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The Mayor Passes

SOME may have disagreed with his views and some may have criticized his actions but there were none to question his earnestness, integrity and sincerity. That may be said of George Weston Rudderham, Prince Rupert's mayor, who died suddenly yesterday. As we imagine he might have wished, the end came while he was still in harness. He was able to keep on duty right to the last and was spared any serious infirmity either in mind or body.

Prince Rupert was shocked at the suddenness of the mayor's passing and many have been the sincere expressions of regret and well-deserved voicing of tribute.

George Rudderham was numbered among the real pioneers of Prince Rupert. He saw the city through ups and downs and, serving his many terms as alderman and later as mayor, he had played a part in the carrying on of city affairs. He had his pronounced socialist views yet he was able to work in harmony and constructive purpose with those of other beliefs. He had the respect of all and that is about the simplest yet most effective tribute that can be paid to any man who has served long in public life.

With many others, the Daily News desires also to add its expression of sympathy to the bereaved. One of the prime requisites of good citizenship is to be a good family man, and George Rudderham was a good husband and father.

Politics and Economics

THE reasons for inflation differ to some extent between one country and another. But one factor, the course of international commodity prices, affects and afflicts all to some extent. In the cold war against inflation, international action is likely to be hardest to achieve, even though the recent growth of international economic institutions has given the nations better apparatus than ever they had before for defining and dealing with such problems.

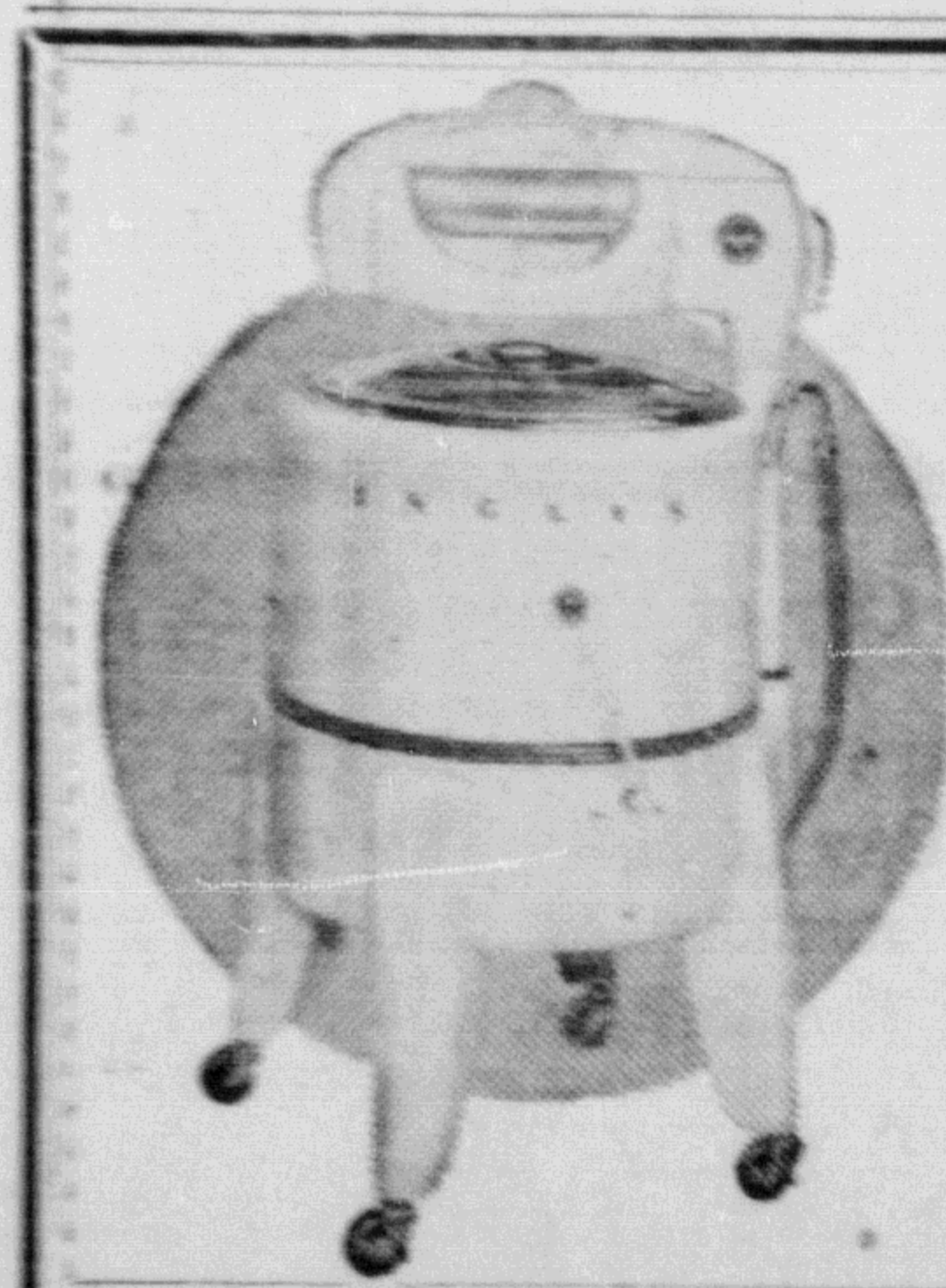
At the root of the difficulty may be found to lie in domestic politics, in whatever country. There is a no man's land between politics and economics in which some politicians pick their way more surely than others—when they are very good at it, when they are both surefooted and long-sighted, they are called statesmen. The exercise is fascinating to watch.

Measures that any government must take against an inflationary danger that is at all serious are bound to be uncomfortable for all of the people some of the time and for some of the people all of the time. And the art of the politician is to make most of the people contented most of the time.

The economist has his remedies—which might work if man in general was as reasonable an animal as the economist would like him to be. The politician in general may too often try to deal with symptoms while ever-hopefully he leaves the causes to look after themselves.

It is in the harnessing together of the two kinds of minds—the politician's and the economist's—that so much of the true skill in government lives today. And with the two working together solutions will be found.

The weapons being chiefly used in Britain against inflation are these: first, every endeavor to increase productivity, or output per man-year, in industry, so that the supply of goods may more nearly keep up with the supply of money. Second, the call for common international action to keep prices down and take off the pressure from outside. The third, a renewed appeal to the trades unions to hold back as far as they reasonably can in their claims for higher wages.

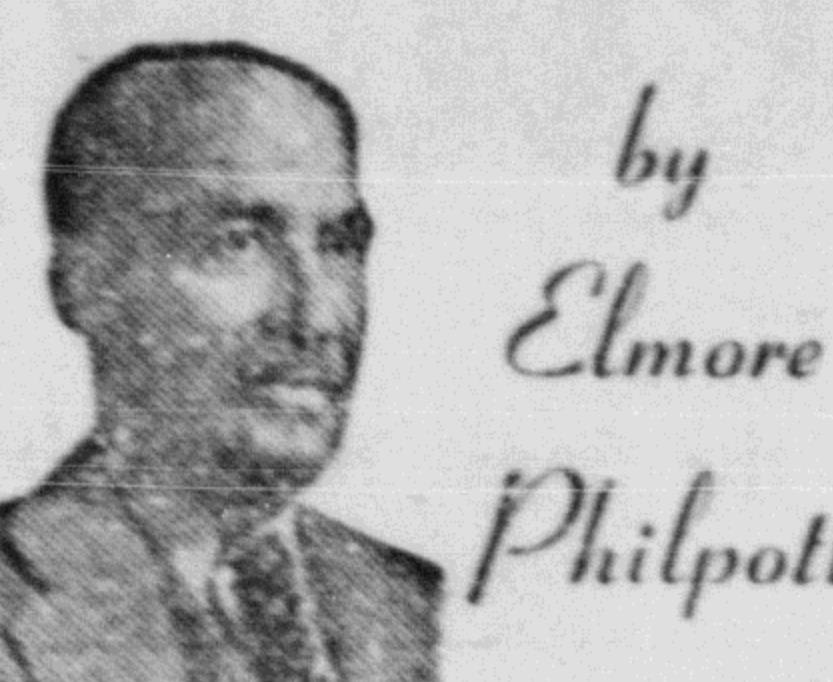


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As I See It



Lassie Has Home

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Lassie, the one-year-old collie, who was waiting for the campers at the Alberta School of Religion, has gone home.

Nobody knows where Lassie's other home was, nor does anybody know why such an obviously well bred young lady should have no human family connections. All we know is that at first we just could not get that canine maiden indoors.

I DON'T know just how they finally got her in the car but off she went to her new farm home, at Parkland, in southern Alberta.

We let Lassie decide for herself. Four little sisters wanted her, and one little boy. But Lassie chose to sleep under the cabin where the little girls slept. Also, once, overcoming her fear of the indoors, by visibly great effort, she followed Gwyn, Patsy, Sheryl and Olwyn inside.

When that happened the rest of us figured that Lassie had better go to the girls' farm home; especially as she would have had to be fixed by the vet never to have puppies, had she gone with David to the city.

MY MAIL has caught up with me, over here in Alberta. I see one gentleman, for whom I have deep respect, has written to the papers chiding me for keeping hammering away in favor of world law, made democratically by a world parliament.

He argues that, as it is thousands of years since God gave the people the Ten Commandments, and still we live in a lawbreaking world, we might just as well quit trying to end war by setting up world laws and world peace police.

WE HAVE laws against theft, and some people still break them. But the nations do not wipe out those laws, just because they are occasionally broken. Rather we try to compel the law-breakers to do right, by punishing them when they do wrong. But also, we educate all our children that it is wrong to steal.

Likewise with murder, slander, perjury and other offences which the Ten Commandments name. Most civilized countries have stern laws to punish all those who can so be dealt with.

In fact, we have tens of thousands of laws which operate at every level—except the one level where there is most need for law. We have local, municipal laws, provincial laws, national laws by the hundreds. All are designed to keep peace and good order within the borders of each nation.

But as yet we have NO law to govern relations between nations. In the last analysis the only way that nations can settle differences is by shooting it out—and by the ghastly method of hitting back at innocent citizens as well as armies.

WORLD LAW may not end all attempts to make war—any more than internal laws against theft and assault have ended all thefts and assaults. But world law against war will make it possible to end most of them and to deal intelligently with attempted wars when they do occur.

We need a strict code to say just how the world peace police force will proceed, if and when one country invades the area of another.

IF TWO families have a dispute over a line fence, and they come to blows over it, the police may intervene to stop the actual violence. They may even haul one or both fighters to court where one or both may be punished FOR THE VIOLENCE.

But the dispute over the line fence is settled by law. We should apply precisely the same principles in international invasions. Contrast the above procedure with what actually was done in Korea, and you see where we need an entirely new approach.

And contrast what we done in Korea with what was done when Kashmir was invaded; or when six armies fought in Israel.

Poles Granted Political Salem

STOCKHOLM.—Twelve young Poles, who mutilated on a ship recently and took haven in Sweden, have been granted political refuge in Sweden. The Polish government's demand for their return was refused.



BEFORE THE MAST—Suspended in a boatswain's chair, Ord. Sea. Arnold Brown of Peterborough, Ont., chips paints from the mast of the cruiser HMCS Ontario. Ord. Sea. Brown completed his new entry training course at HMCS Cornwallis last April and was drafted to the Ontario for training at sea. (National Defence Photo).

VICTORIA Report

... by J. K. Nesbitt

Who Will Be New Liquor Commissioner?—Two Splendid Gifts Go Begging

VICTORIA.—Everybody's wondering who'll be the new government liquor commissioner, succeeding the late W. F. Kennedy. The job is looked upon as a plum, although why, it's difficult to understand. There's probably not a job in B.C. with more headaches.

Mr. Kennedy, one of the kindest men, a good, hard-working administrator, was often the subject of fierce attack that worried him greatly toward the end and no doubt hastened his death.

The liquor commissioner is often merely a front for the government. When the government wants to sidestep an awkward liquor issue, it says the matter is up to the Liquor Control Board. The government pretends the Liquor Board is a law unto itself when everyone knows it isn't. The Liquor Board dare hardly move without first consulting the attorney-general.

The job might be worth all the headaches if it paid a big salary. But it doesn't—for these days. For \$10,000 a year the liquor commissioner handles a \$90,000,000-a-year business, with \$17,000,000 in profits to the government.

But despite the headaches and the drawbacks, there'll be a scramble for Mr. Kennedy's office. It will be interesting to see what part politics plays in the appointment.

This capital is in turmoil over the offer of two splendid gifts. Miss Sara Spencer says the city can have the old Spencer home for an art centre.

The Department of National Defence says the city can have the magnificent conservatory at Royal Roads for one of the public parks.

The city is trying to get the government to take up the offers. But the government won't have anything to do with them. The government takes the attitude that, if it financed an art centre and a conservatory for Victoria—well, why not for every other "city in the province"?

Greater Victoria, too, is squabbling about these gifts. The surrounding municipalities of Oak Bay, Saanich and Esquimalt won't do their share to foot the bill though their people will benefit as much as the people of Victoria.

It will be a wicked shame if these two splendid gifts go begging. They're just what this capital needs.

The Spencer home has historic associations. It was built in 1890 for \$30,000 (a fabulous sum in those days) for the banker, A. A. Green. When Cary Castle burned down, it became a temporary Government House and there, in 1901, Lieutenant Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere gave a dinner for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, later King George V and Queen Mary. In 1903 David Spencer, the Welsh immigrant who became a mercantile prince of B.C., moved into the house and there, ever since, members of his family have lived.

The conservatory at Royal Roads is no mere greenhouse. It is a miniature palace in glass. It was built in 1914 by Hon. James Dunsinuir as a feature of his 600-acre Hatley Park estate. The glass was imported from France. The conservatory was designed by a Philadelphia firm, which sent experts here to assemble it. Its dome is of curved glass. There are nine compartments, including two 60-foot

Co-operatives Going Strong

OTTAWA.—Canadian co-operative business organizations did a bumper business during 1950—the year incidentally which marked half-a-century of co-operative effort in Canada.

Total business in 1950 at considerable over one billion dollars (\$1,039,837,258) was the largest ever transacted. Compared with 1949 it showed an increase of \$58.4 million. The number of associations at 2,951 increased by 314 and membership was up 118,177. In 1932, the first year for which complete records are available, total business through 795 associations amounted to \$145,303.

These are the highlights of the nineteenth annual summary of co-operative organizations in Canada, a study made each year by the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Mr. J. E. O'Meara, who supervises the work, points out that although not all of the known Canadian co-operatives reported their 1950 operations, the chief organizations were all included, and so the summary gives a reasonably accurate picture of co-operative activities.

Co-operative sales of farm products made up \$803.6 million of the total; sales of merchandise such as farm machinery, feed, fertilizer, coal, wood and building material, food products, clothing and home furnishings, amounted to \$206 million; sales of fish and fish products amounted to \$13.8 million; and sales of fishermen's supplies and merchandise totalled \$2.9 million. Miscellaneous items made up the remainder of this more than one billion dollar business.

It is calculated that during the twelve months to July 1950, co-operatives marketed 35.2 per cent of the main farm products that were sold commercially. Omitting grain and seed in the marketing of which co-operatives are very active, still one-quarter of all farm produce was handled by these organizations. Of individual products, co-operatives sold 99.4 per cent of the tobacco; 76.4 per cent of the wool; 60.6 per cent of the grains; 35.8 per cent of the fruits and vegetables; 33 per cent of the honey; 28.2 per cent of the maple products; 27.9 per cent of the dairy products; and 15.3 per cent of the poultry and eggs.

Merchandising co-operatives reported an increase of \$14 million over their sales in 1949. The increases were mainly in sales of groceries, coal, wood and building materials.

Of the 104 fishermen's associations reporting, the bulk are in Quebec and the Maritimes. But the seven in British Columbia which sold fish to the value of \$7 million accounted for just over half of the total sales for all Canada.

During 1950 Canada's newest province, Newfoundland, organized a provincial co-operative union. Plans are under way to merge with the Co-operative Union of Canada by 1952.

GREENFORD, Middlesex, England.—A prisoner who was on a running exercise with another prisoner failed to return to jail. Caught later, he was told by the guards: "You run with the rest of us, not in another direction."

ray.. Reflects and Reminisces

Senator N. M. Paterson of Fort William, in Vancouver last week, said he could foresee all gain elevators running at top capacity this season. Perhaps he likes to bet and might be better able to lose \$10 than his humble servants, at any rate, he's hoping he makes the wager.

When to open? How soon to close? To what extent do you wish to do business? It still seems subject to differences of opinion. Although we did not notice something the other day about a man who knew what he wanted, this would be to remain open for whatever the customer wanted all day long (including Sunday) in May, June, July, August and September, and two days shut every week for the rest of the year.

SEEMS LESS

Casualties among United Nations troops in Korea, when sometimes described might appear none too light. Yet, when a bit more detail is thrown in, things appear different. With one in five drafted, one in 30 goes to Korea. One in 60 may get shot at but only one in 210 gets hit. And but one in 780 is killed.

MISSED SOMETHING

It was in a local barber shop. The customer paused as he was about to ease himself into the chair. He glanced around. "Spittoon?" he queried.

"You mean cuspidor. Not allowed."

It's a fact no such thing is seen today, mainly because of health consideration. Yet, are hospitals any fewer? Years ago, experienced tobacco chewers could almost be called sportsmen. Many a man could ring the bell at twenty feet.

The Sun, last week, devoted a page to show how Vancouver would look after being hit by an A-bomb early in the afternoon. Bill Ryan, reporter, had general charge of the assignment. It was no rush job. In fact, the story says he took a year at it. He estimated the death list at between fifty and a hundred thousand. On the whole, Bill made a good job of something that's almost impossible to imagine. If Vancouverites have not felt fear, or spells of nervousness by this time, it



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SCENE OF CRIME of Alcide Martin, he was led to the triple slaying at Corner, Que. Martin, old Army private, who killed his grandsons and Mrs. Anthoine, a neighbor, Narcisse (CP)

is not his fault. SINCE THE FIRST Gardens have been their best during the weeks despite the dry spell. Flowers faded here since early (George) Fairclough first garden, blooms in front of the building. Jas. Bacon, harbor agent, his office, 1 was in immediate neighborhood of the railway station.

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