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**Mr. Applewhaite's Debut . . .**

E. T. Applewhaite, the Liberal candidate for Skeena in the federal election, made his debut on the public political platform in Prince Rupert and the people who heard him last night—political color notwithstanding—will probably agree that he made a favorable impression. He displayed an air of sincerity in a brief talk and was clear cut enough in the few matters that he was able to discuss. When a couple of C.C.F. disturbers interjected upon him he was cool and held to the point he was making in regard to the central control cabal of the Socialist party over its members and all their actions. We shall look forward to hearing more from Mr. Applewhaite in whom the Liberals of Skeena appear to have a very likely candidate in support of the Party and government for which Tom Reid, the fighting Scotsman from New Westminster and principal speaker, made out an able case.

C. C. F. anathemae—dictatorship at home and abroad and the Japanese question. If it wasn't for these, how simple the Socialistic utopia would be?

**Parting of Political Ways . . .**

Victory in Europe has not been long in producing a parting of the ways as far as the government of Britain is concerned. The British

Labor Party has decided that the time has come for it to go on its own, terminating the wartime alliance which produced the national government. This is the Labor party's answer to Mr. Churchill's proposal that his national government should see the war with Japan through before it relinquishes office.

It would not be characteristically Churchillian to permit a situation like this to continue for long so a speedy move by the Prime Minister under the circumstances may be anticipated. It has been already suggested that this may come in the way of an early dissolution of Parliament, the formation of a new government consisting of Conservatives and such of the Prime Minister's present Labor colleagues as may choose to stay with him and the calling of a general election in the near future.

At this distance it might have seemed desirable to us for the National Government to have continued until after the war is really finished with the defeat of Japan. However, ten years is a long time for any democratic country to go without a mandate. The British Labor Party may have some justification in now asking for an expression as to what kind of a government Britain is to have in the now drawing era of peace. Issues involved are almost entirely in the domestic sphere. A general election in Britain, even the accession of a Labor government, could hardly have any major effect on foreign policy. Indeed it might even facilitate the solution of some of the different international problems which are already looming up in the world's councils.

It looks like the war is almost over when rats and unmarried mothers are the major topics of consideration for a pleasant summer evening's council meeting.

**CANADA**

(Continued from Page 1)

it was right for him to pay tribute to Olof Hanson that whom, he said, there had been no finer citizen or Member of Parliament at Ottawa.

Back in 1940, Mr. Reid said, the Mackenzie King government had been elected to carry out the war. Now that government could come before the people and ask where it had failed in carrying out the war. The fact was that Canada had been guided and led in a remarkably good job. Man for man there was no nation which had surpassed it. Then why all the criticism from those who, instead of assisting in that war effort, had actually endeavored to deter it? Who could point to graft or misdoing?

"But what about profits?" came a question from the audience.

"I'm glad to hear a question like that," retorted Mr. Reid. "I'd like to know myself how anyone could beat Mr. Ilsley and make profits. If anyone knows of any millionaires coming out of this war, I would very much like to know who they were so I could have a check-up made on them."

As for Canada's fiscal record in war, Mr. Reid alluded to the billion dollars given outright to Britain and the billion dollars worth of goods and materials made available for it to draw upon.

"We did not ask Britain, fighting the enemy alone when the credits were made, about repayment," said the speaker, "but we have taken steps whereby Great Britain and other countries will purchase after the war the goods we have in abundance and which we would never be able to consume ourselves."

It was true that Canada's debt had trebled since 1939 but 97 percent of that debt was held by the people of Canada themselves who had bought nine billion dollars worth of war securities for which they received \$297,000,000 a year in interest. Here was a revolving fund of purchasing power for after the war.

Mr. Reid referred to the Canadian price control system which had held down the increase in the cost of living to 18 percent—a price control system which had received the plaudits of all the nations of the world and had been copied by many.

As for the conscription issue about which so much had been heard, every party had promised in the 1940 election not to impose conscription for overseas service. At no time could conscription have won the approval of Parliament. Then why blame Mackenzie King for not imposing conscription by bludgeoning the representatives of the people? "Sometime this whole conscription story may have to be told and it may not be so nice."

**No Central Centre Here**

Mr. Reid was alluding to the C.C.F. when he assured the audience that Liberal members were responsible only to the people of their riding and could not be coerced in their actions either by a party or a government. Liberals promised service only to the people—not to a party executive. "Yes, we have voted in Parliament against our own party. Try that with some of the other parties, which I need not mention, and see how long you would last."

Turning to the government's post-war plans, Mr. Reid referred to the fifteen-point rehabilitation scheme for service men and women.

As for unemployment, the blunders of 1933 would never be repeated. Never again would a finance minister be able to stand up in Parliament and ask where was the money coming from to provide jobs and security for the people. "The war has taught us many lessons and not the least of these has been in regard to money."

The country had been surveyed with a view to providing employment for four million persons after the war and a scheme set up to meet that number.

Distribution of \$250,000,000 per year in family allowances would be of direct benefit to every

family person receiving less than \$3,000 per year.

Only the provinces had prevented the federal government from implementing a more beneficial old age pension and health insurance scheme.

The National Housing Act had been amended to take care of every community in the matter of home building. A \$100,000,000 fund was set aside. A survey showed \$550,000 new homes would be needed in Canada. For \$22.50 per month it would be possible to own a \$4000 home in fifteen years.

Veterans who went on the land would have a straight gift of \$2300 toward a \$6000 farm and security was provided for them by a price floor scheme and the undertaking of government to buy all surplus products.

The same price floor scheme was provided also for fishermen in the marketing of their products.

"The future will have many problems—international and local—but here in Canada you have a government which has already taken steps to see that the betterment of the Canadian people is assured," concluded Mr. Reid. "This is what we have done, not what we are merely talking about doing, and that is why we come to you and ask that you support and return the Liberal candidate in the election on June 11."

Speaking of the Japanese

question, Mr. Reid told how British Columbia members had insisted on a policy of nothing less than removal of Japanese from the country. The only hope for settlement of this Jap matter along the desired lines was the return of Liberal members from British Columbia. Certainly nothing could be expected from the C.C.F. who would go so far as to give them the franchise. The next thing they might be sitting in Parliament, Mr. Reid charged the C.C.F. with bringing the Japanese question into the political field by advocating the extension of franchise to them.

**Mr. Applewhaite Also Heard**

E. T. Applewhaite, the Liberal candidate, said, if he could be three-quarters as good a member as had been Olof Hanson, he would think he had not done too bad a job.

In offering himself as candidate, he appealed on two major grounds:

First, his personal worthiness to be the representative of the people of the district.

Second, his support of a Liberal administration of the country.

Mr. Applewhaite criticized the C.C.F. not being a responsible and democratic party as long as its members and their actions were controlled by a central executive or inner circle rather than by the people of the ridings concerned. "It is different with Liberals. Not even the National Liberal Federation could

turn me out after I become the nominee of the people of the district."

No government in the world had made more comprehensive plans for the re-establishment of the service men on their return from war. Mr. Applewhaite, however, appealed to the people to welcome home the returned men—extending a helpful, cheerful and patient consideration not only in the enthusiasm of the home coming but in the years beyond.

The Liberal candidate made his stand on the Japanese question clear—their exclusion from the coastal region of British Columbia and, insofar as feasible, the deportation of all people of the Japanese race. "I will vote against any government which does not act along these lines," he promised.

**Olof Hanson Brief Speaker**

Olof Hanson spoke briefly. He promised his assistance to this district wherever possible even if he was no longer member. He had no intention of quitting the north.

The retiring member read from a letter from an Army officer in Germany who said that he could see no other party than the Liberals because of their able and efficient service.

The Liberals were bound to go back into office at Ottawa and Skeena could not afford to be in opposition at a time when all assistance would be needed in the development of the area.



**"small business" ISN'T SO SMALL!**

Ordinarily one Canadian in every six gainfully employed, earns his livelihood in a "small business." It may be a farm, a store or a lumber yard; an architect's office or a servicestation. Taken together, these individual enterprises provide a very substantial part of Canada's total jobs—must continue to do so after the war.

During the years ahead many people who dropped small business for war reasons will want to return to their accustomed or new ways of making a living. Thus old businesses will be revived. Many new ones will be started by returned men and people now in war industries. The new Industrial Development Bank and the commercial banks, together, afford assurance that no sound credit requirement need be left unserved in the field of small business.

As such businesses grow, they create additional job openings; that has been the pattern of Canadian enterprises. Most large companies began in a small way. And practically all could name some bank which played a part in their growth by providing the loans they needed to finance their day-to-day operations.

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**'MUSIC, MUSKIE' MADE BIG HIT**

Pete Wambach's Opus Meets With Approval at Seal Cove

Pete Wambach's opus, "Music and Muskie," two-act, seven-scene musical comedy, opened at Seal Cove last night before a packed house of airmen and their guests which was not hesitant in expressing its appreciation. The show is scheduled to play Acropolis Hill Wednesday, Port Edward Thursday, and the YMCA Friday.

From the opening curtain at 8:00 to the finale at 9:45, the audience enthusiastically accepted the witty dialogue and sparkling tunes with rounds of applause. The comedy roles of S/Sgt. Tommy Walton and Helen Marchildon were the highlights of the production. Sgt. Harry Norman and Jo Murray Sykes played the romantic leads to perfection with Norman's sentimental ballads stilling the audience. The excellent performances of the supporting cast—Cpl. Walter Roberts, Sgt. Bill McBride, Pfc. Johnny Cizmas, Cpl. Cecil Frey, Pte. Tex Fenske (Canadian soldier), Pfc. Jack Fisher, Pfc. Harry Parker, Alice Clapp, Steve Sionski, and accompanist, Frank Mansell—contributed largely to the success of the show.

The action of the play is centred on Acropolis Hill, the Boston Cafe and the Stedman Hotel in Ketchikan.

The overture was played by the Acropolis Hill Post Band under the direction of Sgt. John Stroessler and included a special arrangement of the hit songs of the show.

Following the final curtain, the audience shouted their demands for the author. Director Pete Wambach, tired, hair tousled, slowly climbed the stage, obviously happy at the way his show had been received. For the first time, Wambach was at loss for words. All he could say was a humble "thank you," his pride and appreciation for the excellent work of the cast, the fine job of the producer, Frank Finnerty, USO Director, and the prop-men, Sgt. Larry Rounds, Pfc. Irv Radditz, and Pfc. John Donchak.

F/L R. W. Peel, of Edmonton, Alta., representing the Officers and men at Seal Cove, thanked Pete Wambach and cast for a fine evening of entertainment. Later, the cast were guests of F/L Peel at the Officers' Mess.

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