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A Stormy Winter Cometh

MUCH valuable time is being wasted in important places with continued debate about purchase of the old liquor store as headquarters for the new telephone system.

Mayor Whalen having already handled the subject with consideration and fairness, there would be no call to elaborate if it was now resting in peace. There are signs, however, that it is not, and zealous talk is even heard in some quarters about taking up a petition aimed at condemning the whole thing.

The mannerly approach would be to allow the talk to materialize into action, if any, before making comment, but that would be subscribing to the waste of time which has already gone far enough.

In case the records have been mislaid, therefore, it is pertinent to point out that the question was decided affirmatively a little while ago by plebiscite. Barring an act of God or some extraordinary man-made development (war might be an example, but a petition definitely is not), the old liquor store's fate as part of the telephone system is sealed.

If something important to talk about is needed, there is a large ripe topic in housing.

In a few weeks somebody still unidentified will be confronted with the problem of allocating fifty new houses among what easily may be more than a hundred families. No matter how courageously or how fairly this imposing feat is accomplished, it is almost certain to anger just as many as it pleases.

While this is the case with almost every public undertaking, it is unwise to assume an attitude of resignation for that reason. Hell hath no fury like a thwarted home-seeker's wrath, and it may therefore be forecast that Prince Rupert is in for stormy weather which will make a normal winter look like spring in comparison.

To moderate the blast, a move could be made now at least to take the matter of more new homes under consideration. There is a thin chance that no more are needed, but it is not likely to attract any betting money.

A reasonable preliminary would be to find out what the present demand is. If it accomplishes nothing else, it will serve as a warning of the storm to come.

BUSINESS SPOTLIGHT

Alberta Oil May Go to California Via Pipeline

Crude oil from Alberta wells may be finding its way to United States markets as far south as California next year. Officials of the Trans-Mountain Oil Pipe Line Co., here said they are convinced there will be a market for Canadian oil in the Pacific Northwest and California when the 711-mile line from Edmonton to the west coast is completed next

The opinion was based on a survey of refinery market and supply conditions in the U.S. northwest region. One official said California is experiencing an increasing shortage of oil. Already refinery capacity total 100,000 barrels daily is idle in the state.

He said Alberta crude moving through the pipeline to Vancouver and trans-shipped to the U.S. would help fill the gap between supply and demand.

A report issued by the pipeline company showed the 1949 consumption of refined products in the Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and Spokane area was 243,742 barrels a day.

By 1955 this will have increased to 299,773 barrels daily and by 1960 the requirements will be 336,423 daily.

The trans-mountain pipeline, with an ultimate capacity of 200,000 barrels daily, will go a long way toward meeting the demands of west coast consumers on both sides of the border, pipeline officials stated.

A new trade regulation recently passed in the U.S. has knocked down the import duty on Canadian crude oil from 21 cents a barrel to 10½ cents a barrel. Under the new duty, it is held likely that Alberta oil can compete directly with California and other crudes in the Pacific northwest markets.

It is estimated that 198,000 barrels daily will be available

Canada's Booming Tourist Industry Has Biggest Year

By The Canadian Press

Prince Edward Island ferries this year were unable to cope with the great influx of tourists who wanted to see the Maritime province which boasts "the best beaches and warmest salt water north of Florida."

The situation there was just one indication of the growth of Canada's tourist industry. All parts of Canada reported a healthy upward jump during the first eight months of 1952.

A Canadian Press survey shows Canadians flocked to resort areas despite slightly higher prices for meals and accommodation. United States visitors were not deterred by official discounts on their currency of close to five per cent.

TWO-WAY INCREASE

Last year American tourists alone spent \$255,000,000 in Canada and the total for 1952 will be from five to 10 per cent higher. The increase in the number of visitors is expected to be in approximately the same proportion.

Ontario, which last year garnered close to 50 per cent of the country's tourist revenue, this year reports about 3,500,000 persons entered the province up to the end of August on a tourist—more than 48-hour basis. This represents an increase of 4½ per cent and officials hope for a sixth straight record year.

Quebec's biggest tourist centres, Montreal and Quebec, each reported a bigger volume of traffic. Visitors to Montreal—two-thirds of them Americans—totalled 2,500,000, a gain of nine per cent over 1951. Quebec expects 700,000 will enter the ancient capital by the end of the year, a gain of about 25,000.

FREE SPENDERS

Tourists in Quebec seem to spend the most money—an average of \$15 a day. Montreal is next with a \$10-\$12 average and Vancouver reports a \$10 average. The visitor to Ontario stays an average of six days and spends less than \$10 a day.

United States tourists entering British Columbia this year numbered 683,878, an increase of seven per cent over last year. Alberta's National Parks were the main attraction for 865,665 tourists compared with 735,787 in 1951.

Visitors to Saskatchewan totalled 170,000 including 70,000 Americans, an overall increase of 30 per cent over last year. They spent an estimated \$6,000,000 compared with \$4,000,000 in 1951.

MECCA FOR SPORTSMEN

Manitoba reports a bigger-than-ever influx into the north for fishing, camping and the fall goose shoot. Visitors to the Whiteshell forest reserve have tripled since 1949. Many new camps are being built there to house tourists. Some 710,000 tourists entered the province last year.

Increases were general in the Maritime provinces although figures are unavailable for Newfoundland.

Prince Edward Island forecasts an increase of at least 15 per cent in the number of visitors while New Brunswick, basing its estimate on the number of United States cars entering the province, expects a 10 per cent increase.

Nova Scotia resort operators voted the season "one of the best yet." Some 67,000 cars entered the province compared with 53,945 last year.

for the trans-mountain line by 1955. This is just 2,000 barrels short of the daily capacity of the line.

Ancient Irish Relics Dug Up

DUBLIN (C)—Relics of pre-Christian Ireland, believed to date back some 2,600 years, have been unearthed at Lough Dargagh, near Boyle in Roscommon County.

Six months ago remnants of a primitive wooden canoe were found in the area and brought to the National Museum in Dublin. When the level of the lake was subsequently lowered during a reclamation project, several small man-made islands were discovered. Further investigation brought to light three more canoes, a sword, a bronze chisel, several bronze rings and a polished stone axe.

Convinced more important discoveries remain to be uncovered, museum authorities plan further excavations next summer after the lake bed has been completely drained.

HISTORIC GAME

The sport of curling was known in Scotland as far back as 1697, but is believed to have been played earlier in Holland.



MESSANGER HERO — Jimmie Edison of Montreal celebrated his 35th anniversary as a bank messenger by single-handedly capturing a long-wanted bank robber. When Edison showed a gun in the robber's back the man surrendered without a struggle. Bank personnel and police said the captured robber is the man who held up the same bank—the Victoria Square branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Montreal, three weeks ago. (CP Photo)



"ONCE UPON A TIME CANADA WAS JUST A 'POOR COUSIN'." —By Merle Tingley in London Free Press. (CP PHOTO)

British Atomic Explosion Culmination of Research

LONDON (AP)—Britain's first atomic explosion, successfully detonated off the northwest coast of Australia, was the culmination of a history of trail-blazing in nuclear research which started in Britain at the beginning of the century.

One of the first men to begin active research in this field was John Dalton, the British father of modern chemistry who investigated basic atom theories. The famed Ernest Rutherford expanded the work in the field of physics. And two of his men, Cockcroft and E. S. T. Walton, went on to split the atom in 1932.

It was Cockcroft who told Britain in 1940 that the atom bomb was possible. But Britain then was virtually alone in the war against Nazi Germany and could not spare the men, money and resources needed for the project.

After the United States entered the war in 1941, Britain proposed a joint Anglo-American project which resulted in the building of the first atom bomb by mid-1945.

But the passage of the McMahon Act of 1946 to guard the U.S. atomic program ended the British-American partnership. This brought complaints from Prime Minister Churchill, then Conservative opposition leader in the House of Commons, that Britain had not built up her own research fast enough and had been left out in the cold in an age of atomic diplomacy.

The expanding program soon afterward received at least a moral blow, with the conviction of two top British-employed scientists—German-born Klaus Fuchs and British physicist Alan Nunn May—on charges of handing over atomic secrets to Russia. Another scientist working on British research projects, Italian-born Prof. Bruno Pontecorvo, disappeared two years ago and is generally believed to have gone behind the iron curtain.

Britain pushed ahead, however, and today's explosion was a major result.

Fright Can Cause Death Doctors Say

CHICAGO (AP)—Two physicians expressed belief today that some persons might be literally frightened to death.

They also explained how the same stresses of fear or terror might bring about the slower so-called "voodoo" or "hex" deaths among some superstitious natives.

Writing in the journal of the American Medical Association, Drs. W. Proctor Harvey of Washington and Samuel A. Levine of Boston told how sudden emotional upset started a series of abnormal heart beats in a healthy woman patient undergoing an electrocardiograph test.

These abnormal heart beats were not the ordinary heart "skipping" or palpitation that sometimes occur in normal hearts but a prolonged and highly irregular pattern that the doctors said could lead to ventricular fibrillation and death.

In ventricular fibrillation groups of heart muscle beat independently and without rhythm and the heart cannot pump blood.

As I See It

by Elmore Philpott

Korea Peace Closer

I DON'T know if many U.S. generals in Korea read this column. Here's hoping. But I am glad to note that they have made a proposition to the Communists based on the plan proposed by a noted lawyer, and publicized weeks ago in this space:

All prisoners of war on both sides would be taken to some demilitarized spot between the battle lines. They would be allowed freely to choose whether to go home or to stay on their captors' side of the line. No undue pressure would be possible.

The Communists have not yet accepted this same plan. But perhaps the British general Cassels has more behind his hunch of a fairly early peace than appears on the surface. For while there are great difficulties in any plan which is not based on a total exchange of all prisoners the Russians, of all people in the world, should be the last to raise obstacles.

THE SOVIET was the first government in the modern world to start the precedent of war prisoners staying in the captor country. The overwhelming victory at Stalingrad was won mostly by the sheer bravery of the Russian army and the heroic resistance of the people, but partly also by clever political means.

Hitler had ordered the German armies to stand and fight to the death. For any German general wilfully to disobey that direct order was to lay himself open to court martial on future return to Germany. The Russians publicly and emphatically promised Field Marshal Von Paulus that any who did surrender would be allowed to stay in Russia if they so chose. They were specifically promised that they would NOT be treated as ordinary prisoners or be sent back to Germany if they did not choose to go.

Moreover, the Soviet kept the pledge not to treat Von Paulus and his immediate followers who chose this form of conditional surrender. Many became the core of the so-called Free German army. Officers had limited freedom in Russia, with theatre privileges and such like.

Of course the Russians were doing all this for their own purposes. But they and their allies cannot now turn around and say that there is no precedent, legal or moral basis for allowing prisoners to stay in the captor's country if they choose.

THE British Quakers have just released a peace plan of their own, publicized over the BBC. They say let both sides in Korea simply cease fire on the line already held and on the points already agreed upon. They say simply postpone the prisoner question—that is let both sides continue to hold all its prisoners until agreement on their release can be reached later.

But they say—and this is vitally new:

Let the UN release NOW all the Chinese prisoners they hold and who do not choose to go back. The Quakers submit that if these captives are not to be treated as ordinary war prisoners there is no justification in holding them at all. They suggest releases should all be sent to some island, or some other spot where neither side could be afraid they might later again be used to fight against their own home armies.

I THINK the Quakers have got something. For the life of me I cannot see the sense of continuing the shooting behind the enemy lines if our main UN objective is as stated—to keep the Communists from again crossing the mark already agreed on as the proper border for a cease-fire.

That latter principle I take it, was what our Prime Minister also meant in his west coast speech.

USEFUL FROSH

MONTREAL (C)—"Hazing Week" at St. George Williams College starting Oct. 1st will be turned to good use. Freshmen are scheduled to wield paint brushes, brooms and mops in clean-up operations at many well fare centres operated by the Red Feather Agencies.

Amateur Movie Producers Sound For Next Main Project

STELLARTON, N.S. (C)—After three years of satirizing Hollywood's cowboy movies and detective films, a group of young people here are preparing to produce their first movie in sound.

Like the others, it will be a satire, although perhaps a little more subtle.

The Pictou County Cine-Arts Club, comprising home movie producers and "Little Theatre" enthusiasts, has turned out two short films in three years of valuable experience.

TRIAL AND ERROR

The two produced so far by trial and error were only the raw beginnings. For their first sound film they are using company directors, script writers, lighting and property men, set designers and well-rehearsed actors.

Dave Nickolson, a Stellarton photographer who became interested in making movies while attending nearby New Glasgow high school, organized the group.

The first short on bar room brawls and wild west antics sparked keen interest in the area and soon the club began the more technical aspects such as dolling, wide angle lens, fades and dissolves.

More mechanically-minded members worked on methods of producing counterparts of expensive equipment used by professional studios. The first problem was the dolly, a huge crane-like device holding director, cameraman and camera which moves from long to short range and from aerial to ground level positions without breaking continuity of the film.

INGENIOUS "DOLLY"

They first tried a tripod on a child's cart but it was impossible to change height and angle of the camera. And the cart jiggled the camera. An engineering student finally designed a device resembling a saw-horse supported by four bicycle wheels, with a beam of wood attached which acts like a see-saw.

The "horse" was used when the club produced the "Killer Dillars." They were successful in shooting street scenes in downtown New Glasgow and the contraption proved invaluable during interior work.

To cut down time wasted between filming and sending films to developing plants, they built what they believe to be the only complete processing plant east of Montreal. Now they are working on a contact printer.

They plan to make a tape recording with their films and transpose it to a master tape which would be synchronized with the projector at the time of showing.

Shifting Population

WINNIPEG (C)—The City of Winnipeg lost more than 500 civic voters within a year, according to the Assessment Department's preliminary count for the October Civic election. So far the voting list has 162,819 names, compared with 163,335 a year ago.

Upper and lower Canada in 1851 each had five mills manufacturing paper.

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