1910 — PRINCE RUPERT DAILY NEWS — 1960

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

J. R. AYRES
Editor

G. P. WOODSIDE
General Manager

Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department Ottawa

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1960

Move to small town saves money

LAST year a Toronto man left his big company and moved a hundred miles to establish a business in a small town. It is interesting to note how his income has been affected.

A new house was built in the small town. The blueprints were precisely the same as had been used to build in Toronto two years earlier. Rugs and draperies and furniture were moved without added expense for furnishings.

The house, which was slightly more than $20,000, cost almost exactly the same to build in the town as it had in the city. However, the lot which had cost $12,500 in Toronto, was only $1,500 in the town.

This reduction of $11,000 in housing investment represents $550 a year at a modest 5 per cent interest.

Curling club membership in the town is $35 a year, compared with $175 in the city. Golf club membership is $25, compared with $125 previously. He estimates his service club membership at least $100 a year less.

Transportation is less in time and money. The town house is only a mile from the office. There is no fee for a downtown parking space. It is a simple matter to go home for the noon meal. When the town residents does not choose to drive his auto or work, he can ride to work in a taxi for 50 cents.

These actual cash savings are at least $1,200 a year. But they are worth more than that.

Income taxes are the same in a small town as they are in the city. Thus, the extra $1,200 a year is free of extra income tax.

The popolation trend is from the small town to the big city. However, there is a considerable flow in the opposite direction. The case cited above is not an isolated example.

—The Durham (Ont.) Chronicle.

MOSLEMS WOULDN'T PLAY

Insurgents misguessed de Gaulle popularity

By ANDREW BOROWIEC
Associated Press Staff Writer

The eight-day insurrection of European settlers in Algieras collapsed primarily because its leaders underestimated the popularity and prestige of Charles de Gaulle.

Blinded by their own anti-Gaullist feelings, the ringleaders who started the rising January 24 assumed that at their signal the whole of France would rise.

After their successful bloodless coup against the fourth republic in May, 1958, they were convinced that they could dictate to regimes in France. During their periodical "fact finding" trips to France they were in touch mainly with people who thought like themselves, and returned to Algeria convinced of victory.

"The army is with us, the unions are with us, the farmers are with us," shouted Robert Martel, leader of the now-dissolved "MP 13" movement two weeks before the shots were fired in Algiers.

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In their barricaded stronghold in downtown Algiers, the insurgent leaders spent hours glued to the radio, listening to news from France.

Their despair increased daily. Finally, seeing that French public opinion was against them, some went as far as to hope for a military assault on their stronghold that would discredit the de Gaulle government.

The insurgent leaders also underestimated the position of the French army in Algeria. The army is far from enthusiastic about de Gaulle's promise to self-determination for Moslems but few French officers would be willing to take the side of a handful of comparatively unknown adventurers against de Gaulle.

Another blow was dealt by the attitude of the Moslem masses. Although thus far de Gaulle's Algerian policy has not affected many Moslems, most of them know they can expect more from him than from any other French leader. So they boycotted insurgent appeals to demonstrate against de Gaulle.

Healthy mind

Can a person's thoughts cause him to die from cancer?

That startling question is suggested by a recent statement from Dr. Eugene P. Pendergrass, president of the American Cancer Society.

He says it has been found that some persons successfully treated for cancer are well for years, but that some emotional stress then comes along and their disease flares up and kills them.

Cancer research, Dr. Pendergrass hopes, will be widened "to include the distant possibility that within one's mind is a power capable of exerting forces which can either enhance or inhibit the progress of this disease."

Dr. Pendergrass' comments are in line with what appears to be a growing conviction in medical science that one's thoughts have a tremendous influence on one's physical health.

Perhaps some of the greatest medical advances of the future will consist not of new drugs or new surgical techniques, but rather of a better understanding of the mind's effect on the body. —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

The strangest utterance of 1960 so far must surely be that of Sir Harold Nicholson, the distinguished British diplomat and author. He was appearing on Edward R. Murrow's TV program along with Claire Booth Luce and another American diplomat, and the subject of discussion was diplomacy.

In the course of his remarks, Sir Harold came around to nuclear warfare. Then, adopting an expression of shocked surmise, he said:

"If Hitler had had the atom bomb in 1944, do you suppose he would not have used it? When lunatics take over power. . . ."

And he went on to speculate on the capacities of lunatics in power.

Well, we had the atom bomb in 1944. And we used it.

In Sir Harold's pained thought with regard to what Hitler would have done, there was, of course, the assumption that if Hitler had the atom bomb he would have employed it against England, France, or other acceptable nations.

His astonishing oversight of the fact that we did use the bomb suggests that his diplomacy does not extend, intellectually at least, anywhere east of Suez. For naturally in such polite company as Mr. Murrow and Mrs. Luce he was hardly suggesting that the Americans were lunatics.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Chances for Algiers settlement much brighter

By ALAN HARVEY
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The ignominious end of the settler's revolt in Algeria may clear the way for a hopeful new approach to one of the world's most difficult colonial problems.

Now that the attempted coup has failed—administering a salutary psychological shock to many concerned—a cooler climate will likely prevail for negotiations aimed at reconciling Algeria's 1,000,000 European settlers and 9,000,000 Moslems.

Algiers has learned—the hard way—that it no longer can impose its will on Paris.

Victory for chief of state de Gaulle in his showdown struggle against cafe proprietor Joseph Ortiz and former Poujadist supporter Pierre Lagaillarde should steer France safely away from the fascism and political anarchy that might have resulted from a rebel victory.

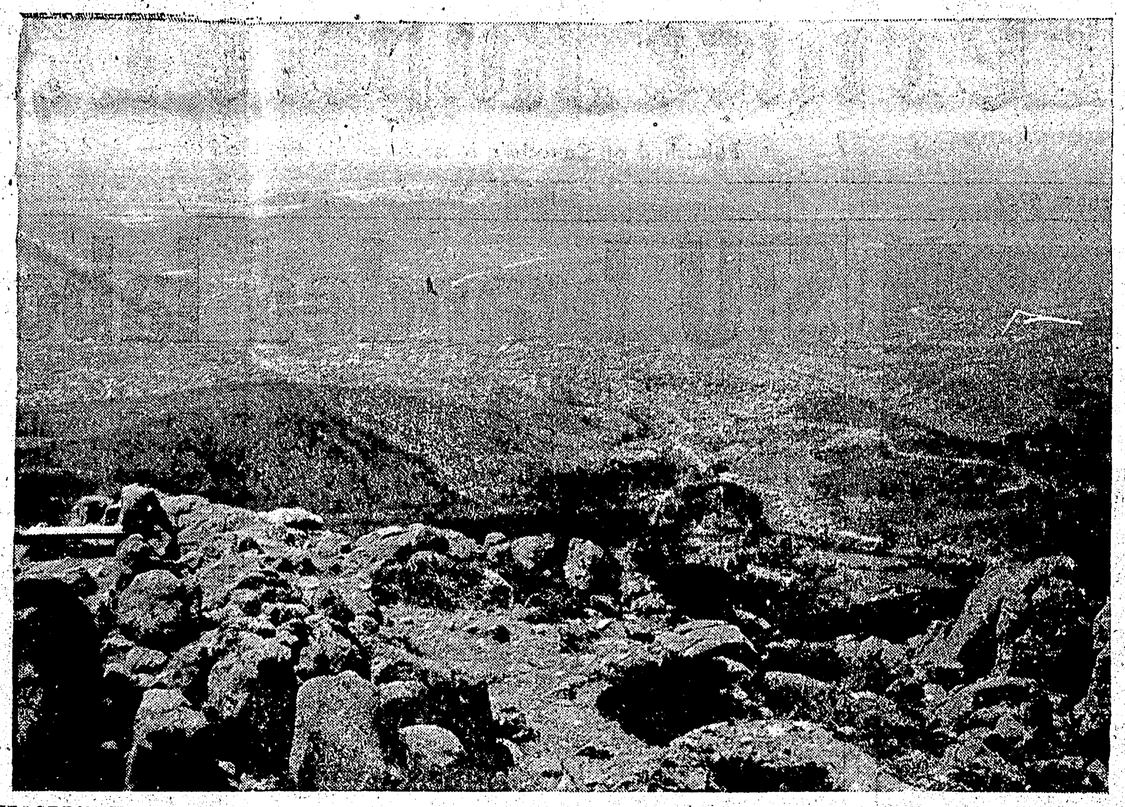
With the authority of the French state upheld in a nerve-testing clash of wills that broadly pitted the moderate left against the extreme right, there may also be a slight shift in the French political balance of power, now overwhelmingly tilted to the right.

De Gaulle is generally regarded as a conservative, particularly on home affairs. On the Algerian issue he adopted without wavering a liberal solution, and was strongly backed by left wing parties and some moderate rightists.

The crisis showed clearly that the strident settlers of Algiers were largely bellowing down a drainpipe. When it came to the test, metropolitan France stood behind de Gaulle, at a time when his domestic policies were most in dispute.

For years, Algiers has had its own special atmosphere, its private dream world of intrigue and ultimatum. With the active or tacit support of an army convinced it had a civilizing mission to perform, influential figures in the seaport city managed to manipulate the political strings in Paris.

In itself, de Gaulle's victory will not resolve the five-year war in Algeria. Bristling difficulties remain. But his prestige will be enhanced, both at home and among the Moslem population, and the chances for a reasonable settlement may be brighter than ever before.



THE GREAT HARBOR of Hobart, capital of Australia's island state of Tasmania, as seen from the 4,166-foot peak of Mount Wellington. It is said to be one of the finest deep-water harbors in the world. The city can be seen at the foot of the mountain. Founded in 1804 it is the second-oldest Australian capital. —Australian Government photo.

Victoria Report by J. K. Nesbitt

VICTORIA—The 1960 session of your Legislature got under way with the usual flourish, all the pomp and circumstance of old, and then promptly, next day, bogged down in the tedious Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Premier Bennett was missing, being in hospital, and so there wasn't quite as much flourish as when he's there, and it was the last appearance as Royal representative, on opening day, of Lieut-governor Frank Mackenzie Ross, who'll leave his high office in October, though no-one wants to see him go, he's doing so fine a job.

After the opening more than 3,000 people converged on the Empress Hotel for a government reception, at which nothing stronger than tea was served, the Premier having personally seen to that. It was the largest mob in the history of this event; the word has gone around that the taxpayers foot the bill, and everyone's welcome, being potential S.C. voters, so why not get in and feel you're somebody, even if you know you're not.

Not anywhere near as free-for-all was the State Ball that evening at Government House. There the officials of British Columbia and the elite of Victoria and Vancouver danced in the glittering ballroom, and partook of a marvelous buffet supper, and generally had themselves a beautiful time, feeling just a mite superior to all those who wanted to be invited, but couldn't, because there wasn't the space.

Next day everyone was more or less tired out, and so MLA's were content enough to sit quietly in the Legislature and listen to two Social Credit speeches — from J. Donald Smith of Victoria and Stanley Carnell of South Peace River. These two were given the honor of moving and seconding the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne—showing they are high in the government's confidence, but they didn't mention much other than what had already been mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, the longest in history, a regular marathon Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Smith not long ago wanted to be Mayor of Victoria; and so ran, but was soundly whipped by Mayor Percy Scurrah. Now, Premier Bennett, much as he'd like an SC'er in Victoria's City Hall, didn't want Mr. Smith, and Mr. Smith so suspected. So, to show there was nothing personal, no rift between Messrs. Bennett and Smith, not really, the Premier gave Smith the top honor of the session, quite meaningless in itself, but a time-honored honor nonetheless, something for Mr. Smith's grandchildren to talk about years hence.

There's a lot of make-believe to a session, you see, all wrapped up in tradition, and this could be good, for it allows us to pause now and then and think of the past, and the hard fights there have been to keep democracy alive.

For instance, in this regard, the minute Lieut - governor Ross left the legislative chamber on opening day up popped Attorney-general Bonner and introduced Bill No. 1—an act to amend the Grazing Act—a minor matter, of little importance.

But Bill No. 1 is always introduced the minute His Honor has departed, just to show that the House will take into consideration first, the people's business before that of the Crown.

Then the House proceeds to do no such thing—Bill No. 1 lies neglected and forlorn for weeks and weeks on the Order Paper, while MLA's talk on every subject under the provincial and political sun in the Throne Speech Debate, which really isn't a debate at all, but a talkathon.

REPORT FROM PARLIAMENT

By FRANK HOWARD

So far this session of Parliament has had a distinctively different air about it compared with other sessions. In past sessions since I have been here there has not been an atmosphere of anger. Such is not the case now, though. There appears to be more than mere party differences.

Because the opposition parties have been so effective in dealing with government policies or lack of them in the past two sessions, a large number of government backbenchers have decided to do something about this. Of course, many government backbenchers have developed a feeling of frustration because they have not been able to express themselves as freely as they would have liked. This frustration is being taken out on parliament.

The rules of the House, like rules governing the functioning of any other group, can be used to advantage. The opposition has used the rules, and rightly so, in propounding ideas and in attacking governmental policies. Now, the rules are being too rigidly applied in order to stifle the proper functioning of the opposition.

We were threatened during the last session with this sort of thing, and, while it is not readily apparent to most people, and probably will not ever be right out in the open, nevertheless it is there. This accounts for the different atmosphere. Because of it everyone is scrapping for a verbal battle on each and every occasion. And these verbal tussles have taken place.

So far the heated exchanges have been confined to the daily question period, where the rules limit the opportunity for debate. During the question period it is possible for private members to ask questions of Ministers, but we cannot enter into a debate on whatever question is raised by the questioner.

What will happen when Parliament reaches that part of its program when full, unhampered debate is permitted is hard to say. If the present feeling carries on into the estimates, for instance, we can expect one of the most hard fought verbal battles that the Conservative government has ever faced. This will have the effect of lengthening the session of the House and by the time that summer comes, with its heat and humidity, we might not be worth living with for nerves and tempers will be frayed to the breaking point.

It is regrettable that we appear to be heading toward such an end. I can only hope that we will enact somewhat sensible laws on the way.

Goes too far

From The Fredericton Gleaner

"Tight money" can go too far when it curbs vital projects. When so-called anti-inflation measures cut off projects which increase the real wealth of the state, they actually make the inflationary situation worse instead of better. They contract the productive capacity of a nation at a time when all signs point to a need for expansion.

One of the unsung heroes of business is the man who thought up female secretaries.

Teething Troubles

At teething time, baby is often cross, fretty, feverish and suffers nummy upsets due to need for a corrective. Try Baby's Own Tablets. These mild, sweet little tablets are easy to take, taste good, and give prompt relief. Use Baby's Own Tablets, too, for constipation, or when stools are hard and pebbly. Clinically and time-tested. Use them with complete confidence. Ask your doctor about Baby's Own Tablets. Get a package at your druggist today.

● NEW! BABY'S OWN COUGH SYRUP made especially for babies. Soothing, quickly relieving...pleasant...won't upset digestion

Profits spur

From The Fort Erie (Ont.) Letter-Review

Fact about profits that is too often forgotten or ignored is that only alternative to the profit and loss system with its marked discipline is the discipline of totalitarian socialism. Those who undermine faith in the profit and loss system pave the way for more and more socialism, more and more state intervention and control in the economic life of the country.

Profits are what built Canada into her great industrial nation it is today. Orders for new plant and equipment came out of profits. New orders in turn provide employment. And most of the spending by government, the source of the funds to provide social security for Canadian citizens, comes out of profits. Industries that, because of excessive taxation or unreasonable wage demands, or undue restrictions and regulations, become unprofitable, are unable to contribute to the revenues needed by governments.

With the classics

RARE BIRD

Come on bird
Give me a glimpse
What you are
I row here
You fly there
Rest oars
You hide
Not a sparrow quite
Rare
My oars chirp like birds
Don't they call you
The rowboat flies on clumsy wings
All this for the rare one
Apologies to sparrows
Flitting to be seen
You fly a gold-scrap flag
A yellow label
Ah I see
Thanks
Thanks for the glimpse
Of rare

Emilie Glen

"EXPORT"
PLAIN OR FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

For Memorable Rum Drinks

Captain Morgan Black Label RUM
Extra Smooth and Flavourful

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