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TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1959

Costlier insurance

find it hard to adopt that viewpoint; no alternative. since there will not be an accompany- Among wage earners who do not ing increase in the scale of benefits; anticipate ever having to call on unbut the fund has to be made secure employment insurance for help the inagainst any possibility of a heavy crease in contributions may be undrain on it. In any case to those in popular. The best advice to them is to steady employment the higher rate of, view these deducations from pay contributions should not prove burden- cheques in the same light as presome, though it will add substantially miums for fire, accident, theft or any to the expenses of employers with other type of insurance. They should large payrolls.

bered is that this is an insurance fund, rupted employment they have paid and if it is to provide the intended pro- large sums of money into the fund and tection its reserves must be maintained received nothing back. Instead they at a sound level. In recent times a should be thankful that it has not been heavier than usual drain on the fund necessary for them to draw on the reduced reserves in cash and invest-fund in the same way as a householder ments below the danger mark, and the if he is honest is grateful that his ingovernment would have been improvi-sured home does not burn down. dent if it had failed to take steps to

Y moving to increase the scale of build the fund up again. Abnormal contributions to the unemployment claims in 1957, followed by necessary insurance fund the Dominion govern- extension of the benefit period and inment is acting in the best interests of creased demands on the fund again all who pay into it. Some people may last winter left the government with

not harbor a sense of grievance over The important fact to be remem- the fact that during years of uninter-

—The Victoria Colonist.

"Culture vultures" killing Canadian talent?

Fakes, poseurs and snobs are sucking the life-blood from this country's sincere artistic endeavors.

We are led down the graden path by these self-appointed intellectual Judas-goats. They decide genuine Canadian artists, like Glenn Gould, Lois Marshall, Hugh MacLennan and Oscar Peterson. At the same time, heap sycophantic praise on third class imports from the

Even the average Canadian is snobbish about something. It could be the car we drive, the church we attend, sports, stamp collecting, or any other thing that separates us from our fellow beings.

I've met many of Canada's cultural snobs in their native habitat: our art galleries, concerts, at plays, CBC forums, literary cocktail parties, and their homes. They run the gamut

from the ill-prepared jabb debater in a beer parlor, to the long-haired kook who sat next to me at a symphony concert one evening. He followed the music while, with a pinky, he traced it along the score in his lap.

The average Canadian—who has never seen an opera, and doesn't want to—has no inferiority feeling about it. He has discovered what form of "culture" entertains him, and he pursues it. It might be sports, cowboy films, beerdrinking, or any of the thousand and one things that we rightly call culture.

The next time you find yourself cornered by a cultural snob, you should consider the things you are a bit snobbish about yourself. The difference between the social snob and yourself may be only one of degree."

—By Hugh Garner in Liberty.

Washington's poppiest

Really, how silly can some people get! Stupid might be the better word. The U.S. state department has ruled that the Red Army Chorus can't come on a cultural

exchange to the United States. The presence of the Red Army uniform on stage (they wear civilian clothes off-stage) might be "disturb-

Of all the poppycock that has come out of Washington in recent years, this must surely rank among the poppiest.

The Red Army Chorus is a marvellous singing group. Their music ranges from stirring. military pieces to sweet and tender country songs. The incomparable whistling with which they highlight some of their numbers is alone well worth hearing. The balalaika accompaniments are haunting, their English-language versions of "Tipperary" and "No John, No John No" delightful and amusing.

The chorus has visited Britain. While it was in London, where it brought down the house, recordings were made. These are now selling around the world.

American impresarios have been trying tobring the Red Army Chorus to the U.S. for 20 years. Its members don't bear arms and, the Russians say, don't even receive military training. They are just a musical group attached to the army.

But North America is to be denied hearing them, to be denied seeing their dance numbers, because the U.S. state department thinks the Red uniforms might be disturbing.

Surely the American people-aren't going to let the silly men in Washington stand on this ruling. Or are the men in Washington right? It is certainly an absurd approach to cultural —The Vancouver Sun. exchange.

For those in need

Few organizations operate such widespreading facilities for the amelioration of want and suffering as the Salvation Army. In home, hostel or hospital, all its efforts are in the name of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

By multiplied methods the Salvation Army takes "light to those who sit in darkness." Both by message and means, hope is inculcated

and care is afforded those who are the victims either of their own wrong doing or of the mis-

deeds of others. The interest of the Army has meant the difference between health and sickness, between comfort and misery, even between life and death, to tens of thousands of people whose needs have been such as to bring them within the wide sweep of the Salvation Army's min----Twin Cities Times. istrations.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

New Canadian twist coming in turbine battle

By GEORGE KITCHEN Canadian Press Staff Writer

The second phase of the battle of the British turbines can be expected to erupt in Washington any time within the next few weeks. This time, however, it has a distinctly Canadian twist.

The fight involves a flurry of economic warfare between American producers of power generators, who are trying to keep foreignmade turbines out of the American market, and British manufacturers who are trying to got them in.

The first phase ended in victory for the United States producers several months ago when a British firm—English Electric Company of London-submitted a bid of \$1,450,700 on a U.S. government contract for two hydraulie turbines for a dam and reservoir in Arkan-

Though the British bid was the lowest submitted, Washington's Office of Civilian Defence Mobilization awarded the contract to the Buldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation of Philadelphi, which offered to do the job for \$1.757.-210, on the somewhat nebulous ground of "national security."

U.S. Producers, in fighting foreign imports, have argued that American power supplies "Would be threatened with breakdown in a national emergency if a substantial part of U.S. generating capacity depended on overseas companies for repair and maintenance.

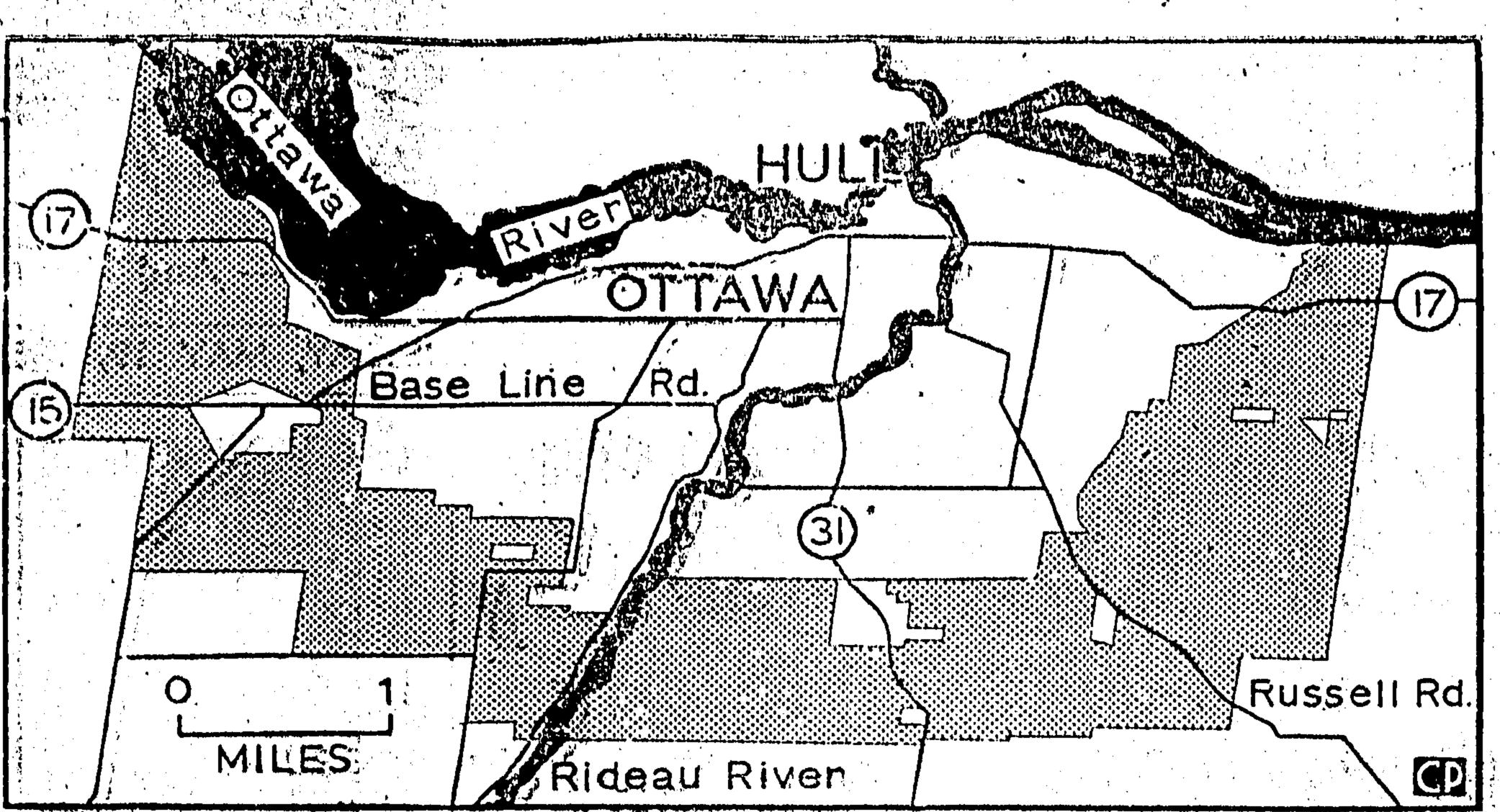
English Electric now is trying to undercut that argument. They have entered a bidagain the lowest—to supply eight big hydraulic, turbines for a power installation on the Missouri River in South Dakota. This time, their specifications say, the turbines will be produced by a Canadian affiliate, the John Inglis Company of Toronto.

The British bid for the Missouri installation is \$6,407,313, against the lowest U.S. bld of \$9,301,815, again from the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton firm;

The effect of the English Electric manocuvre has been to impose the principle of Canadian-American trading relations on that of Anglo-American relation. Since a Canadian company now is involved, the Canadian government may have to enter into the dispute if this bid also is turned down for security reasons.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is constructing the power installation, is empowered to accept the lower foreign bid. However, if they feel a question of national scentity is involved, they must seek an opinion from the Office of Civilian and Defence Mobilization.

There was evidence, in the case of the Arkansas turbines, that U.S. congressmen brought pressure to bear on the White House to award that contract to an American firm. If the same pattern is followed, a congressional drive against acceptance of a foreign bid on the Missouri power installation is not unlikely.



BELT OF GREEN FOR CAPITAL—An area of green around the centre core of Ottawa is the dream of the National Capital Commission, a 20-member group administering a \$300,000,000 plan to make the city one of the world's most beautiful capitals. The commission already has 95 per cent of the land required for the 37,500-acre green belt (shaded area on map). The city lies within the belt, except for a small area on the east bank of the Rideau River which dips into the ribbon of green. Map also shows main highway routes into the city; No. 17, the Trans-Canada Highway; No. 15 to Perth and No. 31 to Morrisburg. Two large unshaded areas within the green belt are Bells Corners (left), a 940-acre hamlet in the belt but not part of it, and Blossom Park housing development (lower right). Smaller-area include a numer of small federal developments. —CP Newsmap.

TIME and PLACE...

THE FIRST LADY OF THE KISPIOX

no moose in the Kispiox Valley, but a few deer and caribou. There was, however, lots of rabbits, grouse and fish upon which settlers relied for their fresh meat. Fish was salted and put up in jars. Gardens produced bumper crops of peas, beans, beets and carrots. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages and parsnips wers stored in the earth cellars for winter use. The Valley has three frost - free months. often more. Tomatoes and corn and cucumbers can be raised most years. Average snowfall is from 17 to 24 inches and the temperature can drop to forty below.

The Jack Loves used to grow apples but several years ago the trees were winter killed. Berries and currants, of all kinds do well but no pears or plums were raised.

Before the days of store bread, Mrs. Love baked three batches of ten loaves per week, using over 200 pounds of flour a month.

The soil in the valley is very fertile, and between 1920 and 1940 the people living there made their living by mixed farming. At one time there were 125 paid-up members of the Farmers' Institute. At the present time there seems to be less farming and more logging, but some day maybe farming will again come into its own.

A hall was built by volunteer labor in 1913, and one of the early settlers, a Mr. Torcelson, who belonged to the Salvation Army, used to hold meetings there. This was on the west side of the Kispiox River, about four miles up from the "17 Mile Bridge." The land is

loo tat

From The London Free Press In England the Hertfordshire School health department says British children are becoming too fat, and refusing to diet because of three factors: too much fattening foods, excessive television viewing, too little exercise. Similar charges have been made in North America. All these things can be remedied simply by father taking a stand. That's the rub! Can today's father take a stand on anything? Or is he no better: than his fattening offspring? Once we had Roman fathers. If the Romans have become soft the barbarians will take over and then we may have too little food, too much exercise and no viewing time.

From The Peterborough Examiner We missed seeing a movie last week which advertised "287" certified laughs." We have no doubt that it was funny, but the strain of seeing a picture in which the laughs had been counted would have been too

much for us. Did the count include quiet little chuckles, we wonder, as well as side-splitting roars? mirth, lest he miscount, and if so, would he not feel slightly uncomfortable, sitting in quiet, study, while the rest of the audlence whooped, roared and chuckled endlessly?

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for a long time. Around 1914, the Rev. John R. Hewitt, the United Church minister from Hazelton, came out to the Valley once a month to hold meetings at different

Campbells' lived in the old hall

About 1922 the first school was built near Mile 21 on the Kispiox Road; there were nine pupils and Charlie Neill, who now lives at Telkwa, was the first teacher. The school closed in 1936. Four Mile School opened in 1925. This was 16 miles from Hazelton. Pupils could go to grade 12 with the aid of the teacher and Department of Education correspondence courses. At the present time only one of these schools remains open—the Upper Kispiox School, with 15 pupils. located at Mile 20 on the east

Today the valley is noted for its world renowned steelhead fishing and big game hunting. The game consists, of grizzly, moose, mountain goat and black bear. Farming, as stated previously, has been pushed into the background by logging, and the days when the Love brothers were famous for their seed potatoes are gone. Three times running, from 1946 to 1948, the brothers won the "Watts and Nickerson

side of the Kispiox River.

Trophy' at the Smithers Fair. Mrs. Love has 11 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. She is very active raising chickens and a garden. She is a great reader and keeps up to date on current events. She misses the old Farmers' Institute picnics that have been abandoned due to the population decrease but for the past six years the Annual Stampede has taken their place. "The annual stampede has become so popular that it has financed the building of a community hall.

In the early days there were

In the early days, there were now the Campbell farm; the many house socials and dances and half the fun was going and coming in sleighs or wagons. In the early 30's, Upper Kispiox, Four Mile and Kispiox Village all had their baseball teams. Now, apart from the stampede and the Thanksgiving Day turkey shoot, valley residents go to Hazelton for their entertainment.

> Today, there is new excitement in the air—the Pan American Oil Company have most of the valley under lease, and hopes run high.



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From The

Christian Science Monitor Every return of Sir Winston Churchill to the United States seems like at least half a homecoming for the great Anglo-American.

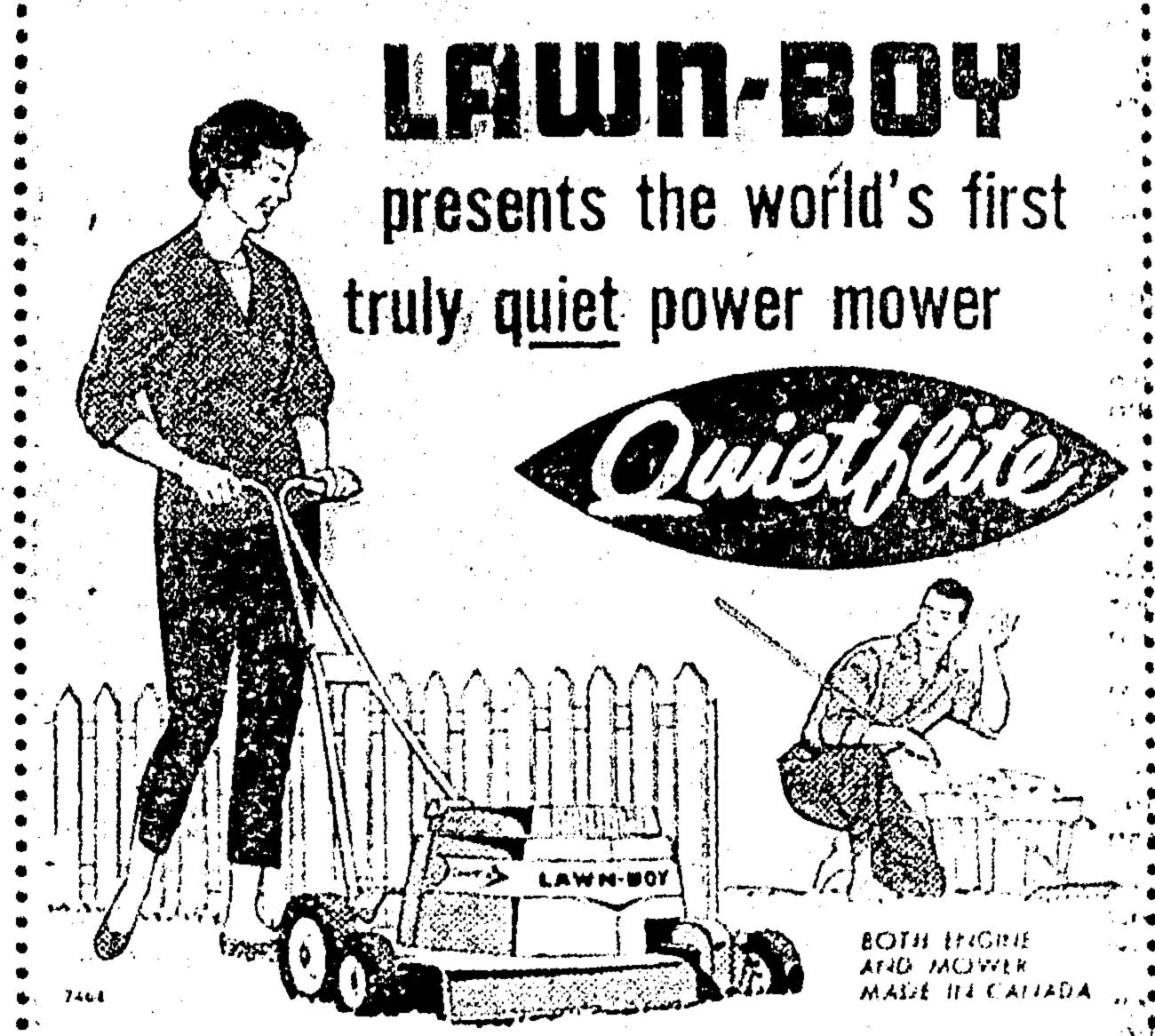
Some Britons liave pointed out that the British nation has been repeatedly saved by British leaders with un-British characteristics. But that could Britain. The man who offered nothing but blood, toil, tears, and sweat to his countrymen in 1940 also said of his leadership that it only embodied or drew upon that which was already present in the British people. It also drew upon qualities in the American people that were quite as characteristic of the newer nation.

Many will attribute this to Sir Winston's Anglo-American background; his mother was an American, as Sir Winston himself reminded his audience on his arrival at Washington, when he referred to the United States as "my mother's country." But anyone reared in the tradiaions of either the United States or Britain can

discover much in both count tries that seems part of his own heritage. This is something would be dictators have never quite understood.

As President Eisenhower and the wartime Prime Ministerius Britain talk together about current Allied problems, "Win nie" will be performing! function in the United States comewhat similar to that which he still performs in Brit? ain when called into confirm ence by today's British leaders Although he is not active in the staping of British affairs he is still an important infilit ence. On his fund of experien ence current British leaders still draw.

And what he has to say to Mr. Eisenhower concerning the present contest with the Soviet Union over Berlin will carry special weight because Sir Winston has known what it is to stand both with allies and without against expansive totalitarianism. Indeed, he is Mr. History himself, and Amera icans will be reminded by his presence not only of Britain's finest hours but of some of their own, too.



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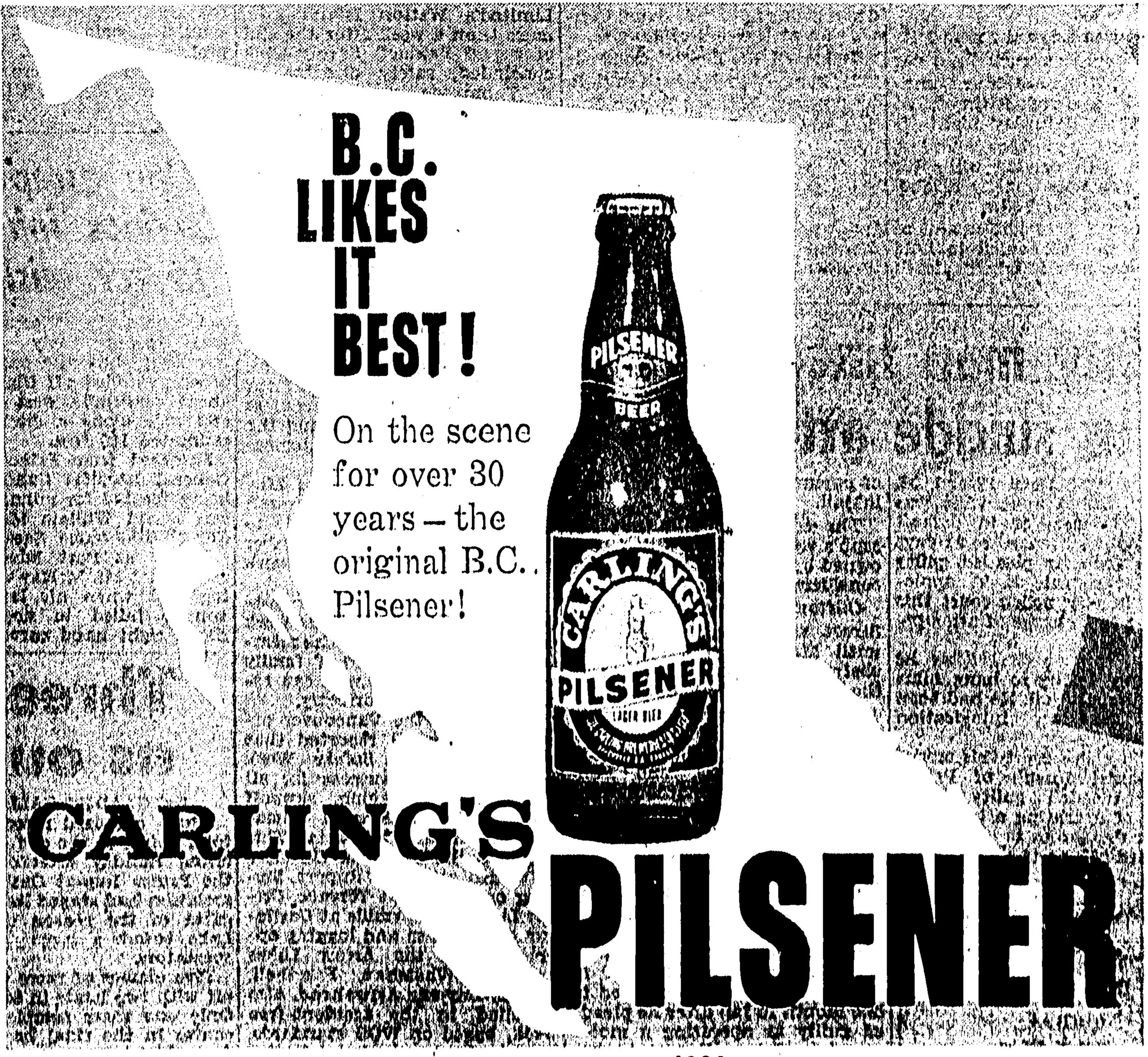
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