

Pr. Rupert Payroll \$2,800,000 1946; Average Earnings \$1,042

How many wage earners are there in Prince Rupert and what do they earn? How many industries make it possible for them to live? What is their gross income and their average? An idea of this situation has been obtained from a survey by the Daily News.

While the figures obtained can only be general, they are based on official surveys for 1946 and will serve to answer the question of how much the word "payroll" means to this city.

Figures for 1947, even for a portion of the year, are so far unobtainable but it is believed that this year's figures, when they are finally compiled, will be somewhat less than those of 1946, because there has been less activity here this year.

As it was pointed out to an interviewer, there has been less activity here in seasonal work because the vast amount of demolition of military buildings carried on last year, which employed hundreds of men, has ended, and War Assets Corporation, which also employed several hundred, is now practically defunct.

However, there have been some compensating factors, even though they were true to the cynical definition of the word, and did not quite compensate. These have been the construction of a couple of large buildings in the downtown area and the start of work on the celanese plant at Port Edward. Although the latter is only a drop in the bucket so far, it holds the promise of a large payroll in the future.

Total payroll for Prince Rupert last year, based on a com-

prehensive survey, was \$2,802,912, which meant that employees in the city shared \$233,742 every month.

WORKING POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 2700
How many people shared it? Well, the working population has been estimated at 2,700 which would bring the average earnings to \$1,042 per person. Since this includes all types of occupations, seasonal and permanent, it naturally follows that many wage earners received considerably more than the average, while seasonal workers received less.

These figures include Port Edward and Dodge Cove, as well as Prince Rupert proper.

How many industries, and what types were responsible for this income? Fishing, of course, created a large number of jobs which reached peak volume during the summer months. Three large plants and eleven smaller ones provide employment for more than 400 workers during the rush season while probably a similar number or more work on vessels out of this port.

Canadian National Railways, in all branches, account for about 800 in the Smithers division, most of them having residence in Prince Rupert.

Boat shops employ more than 100, between 60 and 70 working at the Prince Rupert dry dock which during the war employed upwards of 2,000.

The construction industry varies greatly in the number of men employed, but last year it was highly active, mainly in the demolition of military buildings. At that time there were several hundred men employed, whereas this year there are considerably less.

Smaller industries, shops, government offices and the city make up the balance of the 2,700.

While Prince Rupert's payroll of \$233,742 a month is only a fraction of the \$4,000,000 a month that was paid out to workers in the city in 1943, it nevertheless is substantial and is the basis on which all citizens hope a much larger amount will be built up on new indus-

ARCHIBALD ON NEW TARIFFS

Satisfaction, with a few exceptions, at the new tariff arrangements between Canada and the United States was expressed yesterday by H. G. Archibald, M.P. for Skeena. Mr. Archibald admitted that, of necessity, there must be bargaining but, by and large, he apparently, felt that a reasonable bargain had been made.

"Basically," commented the C. F. F. member, "the tariff arrangements with the United States seem to have been designed to give the farmer a break."

While the reduction in the United States tariff on halibut and salmon will result in some benefit for the fisheries of this coast, Mr. Archibald noted that codfish was an exception from this concession which meant that there would be no relief for the already languishing Nova Scotia fishery. Meanwhile the United States fishing fleet could go on cleaning out the Grand Banks.

The increase in the quota of

seed potatoes from Canada to the United States should be helpful to such areas as New Brunswick where potatoes were today constituting a glut.

Wiping out of the 50c per ton duty on anthracite coal and the cut in the tariff on bituminous coal from 75c to 50c, constituting a heavy item, would not tend to the use or further development of Canada's great coal reserve, Mr. Archibald felt.

The new tariff, Mr. Archibald felt, should have a tendency to reduce prices on certain necessary household appliances.

"It also looks like an opportunity for the development of the manufacture of more finished products in Canada," he remarked.

FAMILY GOING TO SCOTLAND

A four-noun visit to his native Scotland is in store for William Anderson, well known Prince Rupert fisherman, and his family, who left on last night's train for Toronto, where they plan to spend a short visit prior to sailing overseas on the Queen Mary. The family—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and their two sons, William and Robert—will sail from New York on November 26 and will remain in Scotland until next March 30 when they will return on the Queen Elizabeth.

TODAY AND WEDNESDAY 7 p.m. - 9

GINGER ROGERS
in SAM WOOD'S
Heartbeat
JEAN PIERRE AUMONT
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Melville Cooper-Michael Rooney
Mona Marie - Eduardo Ciannelli
Henry Stephenson
and
BASIL RATHBONE

CAPITOL
FAMOUS PLAYERS THEATRE

POPEYE CARTOON
MATINEE WED. 2.30

EYESIGHT FOR CHRISTMAS

With the blessing of Mayor Nora Arnold and W. G. Sheardown, of the citizens' committee on the Pioneers' Home, Mrs. Ross Richardson is commencing a campaign to raise funds which may bring an invaluable Christmas gift to Thomas Meillas, one of the inmates of the Pioneers' Home. If sufficient funds can be raised at once, it may be possible to send Mr. Meillas to Vancouver for consultation with optical specialists and surgery which may result in the restoration of his sight.

agreed that the elderly gentleman, if he could get to Vancouver, might be able to have his sight at least partially restored.

The funds are needed to finance the trip to Vancouver and the patient's lodgings while there. Free treatment is available from the clinic of the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

"I have discussed the case with the mayor, together with your offer to raise the necessary funds to afford him treatment without expense to the city, and in view of the circumstances, we feel your object to be a worthy one and wish you every success in your venture."

The Daily News has agreed to receive subscriptions for the fund.

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B.C.'S 'BILL 39'

... A LABOR LAW THAT PROTECTS LABOR'S INTERESTS

LUMBER WORKERS, FISHERIES EMPLOYEES AND MANY OTHER UNION GROUPS HAVE NEGOTIATED GOOD AGREEMENTS WITHOUT TROUBLE UNDER THE I.C.A. ACT (1947).

"An Act respecting the Right of Employees to organize, and providing for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes."

Remember that official description of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1947) — commonly known as Bill 39—when certain people raise a row about the legislation without saying just why they are against it.

The Act DOES safeguard the right of employees to organize. Its basic purpose is to assist organized labor in its legitimate aim.

A few union leaders have defied the law because they don't like the penalties against law-breakers and are afraid of the secret ballot under government supervision which it provides to protect employee groups against being called out on strike without a fair chance to express their views.

Nearly all unions respect the law and get along well. Forty thousand lumber workers, thousands in fisheries and other industrial groups have been working in B.C. this year under agreements negotiated under 'Bill 39'.

But a few leaders carry on the fight against democratic provision for a government-supervised pre-strike vote.

WHY SHOULD ANYONE OPPOSE THE SECRET BALLOT?

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

(Representing industrial and commercial organizations in B.C. having a stake in industrial peace and progress along with the 215,000 men and women on their payrolls.)

Note: "Bill 39" is not perfect legislation. No one claims it is. Where necessary it can be improved by orderly and democratic action in the Legislature. The public approves its basic provisions.