

TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA IN ADDRESSES

NORAH ARNOLD, LADY ALDERMAN

Ald. Norah Arnold admitted at the Canadian Soviet friendship meeting last week that, had it not been for Soviet Russia, the Allies would have been in a terrible plight and the war would have been prolonged for many weary years. Meantime Russia had suffered overwhelming desolation with torture, illness and starvation for her people. She suggested means by which contact might be made with the town of Nogaïsk in a personal way by adults and children in correspondence as well as by community effort. After the war there would undoubtedly be tensions and here appeared to be an admirable way to promote better understandings. What Prince Rupert was endeavouring to do in connection with Nogaïsk would be done by thousands of cities and towns throughout the British Empire and in the United States. If individuals could get along with individuals in communities, nations should be able to get along with nations. Ald. Arnold felt that the "resurrection of Russia" would go down in history as the outstanding thing of the Twentieth Century.

GEORGE STANTON, BOILERMAKERS' HEAD

George Stanton spoke of the development of Russia along the lines of trades unionism. Magnificent things had been done in Russia, the recognized workers having made these things possible. In the space of twenty-five years Russia had been converted from a land of devastation and famine with 86 per cent of her people illiterate to a country which today led in culture, science, industry and knowledge. Out of chaos had been built a magnificent civilization of busy workers. All had come about through collective thinking and action, social ownership and planned economy. Their accomplishments in war had clearly demonstrated that the Russian people felt they had something real to fight for. That something was the own-

ership of the means of production and living. Some day, he hoped, the people of Canada would own and control their means of livelihood.

COLONEL PAULIN, ARMY OFFICER

Lieut. Col. J. F. Paulin said it was a very worthy cause. There was no need for argument or testimony as to that. The cause was one to which the citizens of Prince Rupert might aid in comfort and assistance for those who had suffered on behalf of the other Allied nations. The hearty response of the citizens of Prince Rupert would, no doubt, be joined in by military, naval and air force personnel which also realized and appreciated the tremendous efforts of the Soviet on behalf of the United Nations and the freedom of all right thinking people. The armed forces, Col. Paulin felt sure, would not be lacking in giving support to anything the citizens of Prince Rupert might reasonably undertake.

Daily News Advertising Brings Results.

B. THORSTINSON, SCHOOL INSPECTOR

School Inspector Thorstinson said that the British Commonwealth and Soviet Russia were agreed today upon the necessity of fighting a common foe. As long as that situation existed there would be no need to worry about relations. But the time would come after the war when tensions would arise. As Field Marshal Smuts said a colossus was developing in Russia and the Soviet would become one of the dominant powers of the world. Here was a situation which might as well be realized. It would appear wise to build up amicable and friendly ties while still it was possible. A free and full exchange of views would be most helpful.

AUGUST WALLIN, LABOR LEADER

August Wallin credited trades unionism in the Soviet Republic with being a major factor in stopping and driving back the military steam roller of Adolf Hitler. In Russia there was no tug of war between labor and management but the govern-

ment and the workers went hand in hand. As for the campaign proposed, he felt that the aim was not so much to materially aid Nogaïsk but to build up friendship and understanding.

REV. ALEX MACSWEEN, PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR

Rev. A. F. MacSween saw no need for extreme feelings. In the record of Russia there might still be much worthy of examination. There should be knowledge and understanding instead of passion and hatred and prejudice. It was high time that neighbors know each other better as nations and individuals. The present plan of Canadian - Russian friendship seemed a practicable scheme which should be productive of much good in bringing about better understanding and mutual appreciation. In closing, Mr. MacSween referred to the Christian duty and privilege of extending in the name of the Master a helping hand.

ROAMED AFAR

In prehistoric times the lion was distributed over the greater part of Europe.

GARDEN 'NOTEBOOK

STYLES HAVE CHANGED

There have been many changes in flower and vegetable types in recent years and unlike some other developments these have all been for the better. There are many new varieties, different colors and better types and the new gardener is well advised to bring himself up to date. Take the vegetables:

NEW VEGETABLES

In the old days there were only a few good varieties of each and when these were finished the season was over for another year. That limitation does not apply today.

In most lines one can now get a good early variety, a good medium and a good late one. This advantage alone extends the season by many weeks and if sowings of each type are spread over a few weeks instead of days the harvest of good eat-

ing is still further lengthened. And new vegetables have also been added. There are new squash, new melons, carrots. One can get a spinach that will not rush to seed quickly, lettuce that will stay crisp and green weeks later than the old types, radish that will be ready to eat days sooner. By careful planning and by wise succession planting, rather than sowing everything on one afternoon, one can have a harvest of garden fresh vegetables from early July until long after the first hard frosts.

FLOWERS ARE IMPROVED

And the same improvement has been going on in flowers. There are varieties that bloom earlier and scores of new shades. By choosing carefully through the season one can easily have a continuous succession of bloom right through the season and one could, if one wished, work

out any complicated color scheme desired. And in addition to colors there have been improvements in adapting certain types and varieties to certain conditions.

Once upon a time most flowers had to be planted in full sunlight and rich soil if any sort of a showing was to be expected. The dark corners of the garden and those places where soil is naturally poor just simply had to go without. All that is now changed. There are now to be found flowers that actually prefer darkish corners, in fact will not grow if exposed to full sun from morning till night. And these flowers often have brilliant coloring too. The tuberous rooted begonia is an example. Then there are flowers like portulaca, wonderfully colorful, that prefer a blazing sun, and poor dryish soil. In between these two extremes are hundreds of others that are sufficient to meet any conditions from Akkavik to Peelee Island.

HANDLING A SLOPE

Where grounds slope sharply, say several feet in a few yards,

experts advise that separation between and the other races. The latter, if carefully handled, wash away. Most deners advise that grounds gently to rock garden or the shrubbery or the will take up from foot drop, then the lined again at until the end is other drop must be ed. The two lines connected by steps.

FOUR YEARS IN THIS

APRIL 10 1944 naval force of the attacked German vik Fjord, a zeppelin and several damaged three troys. The Belgium took measures against man invasion.

HOW FAR WILL IT RUN. AFTER IT SHOULDN'T RUN AT ALL.



by RALPH ALLEN

Well-known War Correspondent of the Toronto Globe and Mail

Somewhere in Italy—A new truck is like a new wife. You don't really begin to get acquainted until you've seen it with its hair in curlers, a shiny nose and a bad case of sniffles.

That's why nobody knows quite as much about General Motors army vehicles as the men of REME. REME stands for Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers, and they've seen our Canadian vehicles in every possible condition. Their main job is to keep the wheels rolling behind and with the rolling British Armies. The soldiers of REME go as far forward as roads will take them, to provide—under battle conditions—the same crack-care for our fighting machines that we peacetime motorists always got for our Chevy coupes at the neighborhood garage.

They run into some hard cases. The chassis hasn't been invented that will win an argument with an 88 millimetre shell or a Teller mine. And in the ordinary routine of carrying and

supplying a fast-moving army, things happen to the engines of military vehicles that shouldn't happen to a sergeant-major.

In the early stages of an amphibious operation like North Africa, Sicily or Italy, for instance, an unexpected shipping loss or a few blown bridges can mean that one truck may have to do the work of two for days or even weeks on end. In such periods of urgency and strain, a front-line vehicle can no more expect the luxury of daily maintenance than a front line soldier can expect a daily bath.

Mechanics see these overburdened trucks at their worst—which means, paradoxically, at their best. They agree the real test of a military vehicle isn't how far and how well it will run under ideal service conditions, but how far and how well it will run after it ought to have refused to run at all. They agree that Canadian trucks have passed this test wherever they have met it.

One of these Canadian mechanics put it to me this way not long ago as he crawled out from under a three-ton General Motors lorry, somewhere in Italy: "A fighting truck needs the same things a fighting man needs," he said, "guts and class. Our trucks have got both, and this is the place to find it out."



GENERAL MOTORS SERVICE follows the Flag all over the world

• General Motors' interest in its varied war products goes far beyond the delivery of countless units to our armed forces. To illustrate: GM technicians from Canada are "on active service" helping to improve the fine record of General Motors mechanized equipment in Italy where they landed with Montgomery's Eighth after the conquest of North Africa; in India where they await the coming Battle of Burma; in England, strategic springboard for the invasion of Western Europe, and in Australia, main attack base for the Japanese in the Pacific. Other GM experts are attached to each Canadian military district, to assist in the instruction of army personnel, and to "keep tabs" on GM products under practical combat conditions; the Company's Army Service Training School has already trained nearly 1200 army and air force mechanics.

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