# THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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## CANADIAN MAGAZINES ASKING PROTECTION.

Canadian Magazine publishers have a case before the Tariff Board asking for some measure of protection from what they term unjust and discriminatory competition of American magazines. While a duty on American magazines might not keep them out of the country an imposition of such might well be considered and there seems to be a good deal of virtue in the magazine publishers' case.

If you were a Canadian magazine publisher would you fight for justice and fair play and expect every Canadian to support your demand? Yes.

They allege that they are compelled to pay duties, sales taxes, income, business, property and other levies from which there is no escape, and that the government virtually bonuses their competitor by leaving them free to compete without paying one cent of any of these taxes.

These competitors, they say, have tremendous natural advantages, because of their own home market, that greatly and unfairly handicap the Canadian productions, while practically every industry in the country is protected in some way against unfair competition, they are left to struggle against the impossible odds and to suffer from the dumping of foreign goods in the market.

They say they are suffering grave injustice and are entitled to adequate remedy.

## INDUSTRY WHICH IS PUBLIC ASSET.

The magazine publishers of Canada constitute an industry which employs thousands of Canadian workmen, pays out hundreds of thousands annually in wages, uses hundreds of thousands of dollars of Canadian material and contributes hundreds of thousands yearly to the public treasury. On the grounds of common justice, as well as on national grounds, these Canadian publishers ask that it be made possible for them to compete with foreign publishers in their own market on a fair basis. This is not now the case.

The industry undoubtedly suffers from unfair advantages extended to foreign publications coming into and circulated by the million in Canada. For instance, all the raw materials: paper, ink, engravings, art work, etc., are subject to sales tax and duties ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, while the United States publishers bring their finished product into Canada free of all duties, and import taxes.

## FLOOD OF FOREIGN MAGAZINES.

The total circulation in Canada of United States magazines is over 50,000,000 copies yearly. For every copy of magazines printed and produced in Canada, the Dominion import more than eight copies of United States magazines. Added to these figures United States daily and week-end newspapers are flooding Canada to the extent of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 copies annually. Together they reach the staggering total of 70,000,000 copies annually. More than 1,000,000 magazines, printed and edited in United States and catering to the tastes of readers in that country, enter Canada each week of the year.

Striking proof of the seriousness of this competition is found in the discontinuance within the past few years of such Canadian publications as Canada Weekly, Canadian Courier, Woman's Century, Canadian Pictorial, Everywoman's World.

U.S. magazines are filled with advertising for the United States products, not Canadian. With 70,000,000 copies of these publications coming into Canada with over 4,400,000,000 pages of advertising, the volume of propaganda for U.S. products against those of the Canadian manufacturer is colossal. An anomaly in this connection is this: if any American publisher ships to Canada pamphlets advertising his magazine, he pays fifteen cents per pound duty. On the magazine, itself, however, sometimes three parts full of advertising, he pays nothing.

In several cases United States magazines are merely super-catalogues for manufacturers of patterns. Some of this group are issued by publishers whose chief source of revenue is pattern sales. Canadian publishers cannot absorb publishing deficits in pattern profits.

U.S. publishers, with their larger purchasing power, are able to, and do, monopolize the work of many of the best authors and artists, withholding it from Canadian publishers by forbidding contributors to sell to Canadian magazines or newspapers. They are able, also, to crowd the Canadian product off our newsstands, off our ships and off our trains, making it always difficult, often impossible, for the home-produced publication to get equal service and display.

## WOMEN DEVELOP MUCH BENEFIT

Given an equal opportunity, and freed from present handicaps, undoubtedly Canadian magazines would increase their sales and new Canadian magazines be developed. More Canadian pulp and paper would be used here instead of being shipped out of the country, more employment would be available for Canadians in different affected industries and the Canadin government would receive a much larger revenue from postage and numerous other sources. And, through the development of Canadian industry, more magazine buyers would come to your newsstands.

The development of Canadian magazines would give Canadian authors and artists a wider home market for their fiction, articles and illustrations. Publishers would be enabled by circulation increases to maintain their present subscription prices. Unless they get relief, advances may be the only alternative.

Newsdealers who may fear a reduction in their sales and earnings, as a consequence of justice being granted to Canadian publishers, should take into account that Canadian publishers will naturally meet the demand with magazines that will be just as profitable to the distributor as the foreign publications he now sells. Furthermore, should United States publications find it necessary to increase their prices, the distributor will make a larger margin of profit on those copies he does sell, thus keeping for himself the same earnings as now. This is admitted by one of the largest distributors in Canada.

A fair duty and sales tax would not bar any United States magazines. It may reduce the sale somewhat but every dealer can keep up his profit by selling more Canadian magazines, newspapers, books, etc., and also develop greatly the sale of British and French magazines and newspapers. Some of the largest U.S. publishers have already considered plans for publication of their magazines in Canada if conditions make it advisable.

If foreign publishers paid taxes, etc., in this country on the same basis as Canadian publishers, that is on the amount of business they do in Canada, it can easily be seen they would pour in several millions of dollars to the Canadian Exchequer.

# STEWART DEAL IS IMPORTANT

### MINING AND INDUSTRIAL RECORD TELLS OF BONDING WOODBINE-VANCOUVER GROUPS FOR $250,000

J. B. Watson of Calgary has secured an option and made the first payment under it on the Woodbine and Vancouver Groups of mineral claims adjoining the property of the Premier Gold Mining Co. on the west side says the Mining and Industrial Record. Ever since the spectacular development of the Premier Mine these groups have been regarded as amongst the most promising in what geologists claim to be the richest mining field yet discovered in British Columbia. A side cut on the old trail, where it crosses the Woodbine at the Red Bluff, exposed a mineral zone 80 feet in width. With the exception perhaps of the Big Missouri, this is the largest mineral outcrop to be seen in the Salmon River section of Portland Canal.

The deal was arranged by Edward G. Brown, of 705 Birks Building, Vancouver. Mr. Brown had been successful in handling two other large deals during the last two years and, in negotiating a deal on the Woodbine and Vancouver Groups, has succeeded where others have failed.

The Woodbine Group consists of the Woodbine, Kitchener, and Woodbine Fraction claims, covering an area of 64.14 acres. This group immediately adjoins the Forks and Cascade Falls No. 4 claims of the Premier Gold Mining Co. on their western boundaries. The locators and owners are Charles Lake and D. O'Leary, two of the best known prospectors of the camp.

The Vancouver Group consists of the Vancouver, Vancouver No. 1, Alaska Canadian Consolidated Fraction, and Premier Fraction No. 2 claims, with an area of 103.77 acres. This group is owned by the Premier Extension Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and the Alaska Canadian Consolidated Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Both these companier are represented by H. C. McGuire, their managing director.

**Premier Extension Gold Mining Co. Ltd.**

In 1922 these properties were bonded by Mr. McGuire to the Premier Extension Syndicate of Ottawa, of which the late "Foghorn" Macdonald, M.E., was an active associate. That syndicate organized the Premier Extension Gold Mining Co. Ltd., with a capitalization of $4,000,000 in $5.00 shares with a view to developing the property. It had a first class board of directors, consisting of leading business men of New York City and Canada. On the board were Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, and Hon. E. Bristol, K.C., M.P., of Ottawa.

**LONDON INTEREST**

The success of the Premier Mine, and the spectacular boom in shares of B.C. Silver following its organization to take up holdings immediately north and south of the Premier, started a sudden interest in London in mining properties at Portland Canal. An English engineer bonded for the Latilla interests the Daly Alaska, Forty-nine and others at high prices. The New York directors of Premier Extension conceived the idea of sending one of their number to London to dispose of Premier Extension for a large price. J. M. Iles, a leading mining engineer of London, and the writer were retained to make a joint examination and report. After a careful examination and survey of the property, including the tracing of the shear-zones and dykes northwesterly, through the road and pipe-lin cuts and canyons of the East and Main forks of Cascade Creek, on to the Woodbine-Vancouver Groups, they came to the conclusion that these properties, with their similar geological characteristics, and the mineralization found on them fully warranted development with the possibility of proving up ore-bodies of commercial value; and they so reported.

Meantime the temporary excitement had died down; and in any case experienced mining men in London knew that success is not attained by the payment of large sums for undeveloped prospects; but by development of ore in sufficient quality in the first place, and payment for it after its existence has been placed beyond doubt. The plans of the New York directors for a get-rich-quick scoop failed. Trouble ensued between the Ottawa and New York interests. Litigation resulted, and the property was tied up from development for two years.

**NEW DEVELOPMENT**

When the title was again cleared the property was examined by a number of mining engineers, representing leading companies, who all expressed favorable opinions concerning it. Meantime the owning companies carried on development in a small way. The construction of the wagon road to the Indian Mine two years ago opened out the mineral zone in a striking manner and disclosed valuable ore in the Red Bluff. This ore was followed down by open cuts to a considerable distance below the elevation of the road. Other open cuts were made up the Red Bluff and back along the strike for a distance of 750 feet., ore being found in all of them, and some of it very rich. Then a new drift was opened above the road, and run for a distance of 25 feet. This work developed the best ore found on this part of the property. From it 50 tons were piled on the dump and attracted the attention of all mining men who saw the showing.

The result of this development proved most encouraging, suggesting a reserve of probable ore amounting to about 100,000 tons. Sampling for values gives an average of about $18.00 a ton. This development was done by Malcolm McKenzie, a foreman at the Premier Mine, who is satisfied from his experience in the ore occurrences there, that the Woodbine-Vancouver Groups are the making of a large mine. A notable feature that he points out is the cross-faulting of the veins and the enrichments there as at the Premier.

**LABYRINTH OF MINERAL**

The Red Bluff vein strikes northeast and southwest. It is approximately parallel to the main veins of Premier and B.C. Silver. As such it is probably contemporaneous geologically with these veins and subject to similar influences to which the mineralization is attributable, especially where associated with the shear-zones and dykes traceable northwesterly from these properties. Northwest of the Red Bluff is another vein paralleling which is of large dimensions, but has not yet been crosscut to its full width. This vein is well mineralinzed with silver, lead and zinc, and has given high assays from picked ore. On development it is probable conditions will be similar to those at the Red Bluff.

Toward the northeast end of the property is a large vein in which open cuts show proportionately equal values in gold and silver. It looks very promising. Many smaller veins are to be found on the property associated with quartz-feldspar dykes and shear-zones, but no development has been done on them. Where broken into they show sulphides of promising appearance. On the southwest end of the property there is a contact between slate and diorite where conditions appear favorable for development of ore of economic value.

Rich ore occurs in a large vein in that locality on which no development whatever had been done.

Credenza
$385

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## LAND ACT

### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO TO PURCHASE LAND

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on the north shore of the South Arm of Tasoo Harbor, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, Province of British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that James Field, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Marine Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of South Arm of Tasoo Harbor, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Province of British Columbia, about 5 chains from the end of the Government trail; thence 10 chains northeasterly; thence 10 chains northwesterly; thence 10 chains southwesterly; thence 10 chains southeasterly, and containing twenty (20) acres, more or less.

JAMES FIELD,
Applicant.

Dated November 29, 1926.

## LAND ACT

### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO TO LEASE LAND

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on the north shore of Crescent Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Province of British Columbia, and being about one and a half miles from the head of the Inlet.

TAKE NOTICE that James Field, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Marine Broker, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Crescent Inlet, about one and a half miles from the head of the Inlet; thence northwesterly 20 chains; thence southwesterly 20 chains; thence southeasterly 20 chains; thence northeasterly 20 chains, and containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

JAMES FIELD,
Applicant.

Dated November 27, 1926.

## IN PROBATE.

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Administration Act; and
In the Matter of the Estate of Andrew Alm, otherwise known as Anders Alm, Deceased, Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor, Judge Robertson, the 16th day of December, A.D. 1926, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Andrew Alm, otherwise known as Anders Alm, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified to me, on or before the 17th day of January, A.D. 1927, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT,
Prince Rupert, B.C.
Official Administrator.

Dated the 21st day of December, A.D. 1926.

## COMPANIES ACT

TAKE NOTICE that LIPSETT CUNNINGHAM & CO. LIMITED after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this Notice intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for the approval of the change of name to "EDWARD LIPSETT (PRINCE RUPERT) LIMITED."

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 10th day of December, A.D. 1926.

LADNER & CANTELON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.