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an independent daily newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert and Northern and Central British Columbia...

ALCOA Awaits B.C. Election

IT IS a certainty that the see-saw of British Columbia politics, with its on-again off-again election prospects, is being watched with interest...

The reference is to the Aluminum Company of America which is waiting to start negotiations with the B.C. government for the use of Canadian water to power its proposed huge project near Skagway.

While the negotiations will also have to be taken up on a federal level, the province will have an emphatic voice in the proceedings as it contains the lakes from which the flow will be directed to provide the required hydro-electric power.

The project presents a responsibility of great public importance to whatever party is fated to be in power when discussions get underway. Besides the tremendous area of natural resources to be considered, there is the operation of our own aluminum industry at Kitimat.

In addition to provincial significance the deal may have national concern of towering importance if, as speculated upon in some quarters, a gigantic horse trade develops in which Canadian water is offered in exchange for American assistance in construction of the St. Lawrence seaway.

In the face of such large considerations the present provincial government would no doubt be inclined to await more convincing evidence of its popularity before committing itself.

BUSINESS SPOTLIGHT

Canadian Chemical Plant Adds New Industrial Era to Alberta

By JIM PEACOCK Canadian Press Staff Writer

A new industrial era, based on Alberta's natural gas, will begin for Edmonton early in 1953 unless steel shortages and strikes cause further construction delays.

Completion of the Canadian Chemical Company's \$55,000,000 plant on Edmonton's eastern outskirts will mark the opening of western Canada's first large-scale chemical industry.

Utilizing the natural resources of Alberta — namely 40,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily — the new industry will provide basic chemical and textile materials which Canadian workers will turn into thousands of products for home use and export.

Natural gas is easily accessible from Edmonton and the city expects to reap great benefits from its strategic location in Alberta's oil and gas fields.

Besides Canadian Chemical, Canadian Industries Ltd. and Sherritt-Gordon Mines Ltd. are constructing plants in the Edmonton area, and when in operation the three will consume 57,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily.

The C.I.L. plant, costing \$13,000,000 and to use 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, will produce polythene, a plastic widely used in electrical and pharmaceutical industries.

Canadian Chemical, using butane and propane gases, by-products of oil refining, will produce acetic acid, acetone and 10 other chemicals, several of them not yet being made in Canada.

Acetic acid, combined with purified woodpulp to be brought in from Prince Rupert, B.C., makes cellulose acetate. This is the basic ingredient in making acetate filament yarn, staple fibre and acetate plastics.

Cellulose acetate is processed with acetone to make the yarn and fibre and these are woven into fine fabrics used in wearing apparel, home furnishings and industrial items.

In full operation, the chemical plant's yearly production will reach 25,000,000 pounds of cellulose acetate, a flaky material similar to corn flakes.

The Edmonton plant will turn 10,000,000 pounds into staple fibre and 5,000,000 pounds into acetate filament yarn.

An acid-claiming unit will produce formaldehyde, methanol, propylene glycol, pentaerythritol, isobutanol, N-propyl acetate, dipropylene glycol, N-butanol and acetaldehyde.

Formaldehyde is used primarily in manufacture of plywood and the others are used in making anti-freeze, brake fluids, solvents, resins and various other products.

Construction of the manufacturing centre, covering 200 acres of a 430-acre site, was begun in June, 1951. Steel shortages and strikes have set back completion and thrown out company officials' hopes that some of the equipment would be in operation late this year.

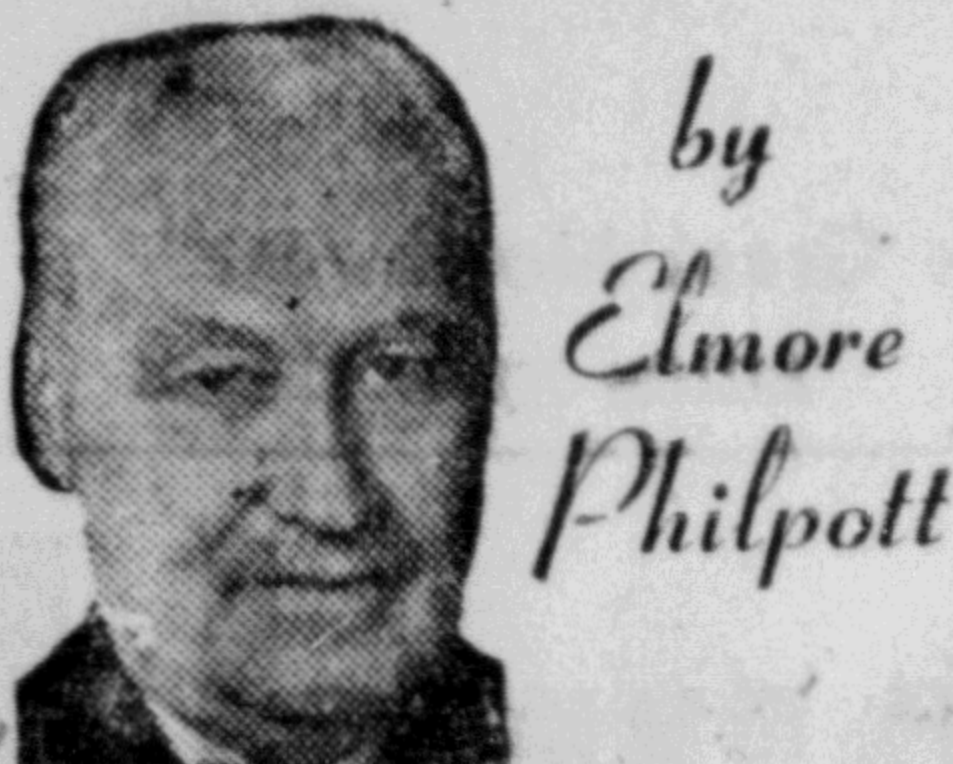
However, work is progressing steadily. More than 4,000 tons of steel have been erected and 30,000 cubic yards of cement poured. Complete waterworks and sewage systems and electrical lines have already been laid underground with intricate piping networks between storage tanks and processing buildings.

The Canadian Chemical plant will employ some 800 persons when completed. It will have its own administration building and a large cafeteria.

Railway spurlines are being built into the site and where steel is erected, huge cement-block walls are being placed. More than 1,700 persons are employed in construction.

BIG WINNER BARNACK, England (CP)—Ernest Reedman, 42-year-old manager of the general store in this Northampton village, won prizes for 59 of his 62 entries at the Barnack Agricultural show. Included were three silver cups and two medals.

As I See It



Flying Saucers Real? (This is the last of a special series of six articles.)

LOS ANGELES. — In previous articles in this series I have tried to show that there is an overwhelming amount of evidence to prove that the mystery aircraft which have been reported in the past few years are real.

Readers who want further detailed information on this subject might read Gerald Heard's 'IS ANOTHER WORLD WATCHING?' or Donald Keyhoe's 'THE FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL' (published by Fawcett Publications 1950).

I have further tried to show that these mystery craft could be one of two things—ships from another planet or secret craft developed right here on this earth.

I HAVE carefully studied what evidence I could get and I am by no means convinced that the mystery ships are from Mars, Venus or any place else than this earth itself—in fact, any place else than the U.S.A. itself.

According to the evidence I have gathered, observers like Gerald Heard, Scott Nearing and Major Donald Keyhoe base their conclusion that these ships must be from outer space on these observations:

They appear to be "manned" by crews inside them, because they react away from other conventional aircraft approaching them. But they could not be "manned" by human beings because their speeds and rate of swerves would kill any human being.

BUT suppose these mystery craft are not manned.

Suppose they are not managed by crews inside them but run by remote control. It is by no means certain that the U.S. is not producing pilotless aircraft which could do most, or all, of the things that the mystery aircraft have been reported as doing.

So my own verdict on the mystery, for what it is worth, is the good old Scottish jury phrase of "Not Proven."

Obviously, the ships are real. Obviously, too, they have not come over the U.S.A. in the spirit of hostility. When they have come almost into collision with planes of the airlines they have taken frantic steps to get away. But this may well be—not as Heard speculates, because they are benign bee-like creatures from Mars—but because the ground station in U.S.A. which controls them has seen, on something like a radar screen, the danger of collision.

I am impressed by the fact that not for over two years has there been a case of a mystery ship flying on, or near, airlines or very near airports.

BUT thousands of years ago the prophet Ezekiel, guided by the first flying saucer. It is reported in the tenth chapter of his book in the Bible. Or it is more simply reported in the beautiful negro folk song "Ezekiel saw a wheel, right in the middle of the air, a wheel within a wheel, right in the middle of the air."

Maybe the time has come for interplanetary travel to begin in a big way. Already our own scientists are talking of trips to the moon, or even further.

For earth men to imagine that our earth is the only planet which has living creatures capable of such flight is the arrogance of ignorance. Sooner or later there will be communication between the planets; and it is by no means sure we will get to Mars, for instance, before the Mars men get here.

But I think we are a bit ahead of ourselves to conclude it has already happened. Maybe—but not certainly.

Healthy Post

CAPTETOWN, (CP)—Miss D. E. R. Harris, a municipal employee at Krugersdorp in the Transvaal, has worked 32 years in the same office and never missed a day through illness. She works in the health department.

PEACEFUL AIMS

LONDON (CP)—Sixty per cent of all research at the Harwell atomic station is devoted to evil rather than military applications of atomic energy, said Sir John Cockcroft, director of the station. He predicted power units using nuclear energy might be operating in four or five years.



FISH BREEDING in Asia is one of the best ways of overcoming the general lack of protein in the diet of the people of the Far East. In Thailand an expert of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is training and assisting local technicians to improve and develop their country's fish resources.

Political Fever Quickens At Ottawa; Leaders Travel

OTTAWA (CP)—Indications are there will be no slackening of activity in the federal political field as a result of Prime Minister St. Laurent's statement that the next election probably will not be called until after the coronation.

"The statement simply confirmed what we have been thinking right along," said George Nowlan, president of the Progressive Conservative Association of Canada.

Lorne Ingle, national secretary of the C.C.F. said: "We don't intend to be caught unprepared and we plan to work vigorously at organization."

Solon Low, Social Credit leader, said his party will work to line up enough candidates to be able to form the next government.

During his recent tour of western Canada, Mr. St. Laurent said during an interview that there won't be any election before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth next June 2.

"There is always the possibility of an election, but the probability is another thing," said Mr. St. Laurent. The 70-year-old Prime Minister indicated that if his health permits he will again lead the Liberal Party in the election campaign.

In recent months there has been speculation that the election will be called in the fall of 1953, possibly Monday, Oct. 6. Life of the present parliament expires Aug. 25, 1954.

Commons for the Nova Scotia constituency of Annapolis-Kings, noted that Mr. St. Laurent mentioned the "possibility" of an election at any time.

"We don't intend to be caught unawares," he said.

TORIES PREPARE

The Progressive Conservatives hope to have candidates contesting all 265 seats in the next election. Some already have been nominated and nomination conventions are being held regularly.

Mr. Ingle said his party will have "more than 200 candidates in the field, with 100 of them nominated by Christmas."

Organizers now are working in various parts of the country, selecting candidates and mending political fences.

Mr. Lowe said his party now has organizations in all provinces west of the Maritimes. Invitations have been received to establish organizations in the Maritimes and they will be acted upon by the party.

Mr. St. Laurent will be followed in the western provinces by George Drew, Progressive

Sound Body Reason For Long Life

LONDON (Reuters)—Dr. Henry Bottrell, who made a fortune treating Indian Rajahs during an outbreak of the Black Plague in Calcutta in 1878, celebrated his 100th birthday yesterday by treating his patients "as usual."

"I eat and drink what I like and do what I like," he said in an interview.

"All this talk about dieting is piffle. A sound constitution is what makes for long life and that is something you have to be born with."

FROG COLLECTOR LONDON (CP)—Norman White is 29 years old but still likes to collect frogs. He sent 70 British specimens to friends in New York and in return will receive a collection of American frogs. He has more than 40 varieties.

ray... Reflects and Reminisces

It's money that does the talking in every sleight partnership!

NOT SO UNLIKELY Now that the Pensions Act for members of parliament is law, electors need not be astounded to hear of suggestions for larger sessional indemnities. Look into it, and you may discover possibilities.

After all, a vacation in September can delight! And October has often been known to excel.

EASY ENOUGH! A Stratford (Ont.) alderman, unable to understand a medical report from the Workmen's Compensation Board, is urging that doctors use more simple English. Tell the alderman to have a good, hot argument with the first physician he sees. He'll understand every single, solitary word.

Fall assize to open at Prince Rupert on Monday, 11, in the past forty years, all of the sworn stories heard there could be condensed into one readable tale a new "best seller" might appear.

THAT SIMILARITY Eisenhower is a greenhorn in politics but so were those fellows out in British Columbia who are now forming a government. —Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

Scarce believing our trustworthy ears, we heard the radio softly playing "Sweet Marie" the other evening. "Sweet Marie!" Can it be possible? And it's not so far back the litting strains of "After the Ball" came along to also be recognized. There was money in music then, as well as now. Some thought it big. But that was in "the nineties."

Vicar Perplexed By Grave Problem

CARLISLE, England (CP)—The vicar of 130-year-old Christ Church and the town council would like to know what to do with 100 tombstones. Here is the problem: The church, closed since 1938 because of small attendance, is being demolished. The ground is to be used for new houses, to be built with material from the dismantled church.

But there are 100 tombstones and 100 graves. The vicar has advertised but no one will claim a stone, nor a grave. The law says that all dead must be exhumed and buried elsewhere.

Deputy Town Clerk William Hirst says the cost of reburial would be enormous.

Harwood's Canadian Rye Whisky advertisement with bottle image and text 'When Only The Finest Will Do'

Death Toll From Cancer Throughout World, Says WHO

GENEVA—The past 50 years have marked increase in the numbers of deaths from cancer according to statistics gathered by the Nations World Health Organization.

The WHO report cautions, however, that many factors influence the statistics, including better diagnosis of the disease and the fact that people now live longer thus increasing the chances of getting cancer.

Dr. Marcelino Pasqua, director of WHO's health statistics division, says that at the beginning of this century many countries showed less than five per cent of all deaths attributable to cancer and malignant tumors.

By 1947, however, most of the countries studied showed that one in every seven to nine deaths was due to the disease, with more than 10 per cent in some cases.

EUROPE HIGHEST Cancer deaths in Denmark and the Netherlands were more than 16 per cent, Dr. Pasqua found in research. England, Scotland, Norway and Switzerland were among the highest for cancer deaths, while Chile, Portugal, Spain and Japan were the lowest.

One clearly shown trend was the recorded rise of cancer in the older groups, particularly in those over 70. Men seem to be more affected than women.

Dr. Pasqua says that cancer of the mouth, pharynx and skin has not increased, while cancer of the breast in women has increased considerably, although this form is comparatively easy to diagnose and treat in its early stages.

Cancer of the lungs, particularly in men, has shown one of the greatest increases. The largest increase has been in the past 20 years.

Dr. Pasqua has found that smoking was an important factor in the cause of cancer of the lung and that above the

Elto outboard motor advertisement with image of motor and text 'Elto GEAR-SHIFT CONTROL POWERFUL 12 H.P. TWIN'

SATURDAY SPECIALS Men's and Boys' Clothes and Shoes advertisement with list of items and prices

BE SURE YOU ARE IN B.C. CLOTHIERS advertisement with address and phone number