An independent newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert and Northern and Central British Columbia. A member of The Canadian Press—Audit Bureau of Circulation—Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association Published by The Prince Rupert Daily News Limited

> JOHN F. MAGOR President.

. R. AYRES

G. P. WOODSIDE General Manager

portzed as second class mail by the Post Office. Department. Ottawa

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1959

appear to have run into precisely the difficulty that had been foreseen: no steps were taken to improve the exnothing to cure the ineffectual means of negotiating an enduring settlement.

As everybody has seen, the existing conciliation and voluntary arbitration procedure leads to nothing but a perpetual recurrence of stalemates. The conciliation panels usually make a finding in the middle, which satisfies neither contending side of a dispute. Arbitration is provided for, but there is nothing to make its result binding. So labor-employer differences go has said all this before, but the events of the last two months has reinforced this obvious omission in the present

It is not likely that the government

British Columbians of all shades of political and economic views have shown that they like the "responsibility" sections of the new code. No one can be above or beyond the law, and Bill 43 cures at least that omission of the past. But disputes do not settle themselves, and provincial negotiation machinery which runs merely in circles, like a dog chasing its own tail, is through negotiation, conciliation and not and cannot ever be the final ansometimes voluntary arbitration with- swer. We will say, too, that both manout arriving anywhere. The Colonist agement and labor, rightly considered, have the first and leading interest in helping British Columbia to find a code that will work. Industrial strife can be outgrown, and it should be.

The Victoria Daily Colonist.

Conciliation and settlement

MENDMENTS to British Colum- can do much about it between sessions, bia's labor law at the last session because only the legislature can make law. At the same time it would be considerably more to the point if Mr. Wicks would give his earnest attention isting means of conciliation, arbitra- now to sharpening the existing means tion and final settlement of conflicting of negotiation under provincial superlabor and management differences. It vision. It is not probable that anything is not a mere question of whether the can be done about the province's labor minister of labor is right or wrong in laws as they stand, but there should his public utterances on the present be nothing to prevent the government round of strikes within the province, from recognizing the omission and but of curing defects inherent in the preparing for its correction at the next existing method of industrial negotia- opportunity. Meanwhile the labor detions. The Colonist pointed out at the partment could help a lot by undertime that Bill 43—aimed at securing standing that the ineffectuality of the civil responsibility on both sides—did amended code has been too widely demonstrated to defend as "the last word."

Hospitals—a provincial responsibility

What will West Berlin's freedom cost?

By HAROLD MORRISON

Canadian Press Staff Writer

Health Minister Martin accuses Vancouver city council of "buck passing" in the matter of the hospital bed shortage. He says that two years ago othe government offered to contribute to the building of a chronic hospital and that the city has not moved to co-

The city retorts that it is Mr. Martin who is passing the buck.

So long as such charges are being exchanged the people who need the beds can be sure of one thing-few beds will be provided. The battlers must get down to facts.

And the most important facts are these: care. It is accepting millions every year from the federal government to assist in providing this care.

Therefore it has both a moral and financial

WASHINGTON (P)—What price will Presi-

Premier Khruschev is coming to the United

Of more importance, he will hold private,

informal talks with Eisenhower on problems

of "mutual interest"—all in the cause of peace.

There will be more of these talks when Eisen-

emphasized this meeting is not to be con-

struct as a summit conference. But call it what

you may, the meeting will be a conference

at the summit, a meeting between the world's

Khruschev is likely to come here to bargain

The Western weakness in support of West

Borlin is 110 miles inside Communist ter-

hard. The critical issue still is Borlin and the

Borlly has been voiced by the president both

publicly and at private dinners for White House

ritory, Eisenhower feels that if the Communists

again close down the border, the West would

have difficulty supplying Berlin by air-princi-

pally because of Communist ability to jam rader

and because West Berlin has grown so big

that air traffic is not practical as a complete

and this would involve a risk of all-out war.

Would all the Western Allies in Europe risk a

muclear war to defend West Berlin? Bisonhower

Eisenhower has been careful to say in

exploratory discussions with Khruschev that

he will speak only for the U.S. But he will fly

oversons inter this month to confer with the

lenders of Britain, France and West Germany

before he meets Khryschev.

Ground trassic would have to be restored

The president, in announcing this Monday,

dent Elsenhower pay for the freedom of West

States next month for an official visit of

some two weeks, to get better acquainted with

Americans and the American way of life.

hower goes to Russia later in the fall.

two most powerful leaders.

correspondents.

la not auro.

fate of the 2,250,000 West Berliners.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

responsibility to provide it. It cannot go on collecting that money and declining to spend it on hospital care on the grounds that it is up to the municipalities first to supply the hospitals. If the municipalities will not move, then, as the senior government, the province should force them to.

But — and this is a most important point -Mr. Martin should also bear in mind that Vancouver has already provided enough hospital beds to look after its people—if those beds were being used only by Vancouver pa-Forty per cent of the beds at the Van-

The provincial government has long ac- couver General and 25 per cent of the beds cepted responsibility for providing hospital of other city acute hospitals are occupied by care for the people of B.C. It is taxing the patients from outside the Greater Vancouver people to provide it—two per cent of the five, area. Vancouver is being forced to meet, not per cent sales tax is earmarked for hospital a local, but a provincial need—to the detriment of her own people.

The responsibility of the government in this matter could scarcely be clearer. The Vancouver Province.

The Russians have stated they want the

West to get out of West Berlin and give East

Germany formal recognition. East and West

Germany would then negotiate for reunifi-

West Berlin and has refused to recognize East

Germany, apparently figuring once that is

done, chances of reunification of Germany

through free elections would become impos-

One side will have to yield something in

this struggle. One possibility, it seems, is an

assurance by Khruschev that the access routes

to West Berlin will remain free in return for

France frees trade

France has removed trade restrictions on

hundreds of items produced in Canada and the

United States. Discrimination against dollar

goods has been virtually wiped out, according .

to a French finance ministry official. Import

quotas have also been lifted on goods from

These moves can be attributed directly to

A year ago France was virtually an in-

When de Gaulle brought in his austerity

But they did. And the great strides towards

-The Toronto Tologram.

the devaluation of the franc and the austerity

ternational bankrupt, its economic strength

drained by inflation and non-payment of taxes

at home, and burdensome military expenditures

program, most observers of the French scone

has grave doubts that even the magic of his

dominating personality could make his coun-

economic solvency abroard and stability at

home form one of the backdrops of President

de Gaulle's claim to a place among the great

other European countries.

trymen swallow it.

nations.

program of President de Gaulle.

Western recognition of East Germany.

The West has refused to yield its rights in

Royal tour may have built unique Canadian link to crown -Queen ready to "do it again"

By JACK BRAYLEY

HALIFAX (P)—Hard-working Queen Elizabeth, certain of her place in the hearts of Canadians after a highly successful Royal Tour, is ready to do it again any time her advisers But there is evidence that, while she may be asked to stay as long, she may not be asked to do as much as she did in the 45-day, 15,000-mile tour just ended.

A future tour might cover the same distance and variety but the Queen's day might be cut by two hours, giving her more relaxation. What isn't generally known is that there is a good deal of paper work to be handled, extending the Queen's day beyond the time at which she takes her last

"What she needs in the future," said a prominent Canadian, "is a sort of bankinghour setup: available to the people until mid-afternoon. then back to the books so they can be cleaned up in reasonable time, giving her more free-

The Queen appreciated kindly intentions of editorial commentators in Canada and Britain—she looks at up to 20 papers a day—critical that the tour was an exhausting grind. But she is reliably understood to have felt that it was not beyond her endurance. She prides herself on her staying

Not overtired nor overworked

Her illness in the Yukon was more annoying and confining than anything and the type that may happen to any tourist, running into new foods and different water.

It is known, too, that the Queen feels she was neither. overtired nor overworked. Her only concern was whether the effort was worth while - and she is convinced it was. Her pride may have been hurt by suggestions the tour was too

much for her. She feels this is part of the tough job for which she was trained and to which she is dedicated.

She has let it be known that in future she will carry out the type of tour her advisers ask her to, and has made it clear that she has few reservations. She would expect her governments to assess public opinion and tell her what kind of a tour would be most appropriate. She feels the marathon just ended was about right.

But there is growing sympathy among Canadians that the Queen should be protected from overworking herself. That is probably why Prime Minister Diefenbaker, enthusiastic about the lasting worth of royal tours, has indicated there will be more, but of a less for-

mal, less strenuous nature.

Queen's reactions honest, unhidden

The Queen's tour touched most facets of Canadian life. It was obvious she enjoyed most of its highlights, because her reactions are honest and unhidden.

As for criticism that some of the program was repetitious and dull, the Queen was aware what she came to Canada to do and conscientiously participated at each similar occasion because she appreciated the effort that had gone into it and that it was not dull or repeti-

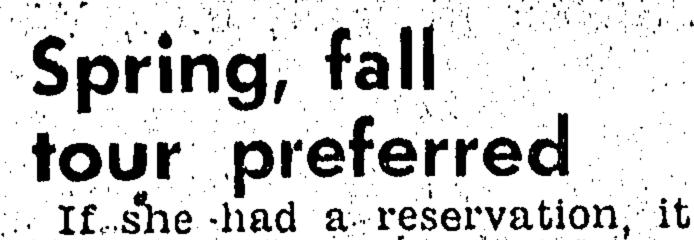
tlous for the people involved. The Queen took seriously the arduous chore of the reception lines and feels they are a very necessary part of a tour. She has replied to critical comments within her own entourage that, after all, those in the reception line are elected reprepresentatives of the people. can see as many of their rep-She can't see everybody but

resentatives as possible. It is known that she feels the tour achieved two import-

ant results. First, it caused people to write and read about the significance of and values symbollzed by the monarchy. The Queen has been especially happy about the general editorial acceptance of these values, and feels well rewarded if her long tour caused people to reflect on them.

Second, she believes the tour focused attention on Canada's industrial and economic resources and development. not only Canadians but poople in the other countries represented in her accompanying pross party have learned more about Canada through the Queen's eyes, she feels an important contribution has been

Blig was improssed with the varioty of the tour. She asked intelligent, sometimes penetrating questions; conjoyed her pro-arrival briofings; and did lot of research and study. Thoro is little doubt she is better informed about Canada, than most Canadians.



would be about the timing of a future tour. Spring or fall would be a better period to see more children, now scattered in family vacations. She feels it would be less difficult for leaders to organize mass rallies in any season but summer to give her an opportunity to appear before a max mum number of Canada's youth.

While she would be last to complain, a non-summer tour would also escape the heat that caused discomfort and sometimes interfered with her rest and sleep.

However, she saw many children and one of her most vivid impressions is their ruddy healthfulness and happy freshness. They gave her many of her most wistful occasions, youngsters brought a tear to her eye when they asked about Charles and Anne.

By protocol half a pace behind but by nature adventuring many steps ahead, Prince Philip proved an extraordinary royal helpmate. His relaxed good humor and eye for public relations kept the show on the road by deft handling of situations that could have been dull, embarrassing or awkward.

With a sweeping disregard for regal restriction he ventured into areas that endeared him to many Canadians. He took a light-hearted poke at Ontario liquor laws, got in a plug for the British automobile industry when a North American vehicle stalled, and even tackled regional politics at times—but always with a grin.

Unique bond established

He was jaunty and gay most of the time. His spirit was contagious and gave the Queen a lift at the end of a hot day's scheduule. But he was also serious and husbandly, making sure the Queen missed no deserving cause or individual.

Like the Queen, he went back to England with a healthy tan and eyebrows burned almost white by the sun,

They enjoyed themselves most of the time but seemed most interested in those who process the pulp, dig the ore, pour the metals and mould the nation's industrial strength. They met a ready response and friendliness that seems to have set a new—perhaps distinctively Canadian—relationship between sovereign and subject.

The Queen was touched by the simply-spoken appreciation of survivors of the Northumberland Strait fishing-fleet disaster. Here again the Prince was a strong support, coming up with questions that turned the pathetic little interviews away from tragedy. He was remembered in the Maritimes for his visit a year ago to the hard-luck mining town of Springhill.

They were at home on the the press party. At one point



QUEEN ELIZABETH, in one of her last official acts on the Canadian royal tour, presents Queen Victoria's Royal Barge to farm and responded warmly to the Maritime Museum at Halifax: country courtesy that took little account of ceremony. In

ing little to do with curiosity. Genuine warmth in French Canada

prised at warm greetings hav-

The Queen, who may have had some pre-tour reservations about Chicago, left that midwestern metropolis with happy air, confident of having captured many hearts. It was one of the most boisterous and enthusiastic receptions in the six weeks.

But perhaps the most gratifying part of the tour for the royal couple was the genuine warmth with which they were greeted in French Canada. But the Queen and prince showed a ready and knowledgeable respect for the language and traditions of Quebec and received appreciation in return.

There was appreciation, too, when the Queen, head of the Church of England, bowed reverently at a Roman Catholic drumhead service blessing the color of the Royal 22nd Regiment, the famous Vandoo. In the same category, all denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic, had a hand in a similar service when the Canadian navy's color was conse-

crated at Halifax. The Queen generally liked the way her tour was reported and said so in her final address. Accompanying reporters and photographers found few of the obstacles of previous royal tours.

Queen sought press treedom

The Queen had laid down the principle that, if the tour was to have its maximum effect, press and radio must be free to report it unhampered by security arrangements. The unbending wall of Mounties of previous occasions almost became interference-runners for

the big cities they seemed sur- early in the tour, startled element that provided the photographers found themselves being persuaded into

> cided to use long-distance At the end of the tour there wasn't a reporter or photographer who didn't speak in admiration of the good, hard-

> closer range after they had de-

working job done by the Queen and her husband. The tour introduced a new

Queen with her own mobile home: the use of Britannia. The Queen could retire to the royal yacht at the end of a busy day and, without the disturbance of being a guest and having to observe formalities, relax in housecoat and slippers or slacks and sweater.

On this trip, the Queen may have got closer to Canadians than any previous monarch.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT VOTERS' LIST 1959

Resident-Electors, Tenant-Electors and Corporations

Under the provisions of the "Municipal Act" residentelectors and tenant-electors may be placed on the Voters' List, provided the necessary declaration is filed with the

A resident-elector is a person who is a British subject of the full age of 21 years and who is a resident and has resided continuously for not less than six months within the City of Prince Rupert immediately prior to the submission of the declaration provided for in Section 33 of the "Municipal Act" and whose name is not entered on the list as an owner-elector.

A tenant-elector is a person who is a British subject of the full age of 21 years and who is and has been continuously for not less than six months immediately prior to the submission fo the declaration provided for in Section 33 of the "Municipal Act" a tenant in occupation of real property within the City of Prince Rupert and whose name is not entered on the list as an owner-elector or a resident-

A corporation may qualify as a tenant-elector and file the necessary declaration. Corporations which are property owners in the City of Prince Rupert may be placed on the voters' list provided they sile a written authorization naming a person 21 years of age or over who is a British subject to be its agent to vote on behalf of the corporation; such authorization shall be filed with the Clerk not later than the 30th day of September in the year in which the list is certified and remains in force until revoked or replaced by the corporation.

Declaration forms are obtainable from the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Prince Rupert, B.C.

All declarations must be delivered to the City Clerk before five (5) o'clock in the afternoon of the thirtieth (30) day of September, 1959. City Hall,

Prince Rupert, B.C., August 1, 1959.

R. W. LONG, City Clerk.



IT'S LUCKY when you live in Prince Rupert

AFTER A FRIENDLY GAME-THE FRIENDLY BRER

largest selling beer in the entire west

This advertisament is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of British Columbia.