and the main line be graded, and further that the railway company lay out with the least possible delay the land available for warehouse sites. It is felt that this work should be proceeded with immediately.
4. That the Provincial Government deed to the city its rights in that stretch of waterfront marked "A" on plan, to be used only for the convenience of launches and small boats, and that this block be reserved for any change in this matter except by a sixty per cent vote of the ratepayers of Prince Rupert.

"The Board of Trade will make these recommendations to the Provincial Government and the railway company, as well as to the city council.
The plan herewith shows roughly the contemplated improvements in the vicinity, as suggested in the foregoing.

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Hays are leaving in a few days for Los Angeles where they will spend the winter, returning in the spring.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

These are Good Places to Make Your Purchases when You go out to buy

AERATED WATERS

BEAVER BOTTLING WORKS
708 Fraser Street Phone 132

BARBER SHOP

YOKAHAMA BARBER SHOP
Lady Barber—Baths—735 3rd Ave.

BAKERS

LA CASSE BAKERY
Third Avenue Phone 190

CHINA, CROCKERY & NOTIONS

THE DENNY, ALLEN CO.
Third Avenue, opposite Post Office.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

TOKYO DYE WORKS Pressing and dry cleaning—3rd Avenue Phone 476

CAFES

THE BOSTON GRILL
Third Ave. Phone 437. A good place to eat

THE ELITE CAFE

Second Ave. Biggest meal for the money.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

YOKAHAMA—735 Third Ave. West.

DRUGGISTS

W. J. McCUTCHEON
Second Avenue and Sixth Street.
The largest drug house in Northern B.C.

FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

WILFRID GRATTON Cor. Third and 7th.
Phone Green 399, for second hand furniture.

FURNITURE

FRANK BRUCHU
Third Ave. Phone Green 442.

FEED STORES

PRINCE RUPERT FEED CO.
New location, cor. 2nd Ave. and 7th St.

FISH MERCHANTS, RETAIL

ARTHUR'S MARKET
Third Ave. Phone 430 & 431, P.O. Box 433

GROCERIES

LINZEY'S PRINCE RUPERT GROCERY
Cor. 4th and Euston Phone 586

HARDWARE

HOWE & McNULTY—704 Ave. Stoves, shipchandlery, paints and Fishermen's supplies.

IMPORTED GROCERIES

ALBERTA MEAT MARKET
Fifth Street Phone 708

LAUNCHES FOR HIRE

Launch "NARBETROG" Phone Black 400.

LAUNDRIES

CANADIAN STEAM LAUNDRY
Phone 8, for Cleaning and Pressing Dept.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

FRED SCADDEN
Sixth and Fraser Phone Green 92

PAINTS AND OILS

THE A. W. EDGE CO.—2nd Ave.
Paints, Oils, Glass and Wallpaper.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

BELL & CROSBY Phone 477.

PLUMBING

STEEN & LONGWILL Phone 5.

RENTALS

F. W. HART Phone Black 451.

SIGN PAINTING

BELL & CROSBY Phone 477.

SHEET METAL WORKS

Everything in Sheet Metals
ROWE'S
Second Avenue Phone 349

TAILORS—LADIES AND GENTS

M. T. LEE—Opposite Post Office
Also Cleaning and Pressing.

Daily News Classified Ads.

2 CENTS PER WORD IN ADVANCE. No Advertisement Taken for Less than 50c

WANTED

WANTED—A good home for a boy two and a half years old, preferably where there are other children. Apply to box 109 Daily News office. 17

WANTED—Ticket sellers for Carnival week. Apply at office on Carnival grounds, from 2 till 4 on Friday. 17

WANTED TO RENT—Cabin with some furniture or light house-keeping room. Box 412 Daily News office. 19

WANTED—Woman to clean two or three rooms occasionally—Apply News office. 17

LABORERS WANTED—Apply Hotel Central. 18

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL STORE SALESMAN—Six years' experience, requires position. Apply box 198 Daily News office. 16

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Shop—20 h.p. N. & S. engine new. Today's factory price is \$500 higher than when this was bought. Purchaser will save this amount. See Paul Aivazoff and G. W. Embleton for particulars and terms. Prince Rupert Cigar Store, Third Avenue. Phone Blue 91. 17

FOR SALE—Folding baby carriage only used two months. Apply 120 Eighth Street. Phone Red 510. 19

FOR SALE—Gas boat 'Retriever', 40 ft. long, 10 ft. beam, 25 h.p. engine. At Cow Bay. \$1,800. 19

FOR SALE—22-ft. launch with cabin and good engine. Price \$200. Apply Daily News. 17

FOR SALE—Cigar store, good location. Box 410 News office. 17

FOR SALE—Safe. Price \$125. News office. 17

HOUSES FOR SALE—F. W. Hart.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT. Nine roomed house; furniture for sale. Alaska Rooms, near Prince Rupert Hotel. 17

FOR RENT—Three roomed modern flat, unfurnished, with use of bath. Apply 210 Ninth Ave. West. 17

FOR RENT—Furnished cabin on First Avenue East. Phone Black 259. 18

LOST

LOST—Lady's wrist watch on 3rd Avenue. Finder return to News office. Reward. 19

WATERLESS TOILETS

Kaustine System of Sanitation suitable for unsewered districts. Odorless and waterless toilets for homes and schools. See D. Hunt, 341 Second Ave. Phone Black 416. Post office box 573. 23

LODGE MEETINGS

LODGE 1051 LOYAL ORDER
Moose meets every Monday evening at the Deep Sea Fishermen's hall. 17

FARMS FOR SALE

C. P. R. FARM LANDS—The rich prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are especially suited for mixed farming. Land that will produce big crops of grain and fodder, and well adapted for dairying or livestock raising can still be had at prices averaging about \$18.00 an acre, with twenty years to pay if you wish. Only 10 per cent down. No further payment on the principal until the end of the fourth year; then sixteen annual payments. Interest 6 per cent. H. G. Loughran, Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Vancouver, B.C. 17

TIMBER SALE X 2633.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 23rd day of September, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2633, to cut 600,000 feet of spruce, cedar and hemlock, on an area situated on Kluane River, Range 2, Coast Land District.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2326.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 24th day of October, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2326, to cut 6,191,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, cedar and balsam, on an area situated on False Inlet, Range 2, Coast Land District.

Three (3) years will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 24th day of October, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2326, to cut 6,191,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, cedar and balsam, on an area situated on False Inlet, Range 2, Coast Land District.

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Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2321.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 24th day of September, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2321, to cut 2,516,000 feet of spruce, cedar and hemlock, on an area situated on Sewet Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2599.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 4th day of October, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2599, to cut 1,437,000 feet of spruce, cedar, hemlock and balsam, on an area situated on the west shore of Elfrida Channel, Range 2, Coast Land District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2632.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 24th day of September, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2632, to cut 2,516,000 feet of spruce, cedar and hemlock, on an area situated on Shannon Bay, Nass River District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2428.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 30th day of September, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2428, to cut 2,835,000 feet of spruce, cedar and hemlock, on an area situated on Cumshewa Inlet, Moreux Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2383.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 30th day of September, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2383, to cut 600,000 feet of spruce, cedar and hemlock, on an area situated on Cumshewa Inlet, Moreux Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2382.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 11th day of October, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2382, to cut 600,000 feet of spruce, cedar and hemlock, on an area situated on Cumshewa Inlet, Moreux Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District.

One (1) year will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2586.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 11th day of October, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2586, to cut 2,835,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, cedar and balsam, on an area situated on Draney Inlet, Range 2, Coast District.

Three (3) years will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 2586.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 11th day of October, 1920, for the purchase of Licence X 2586, to cut 2,835,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, cedar and balsam, on an area situated on Draney Inlet, Range 2, Coast District.

Three (3) years will be allowed for removal of timber.
Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

"In Proud Remembrance"

There is no better way to perpetuate the memory of those who fell in the Great War than by having a Memorial Tablet.
A dignified and permanent memorial tablet in the Church, or one which they were identified with, over the country, the way is to have their memory in being perpetuated and honored.
Let us send you designs, estimates, and particulars of our Memorial Tablet or House Book.

Birks

Vancouver, B.C.

M.M. Stephens
Notary Public

For Sale

One splendid residence lot in Section 6, close to \$600.00.

For sale: the best residential double corner in Prince Rupert.

Why Canada Needs a Protective Tariff

A FEW REASONS

Why Canada should retain the present fiscal policy of adequate protection for Canadian agriculture, industry, labor and business.

1. Canada has shown wonderful growth in agriculture, manufacturing, forest production, mineral production, transportation, banking, insurance, and other business since the adoption in 1878 of the National Policy of adequate protection for all classes.
2. Because Canada was strong in all departments of national activity, she made a great record in the war.
3. Since the war practically all civilized countries have retained or increased their protective tariffs.
4. Over 2,000,000 Canadians are supported by wages paid by Canadian factories.
5. Over 80 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.
6. The tariff has caused over 600 branches of United States factories to locate in Canada.
7. The tariff provides a great portion of the revenue of the Dominion Government.
8. The present tariff of Canada is very moderate; the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations is 22½ per cent.; the average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, is only 14½ per cent.
9. Canadian products should not be exported in the raw state but should be manufactured in Canada in order to create business, provide employment and add to the national wealth.
10. Canada has maintained a protective tariff for 42 years. The United States, our greatest competitor, has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years. Their manufacturers have a home market of 105 million people. Our manufacturers have a home market of about 8 million people. Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought, on an average, \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods, while each Canadian, on an average, bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. United States purchases from Canada were largely raw materials. Canadian purchases from the United States were largely manufactured goods. Is it surprising that the rate of exchange is against Canada and that our dollar is at a heavy discount in the United States? This is the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were removed? Remove the tariff, and in the words of ex-President Taft, Canada will become "an adjunct of the United States."
11. The destiny of Canada is a fully developed nation within the British Empire.

is not a free trade country. She now applies various protective duties and has a measure before Parliament designed to prevent dumping, arising from exchange depreciation or other causes. During his budget speech in the House of Commons on April 14th last, the Honorable Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the United Kingdom had raised during the year ending March 31st, 1920, the sum of £149,360,000 from customs duties imposed on goods imported into the United Kingdom. That is, every resident of the United Kingdom paid a customs tariff tax on the average of about 11½ per cent. on the value of the goods he consumed. In Canada last year the average per capita tariff tax, including the sale tariff, was about \$23.00, or without the war tariff, about \$19.50. Yet, some people describe Great Britain as a free trade country and Canada as a high tariff country.

The business men of Great Britain realized early in the war that steps must be taken upon the cessation of hostilities, to protect British industries and various committees have reported to the British Parliament recommending a measure of protection for British industries.

France increased her tariff rates during the past year, on most goods, by amounts varying from 10 to 25 per cent. In 1919, and as late as April 28th, 1920, she announced a new and extensive list of prohibited imports, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Roumania, and the Italian states have made general increases in their tariffs. Recent despatches show that still higher protection is being introduced in most of these countries, and especially in France, Italy and Spain. Japan has now in operation a high protective tariff.

In South America, all countries have tariffs designed not only for the purpose of producing revenue, but also to provide for a reasonable measure of protection for home industry. The average rate of duty on all importations is free and dutiable, for these countries, for 1919, the latest year for which statistics are obtainable, follows:

Countries	Average rate of duty on imports per cent.
Argentina	20.8
Brazil	25.9
Bolivia	17.1
Chile	19.9
Ecuador	36.6
Paraguay	21.1
Peru	24.9
Uruguay (1912)	36.2
Venezuela	46.7

The following clause was adopted by the National Republican Convention of the United States, at Chicago, June 10th, 1920:

"The uncertain and unsettled conditions of the world, and the possibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, make it imperative that a definite program be adopted for the year ahead. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the market for American Labor, Agriculture and Industry."

A tariff was introduced in Australia on March 24th, 1920, which is highly protective in character. All British countries outside the United Kingdom, have tariffs that are protective in character, with the exception of certain Eastern countries, such as India and the Straits Settlements, which impose duties on certain imports for revenue.

Official records show that there is not in the world today one country making any pretensions to industrial development that is without a protective tariff.

This Dominion's tariff legislation, designed for national development, has been affected by the fact that every great industrial nation to-day throughout the world has erected protective tariff barriers against the exportation of goods by other nations. Were our customs tariff removed whilst other countries maintained and strengthened their tariff walls, our industries would be largely shut out of foreign markets. This would so reduce the volume of our exports as to raise Canadian production costs above a competitive basis; and many of them would be compelled to cease operations.

The best way to determine whether or not Canada has flourished under the policy of adequate protection for her industries is to compare the statistics for the year 1878, when the policy was first adopted, with the statistics for the year 1919, when the policy was still in force. The following table shows that since the introduction of the National Policy, our trade has multiplied by sixteen times.

Fiscal Year	Total Trade
1879	\$149,480,188
1919	\$2,351,174,886

Agricultural production in Canada has flourished as the following statistics indicate:

Year	Field Crops	Other Farm Produce	Total Production
1879	\$194,953,420	\$169,953,446	\$364,906,866
1919	\$1,452,437,000	\$223,404,000	\$1,675,841,000

The national output of wheat has grown as follows:

Year	Wheat
1879	173,075,913 bushels
1919	1,932,260,400 bushels

Manufacturing has shown a similar extraordinary advance.

Year	Capital Invested	Value of Products
1879	\$145,926,000	\$309,676,068
1919	\$2,286,648,727	\$3,015,577,940

The products of the forests, of the mines and of the great volume of banking and insurance business have shown the following great increase in values under the National Policy:

Year	Forest Production
1879	\$39,540,570
1919	\$140,881,584

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year	Mineral Production
1879	\$14,013,113
1919	\$123,075,913

FISHERY PRODUCTION.

Year	Fishery Production
1879	\$13,539,354
1919	\$243,249,191

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE.

Year	Capital Invested	Value of Products
1879	\$145,926,000	\$309,676,068
1919	\$2,286,648,727	\$3,015,577,940

Public Debt in Canada.

Year	Public Debt
1879	\$71,000,193
1919	\$1,841,478,895

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Year	Life Insurance
1879	\$84,754,937
1919	\$79,218,945

AMOUNT OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Year	Fire Insurance
1879	\$409,899,701
1919	\$4,004,396,461

POLICES IN FORCE.

Year	Policies in Force
1879	\$409,899,701
1919	\$4,004,396,461

Dec. 31st.

Since 1878 the composition of our population has changed. Then 90 per cent. of the population were engaged in farming, lumbering and fishing. There was comparatively little business activity and those who could not be employed in

the above industries were forced to emigrate, with the result that some millions of Canadians are living in the United States to-day who would never have left Canada if opportunities for employment had been available. After 1878 the industrial system of Canada began to develop until to-day it directly supports 2,000,000 Canadians, and in addition, yields indirect opportunities to several millions more.

Transportation.

In 1879, the year after the adoption of the National Policy, there were only 6,484 miles of steam railways in Canada. A glance at the following table will show a great increase in the mileage, in the amount of freight carried, and gross earnings:

Miles in operation	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919
	6,484	12,628	17,141	24,104	38,896

Tons of freight—17,988,626 31,211,723 66,842,558 110,599,572

Gross earnings—\$19,925,066 \$42,149,615 \$62,243,784 \$145,036,338 \$276,901

The railways opposed the reciprocity agreement in 1910, and by the end of the year, twenty-two ships ordered by the government were completed. It is expected that by the end of 1920, sixty ships will be in commission. These ships will be built in Canadian shipyards, largely from Canadian material, and by Canadian workmen.

Since 1878 the volume of shipping done in Canadian ports and with Canadian goods. They are manned chiefly by Canadian seamen, and are now carrying Canadian goods abroad.

British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada.

One of the most remarkable developments attributable directly to the adoption of the protective system in Canada, is the investment of British and foreign capital in this country. At the present time there are over 600 branches of United States factories in Canada, employing about 87,000 people and representing invested capital of about \$100,000,000. While a few of these concerns might have come to Canada if there had been free trade, it is an absolute fact that the great majority came to Canada because the Canadian Customs

tariff stood as a partial barrier to the importation of products manufactured by the parent concerns in the United States. Although the number of branches of British factories established in Canada is small in comparison with the number of United States branches, as against this, according to Sir George Paish's estimate in 1911, the sum of \$1,800,000,000 of British capital was invested in Canada at that time, a considerable proportion of which was invested in manufacturing enterprises.

Growth of Canadian Agriculture.

The Canada Year Book of 1918, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Trade and Commerce Department, gives interesting statistics in regard to Canadian agriculture. On page 219 of 1912.

Realizing the importance of agriculture, the Dominion and Provincial Governments have given special attention and substantial financial assistance to this industry.

Of recent years the money appropriated for railway extension has been spent almost entirely on the extension of the railway facilities for the agricultural communities, and possibly no commodity carried by the railways of Canada enjoys a better rate than farm grains.

All these measures are sound, and consistent with the doctrine of protection, because the value of the land is stimulated and safeguarded the great basic industry of agriculture.

Replies to Free Trade Arguments.

Free trade arguments are being used to-day as the spear head of the attack against the protective system in Canada. It may be that many who use the free trade arguments do not believe in them, and are merely trying to create a diversion from which they may profit. But, since these free trade arguments are being used to show why they cannot be applied profitably to Canada.

One of the chief free trade arguments is to belittle the value of the home market, especially to farmers. It is stated that Canadian farmers sell their products in an open market where the value of the goods is determined by international competition, and that they buy what they need in Canada which is described as a closed market.

The agricultural production of Canada has been officially estimated at \$1,975,841,000. During the same year, the value of unmanufactured farm produce exports of unmanufactured farm produce were valued at between \$1.5 and \$2.00, or if better and cheese be included, words, only between 16 and 18.5 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms were exported in the unmanufactured state.

The home market under normal conditions is a constant market. In a

country where the population is steadily increasing it is a growing market. The foreign market, open to the United States, is an uncertain market. It may be lost entirely through war. It may be restricted through legislation or economic causes. It is natural that the argument about selling in foreign markets and buying in protected markets should be most strongly urged in Western Canada, where grain is grown for export. But the conditions of agriculture are changing very rapidly in Western Canada. Not so many years ago the principal source of farm revenue in Ontario. What is the case now? Figures for the year 1917 show that wheat constituted 5 per cent. of the total value of the farm produce of Ontario.

Roughly speaking, a new country starts growing wheat and gradually develops into mixed farming, and the progress of the Prairie Provinces away from the wheat growing stage to the mixed farming stage has already reached extensive proportions.

The increase in farm live stock between 1911 and 1916 in the Prairie Provinces is set forth in Table 18, page 195 of the Canada Year Book, 1918.

Prairie Provinces	1911	1916
Horses	24	29
Cattle	47	63
Other Cattle	43	57
Total Cattle	90	120
Sheep	94	94
Poultry	23	23

The growth of industry in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is also extraordinary. In 1909 the value of goods manufactured in these three provinces was a negligible quantity. For the present year a very conservative estimate would place the value of the goods manufactured in the three Prairie Provinces at \$300,000,000. In 1909 there was not a single member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association located West of the Great Lakes except in Saskatchewan. There are seven hundred—five hundred of them in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In fact Western Canada is becoming rapidly industrialized—the industries which have made the greatest strides being milling, packing, steel and iron, clothing, textiles, building and paper.

The Canadian home market that absorbs farm produce is the population of the cities, towns and villages. Analyze the cities, towns and villages, and it will be found that considerable part of the activities of their inhabitants has its origin and existence in the factories. Manufacturing is the life blood of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, professional practice, and commercial enterprises. Business clusters around the factory. Cloth or restrict the factory and business dwindles and the home market declines.

Another free trade argument is that under the protective system industry is developed at the expense of agriculture.

Taking the Canada Year Book's estimate of the agricultural capital of Canada in 1917 of \$6,830,145,000, and dividing this sum by the number of farms in Canada, given by government statistics as 720,000, we find that the average capital per farm was \$9,356. Moreover, our industrial development has not caused any undue depopulation of the rural areas. In 1911 the rural population of Canada was 54.47 per cent. of the total population. At the present time it is 54.47 per cent. of the total population. In 1911 the rural population was 49.8 per cent. of the whole when free trade was adopted in 1846 and had fallen to 21.9 per cent. in 1917.

It is also argued that, as Canadian manufacturers during the war produced munitions which compared favorably with those produced by other countries, they do not need protection now. This argument is based on a very faulty conclusion. There was no competition. The price of munitions was fixed and calculated to yield a reasonable margin of profit where the business was efficiently conducted. The work was done to standard specifications, the selling force was required, because the market took all the supply. More important still, Canadian manufacturers secured the opportunity to manufacture in large quantities. That is the pressing need to-day, and the home market is necessary to supply it.

It is also argued that protection causes combines.

Proper trade organizations produce greater efficiency, better quality and lower cost. Large protective organizations can be prosecuted under existing laws. In any case, industrial combination has not reached undue proportion to date in Canada. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association of manufacturing establishments at about 35,000, although this includes concerns which can scarcely be called factories. As the number of factories is estimated at about 300,000, the average number of employees per industrial establishment in Canada is about twenty.

A more serious charge is that Canadian manufacturers take advantage of the tariff for their own profit by adding weight and duty to selling price of competing products in fixing their own selling prices. We do not defend existing laws. In any case, that specific charges should be made against the offenders rather than general statements against all manufacturers, or against the protective system.

We beg to draw attention to an unfair method of attacking manufacturers, and through them the protective system. A few manufacturers who have enjoyed marked prosperity are singled out. They are attacked in a sensational manner in the press and on the platform. Their profits for particularly successful years are advertised. Their financial statements are analyzed unfairly. No attempt is made to average the years with the good years. No tribute is admitted to efficiency, economical management, or unusual business ability. These outstanding examples of prosperity are held up to the public as a general condition of entire industries.

This method of argument is as unfair as it would be to hold up some phenomenal case of profitable farming, or a lucky strike in mining as an example of the agriculture or mining industry generally.

A recent survey of the shoe manufacturing industry shows, first, that a very considerable number of firms have tried to succeed in this industry but have become bankrupt and second, that the average return on the capital invested in the shoe industry was 5.29 per cent. It is not surprising that the failure of Canadian manufacturing firms for several years indicated are as follows:

Year	No. of Failures of Mfg. Firms
1918	232
1919	455
1920	426

This is the other side of the story. For the year ending March 31st, 1921, the Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, estimated that Canada's balance sheet will be as follows:

Estimated expenditure (including capital outlays)	\$549,649,428
Estimated revenue	\$31,000,000
Estimated deficit	\$518,649,428

Adopt free trade, lower the customs revenue, which he estimated at \$167,000,000, and the deficit will be \$332,649,428.

Those who would abolish the Canadian customs tariff and thus lose the revenue which it produces, should also consider the following taxes—a direct tax on unimproved land values and natural resources, increased taxation on personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes, and increased taxation on corporations. As to the unearned increment as such, no objection is offered, but it is remembered that vacant land now pays taxes to the municipalities and in some cases to the provincial government. But the vacant land has been given up by the owners in preference to paying the taxes, now imposed on the municipalities and also the Dominion government. Inheritance taxes are now imposed by the provinces. The first plan is free trade, the second plan is protection.

Conservation.

There are two courses we can pursue in regard to our natural resources. We can plunder these resources and ship the raw or partly finished products out of the country in exchange for manufactured goods which we take these materials, manufacture them and sell them back to us in the shape of finished articles at greatly enhanced prices. The other course is to conserve, to manufacture in Canada not only the preliminary processes, but also the succeeding processes and export the products in a finished state. Under the second plan, the Canadian manufacturer takes into his own hands the production of highly finished products for domestic and foreign consumption. Under the first plan only a limited amount of value is added to the raw materials. Most of the business connected with the processes of further manufacture, affecting banking, transportation and insurance, would be carried on in other countries, and part of our own population would be forced to emigrate in search of employment. Under the second plan, the carrying of these processes, manufacturing to the highest state, providing employment and creating business. The second plan is free trade, the second plan is protection.

Preferential Tariffs Within the British Empire.

On the whole prospects seem bright for the general welfare of the British Empire. Preferential tariff systems throughout British countries. Such an arrangement amongst British Overseas Dominions would correspond to the policy followed between the United States overseas countries, including Cuba. A similar policy followed toward their respective possessions by Canada, Italy, and was followed by Germany.

Canadian Factories in the War.

Shortly after the beginning of the war the Canadian factory system was practically put on a war basis, and munition making was organized. How Canadian factories succeeded in war manufacturing is illustrated by the following statistics from the report issued by the War Cabinet and presented to the Imperial Government: "The manufacturing resources in Canada have been mobilized for war production almost as completely as those of the British Isles." Munition work was done chiefly under the control of the Imperial Munitions Board, which placed orders in Canada amounting to \$1,200,000,000. At the peak of operations between 250,000 and 275,000 workers were employed in making munitions including shells, parts, 44 wooden ships, 44 steel ships and 3,000 aeroplanes. The same time Canadian factories largely supplied Canadian people at home and the Canadian army abroad. About half the Canadian army and from the factories and half returned to the factories on demobilization. If we had not built up a factory system and allied business, if our manufacturing and business had been done largely by other countries, then Canada could not have sent as many men to the war, could not have supplied the ships and aeroplanes, could not have given large financial aid, and could not have absorbed her demobilized soldiers.

Conclusion.

In the course of this statement an effort has been made to show that manufacturing in Canada is inseparably connected with the welfare of the whole nation. It is the only way to secure their living through manufacturing, and that the most of the remaining of the population derive indirect benefits; that this country as a whole has made remarkable progress under the National Policy of protection, and that the revision of the tariff should be seen in the light of the population and the requirements of all classes, that a stable policy of protection with some assurance of permanence is a result of the fiscal policy determined as a result of this enquiry should be to advance Canada towards her destiny as a fully developed nation within the British Empire.

1. The United States has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years; Canada for 42 years.

2. The United States has a more highly organized industrial system, supported by immense wealth.

3. The United States manufacturers are guaranteed a market for 105,000,000 people, guaranteeing a large output and specialization. The Canadian home market of 8,000,000 has already been seriously depleted.

4. The United States has comparative by a greater labor supply.

5. The Customs regulations of the United States discourage Canadian imports while the customs regulations of Canada encourage United States imports.

Briefly, we cannot manufacture extensively in Canada at the present age and stage of our civilization, less those industries are given protection against the industries of the United States. We have two choices. We can abolish our tariff and allow the United States to manufacture for us, while we produce raw materials for them, or we can preserve in our own hands the means of still continue to develop as a manufacturing country as well as an agricultural country.

In Europe there is a well known phrase "peaceful penetration." Translated, this means the domination of small countries by a big country. The small country, it is true, often keeps the forms of national independence after freedom has departed, and remains bound in financial and commercial subservience.

During the reciprocity campaign of 1911, Ex-President Taft and the late Ex-President Roosevelt were agreed that reciprocity would mean the loss of the United States. They wrote confidential letters to each other on the subject; the one to the President, the other to the President-elect. The result was published by Ex-President Taft on the 25th of April, 1912, at Boston, Mass.

In a letter from Ex-President Taft to the late Ex-President Roosevelt, the following extracts occur:

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct to the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York. Their bank credits and everything else, it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is the argument made against reciprocity in Canada, and I think it is a real good one."

In his reply, the late Ex-President Roosevelt stated:

"It seems to me what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons."

Those who do not believe Canadians when they point out the dangers that free trade or a lowering of the tariff would bring to Canada, perhaps believe such men as Ex-President Taft and the late Ex-President Roosevelt.

The above references to the United States are made in a friendly spirit. A certain amount of trade between two countries is necessary and most desirable. But the people of the United States will appreciate the natural desire of Canadians to promote their own national development, while maintaining with the United States the most cordial relations.

Conservation.

There are two courses we can pursue in regard to our natural resources. We can plunder these resources and ship the raw or partly finished products out of the country in exchange for manufactured goods which we take these materials, manufacture them and sell them back to us in the shape of finished articles at greatly enhanced prices. The other course is to conserve, to manufacture in Canada not only the preliminary processes, but also the succeeding processes and export the products in a finished state. Under the second plan, the Canadian manufacturer takes into his own hands the production of highly finished products for domestic and foreign consumption. Under the first plan only a limited amount of value is added to the raw materials. Most of the business connected with the processes of further manufacture, affecting banking, transportation and insurance, would be carried on in other countries, and part of our own population would be forced to emigrate in search of employment. Under the second plan, the carrying of these processes, manufacturing to the highest state, providing employment and creating business. The second plan is free trade, the second plan is protection.

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Briefly, we cannot manufacture extensively in Canada at the present

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Church Notices

First Baptist Church

Morning service 11 o'clock. Sunday school 2:30. Evening service 7:30. Preacher, Rev. W. W. Wright.

First Methodist Church

Morning service at 11. Preacher, A. E. Coudrey. Sunday school at 2:30. Evening service. Rebekah Church Parade. Special Rev. T. H. Nuttall.

First Presbyterian Church

Morning Worship at 11. Subject, "The Surrounding Presence of God." Sunday school 12:30. Evening service at 7:30. Subject, H. R. Grant, pastor.

BUS SERVICE TO HOT SPRINGS AT LAKELSE

Visitors to Lakelse Hot Springs can get automobile service from Terrace by notifying C. A. Waite, the liveryman, Park Garage, Terrace, who has a new Ford car and truck for this business. Reasonable rates.

MACSWINEY HAD BAD NIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 18.—MacSwiney passed another bad night without sleep.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS

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MACKENZIE KING

Plans Made to Give him Proper Reception in Vancouver

Arrangements have been practically completed for the visit of Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, in Vancouver. The plans include a public reception at the Hotel Vancouver, a boat trip on Burrard Inlet and up the North Arm, a visit to the New Westminster Exhibition and a mass meeting in the Arena. Mr. King will spend September 28 and 29 in that city.

The reception in the Hotel Vancouver will be held on the evening of September 28, and will be in charge of the Women's Liberal Association. The general public will be invited.

W. G. Anderson, LL.B., an old friend of the Liberal leader and chairman of Ward VI. Liberal Association, will preside at the mass meeting in the Arena on the following evening. He was one of the Vancouver delegates at the Ottawa convention at which Mr. King was chosen as leader.

M. A. Macdonald will deliver the address of welcome and in addition to Mr. King the other speakers will be Hon. Dr. Bland and Ernest Lapointe, M.P. The G.W. V.A. band has been engaged to play during the evening and among those who have accepted invitations to appear on the platform is General Victor Odium, D.S.O.

In the Letter Box

THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO VENEREAL DISEASE

To the Editor—The awakening of the public to the prevalence of venereal disease and the realization of the menace involved has been one of the most satisfactory indications that we are at last awakening to some basal factors of national importance regarding the welfare of our race. Parliaments both federal and provincial have granted large sums of money, clinics have been established where free treatment can be had, vigorous methods have been undertaken to eradicate this plague, educational films have been shown and lectures delivered, but one factor has not been sufficiently emphasized, that of the association of alcohol with the venereal plague.

Even the most superficial observer must have noticed the frequency with which these conditions are associated, but to the social worker and the physician the matter assumes an aspect of sufficient import to demand exposure. Not only does alcohol dull the perceptions and cloud the judgment, but it obliterates the moral sense. It is when the will is led captive, when the higher faculties are in abeyance and the lower activities rendered more acute, when passion rages and controls the individual, then the forces of hell hold high carnival, disease preys upon virgin purity as the giddy dance of death goes on.

It is the common experience of physicians that the patients meet their first infection while under the influence of alcohol. A prominent social worker within our province stated that she had on her list the names of 119 delinquent girls, and that all of these were first led astray while under the influence of liquor. Let me quote from the report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, page 27: "The use of alcohol is closely related to venereal disease of all kind. It causes both men and women to yield to sexual temptation through weakening of moral and intellectual control; it also diminishes the physical resistance and aggravates disease. Alcoholism also excites into activity latent syphilis and gonorrhoea, and renders the body refractory to treatment. Absolute abstinence from alcohol is necessary during treatment."

The campaign against venereal disease cannot be successfully prosecuted so long as alcohol is freely available. A vote cast against prohibition is a vote cast in favor of letting loose the venereal plague, which is now recognized as the most desperate of the enemies of mankind.

ERNEST A. HALL.

There may be something you want. See the classified column.

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LEAVES WHALEN'S OFFICIALLY TODAY

VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—Sir George Bury officially left the managing directorship of Whalen's today. A directors' meeting to be held in New York or eastern Canada will appoint his successor.

KILLS HIMSELF

VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—M. G. Sawyer, 72 years of age and a sufferer from rheumatism, killed himself by sticking a penknife into his abdomen in the bathroom of his home.



NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons holding Crown Lands or Lots in Township subdivisions under agreement for sale from whom the purchase money on such lands or Township Lots remaining unpaid is overdue are required to make payment, within six months from the date of this Notice, either of the full amount due, together with interest thereon, if any be due, or a substantial proportion of such amount, which must at least cover the full interest due to date, together with evidence that all taxes, whether Municipal or Provincial, have been paid, failing which the agreements for sale will be cancelled as provided by Section 70 of the "Land Act," Chapter 129, Revised Statutes of 1911.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands,
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
April 18, 1920

G. H. ARNOLD

Notary Public.

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