Thursday, April 3, 1947 Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) Published every afternoon except Sunday by upert Daily News Ltd., 3rd Avenue. Prince Rupert, British Columbia.
INNTER, Managing Editor. H. G. PERRY, Managing Director. OF CANADIAN PRESS - AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS CANADIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION daily newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert comprising northern and central British Columbia. SUBSCRIPTION RATES ----City Carrier, per week, 15c; Per Month, 65c; Per Year, \$7.00; By Mail, Per Month, 40c; Per Year, \$4.00.

EEDOM of speech is rightly included as one the basic four freedoms to be preserved at all sts. Indeed, one cannot conceive of a democwhich is worth anything at all, that does not sh and preserve the right of free speech. It John Morley who wrote: "Democracy has come ean government by public opinion." And the medium by which public opinion is expressed, ade known and exercises its influence is the ern newspaper, which reflects the views and ons of every stratum of society and of every ing idealogy.

We hear much these days of "Fascism" and munism" and the other "isms," and of the sity to suppress them and the dangers to the which may be found therein. Really these rity views are not new. As long as there have poverty and social dissatisfaction, such views been held by some; only now they have bemore articulate. The radio and the press have ided a sounding board by which the minority speak a little louder, and can even shout at that is not necessarily a vast evil or a great ace. It is in the suppression of such views, not xposition of them, that the danger lies.

was only a few weeks ago that Arthur Hays berger, publisher of the New York Times. king at Boston, reminded us that "the short simple annals of the poor," about which Gray e, were probably just as long and just as comted as those of any other economic group, and "if they were short and simple in 1750, it was because the underprivileged lacked the means lling their woes and so found no one to listen." in the space of 200 years since then we have e inventions which permitted the flow of ideas communication between those who were apart. he added: "Can one be astonished that the es are on the march to give expression to this found freedom which the age of communicaand distribution has offered them? Is it ige that 'isms' and cults and economic groups locked in fierce struggle to lead this freshly lanced society to a promised land?"

COMMUNIST PROBLEM

US ADMIT at the outset that we would reice extravagantly were the Communist moveent in this country wiped out. Singly or as a p, secret or avowed, Communists represent t as subversive an element as any in the hisof the country. The question is not whether the in should get rid of them and their increasingly us threat to our institutions, but how.

r. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, has prothat the Communist Party be outlawed. His osal already has had plenty of seconders. There be little doubt of its popularity generally. Yet reinterested in the two objections to it voiced anonymous member of the House Committee n-American Activities: No. 1—Delicate dealwith Russia might be upset. No. 2-To outlaw Party might merely drive it underground inof keeping it at least partly in the open, where n be fought more easily.

he first objection should be dismissed we think. Stalin and his lieutenants have no illusions reng the feeling toward Communism in the

le second objection, however, deserves careconsideration. The Communist Party is the objectionable manifestation of the movement nich it is the official symbol. Scotch the symand the movement would continue more secretly ever and possibly strengthened by recruits resent a taboo alien to the American way.

n other words, it seems unfortunately true there can be no simple solution. Maybe one, partial one, is suggested in the fact that today all a person a Communist, unless proof is at , is cause for libel. Here in its inception aps a social ostracism which might eventually opmore powerfully than any law.

-New York Herald Tribune.

ETERAL DISEASE

IS SOMEWHAT STARTLING to hear from e provincial minister of health that incidence venereal disease in the province of British Imbia is three times that of tuberculosis and it is increasing. Health authorities have been ing in the fight against tuberculosis, cancer the other diseases but syphilis and gonorrhea being effectively combatted. Certainly, are as great a menace as the others, possibly treacherous and furtive enemies of the health ts regal. The government is to be commended ts resolve to effectively remedy the growingly ous situation. There should be no delay about lementing it, let the chips fall where they may.

ARLY ADVERTISING COPY WILL BE APPRECIATED

Prince Rupert, No Longer Child must get into the fray and keep we can only do it by making control and never again let our this city better than the aver-

MAYOR ARNOLD SEES NEW ERA OF COMMUNITY DEVEL-OPMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Prince Rupert community, a child of unnatural fine work of our service clubs. resources in the south and east birth which became a forlorn and neglected orphan I commend you for your work will force more and more induswhen its father, Sir Charles M. Hays, was drowned and its mother, the railway, abandoned her child, was no less a hardy and healthy child, and, having survived many vicissitudes, is now fast approaching the

status of robust manhood, is due ned for it. With a new and perlook and lack of civic interest are passing away and an attitude of permanence and community pride is taking its place. The use and exploitation of natural resources of the area and the establishment of important PICTURE TODAY industries is impending.

So said Mayor Nora Arnold in giving the Prince Rupert Gyro Club at luncheon yesterday one of the most interesting and stir- ferent picture. ring talks it has had in many a day from either men or women. Britain experienced her greatest periods of expansion and wealth under two queens-Elizathe analogy may hold good and that, now you have a woman mayor, Prince Rupert will begin to have its golden years?" she ingenuously speculated. Her subject was "Civic Responsibility" and she made a rousing plea for appreciation of the elements which made for real and lastapparent today in a manner had not been before

THOSE TRYING EARLY DAYS

Going back to the founding of the city, Mrs. Arnold recalled how it had been conceived and born on a draftsman's desk. Unlike the most of places, it had not begun by the settlement of a few people in a favorable location and grown gradually. To contrary, it had been of arbitrary establishment, a large townsite put on the market all at once, its early life marked by a boom of real estate speculation by people with no sincere interest or concern in the building of a permanent lasting community, came merely to make a pile and get out with it. Then came the inevitable collapse and, the remaining population suffering from disappointment and disillusionment, there was little

for fulfilment of the prosperous civic spirit, little real attempt juvenile delinquency and it is career which its founders plan- to encourage a live and happy up to us to make Prince Ru- to the extent that the real community. Held up to derision pert a clean living, happy and in the south and east, it was flourishing community with opmanent population taking over, left to languish. Although at the old days of temporary out- times, efforts were made to revive the child and it was given get what we give in this world

SEES DIFFERENT

However, in spite of ill treatment, neglect and derision, was withal a healthy child and today the mayor saw a very dif-

beyond its capacity to utilize.

"We now have another generation come to maturity, some of them Prince Rupert born, some who came here in their youth and picked it for their home beth and Victoria. Who knows city. It seems to me that this generation have grown up with a realization of their responsibilities and they know that to be real citizens of any town they must give a certain amount of their time to public service and remember that one's duty to one's neighbor is one of the two great precepts taught to us in ing community advancement, our youth and must never be elements which were becoming forgotten. In the past ten years we have seen the growth of several fine service clubs such as yours, whose only excuse for existence is civic betterment and they are a great influence for

> "You know and I know that those of us who intend to live here for the rest of our lives



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affairs be exploited by people age. who wish only for power and material advantage and have no real concern for the city's lieve now fast approaching man-

and cultural effect on our lives, youth and can now stand on its is only here as a result of the feet. The exhaustion of natural but it must not stop and it will tries to locate in our vicinity and

we live in. The world is very sponsibilities. concerned with the problems of portunities for our youth to be trained as real citizens. We only grown-up toys such as elevators, and, if we take all and give ocean dock, court house but all nothing, as was the unfortunate attitude of some of our early residents, we shall not prosper and our next generation will have nothing to be proud of. We want them to be able to hold up their heads with pride that they belong to this city and

"Prince Rupert is, I firmly behood. It has caught up with "This fine Civic Centre, which the unnatural forcing process is having a wonderful moral to which it was subjected in its we can look forward to an era of prosperity but we must be "We ourselves are alone realive to the dangers of prossponsible for the kind of city perity and be alive to our re-

> "We must never again let ourvalues of life are ignored. We must not only watch such things as our city finances but even more we must be alert to the

(Continued on Page Six)

HAPPY WONG Co.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES 214 Sixth Street - Black 289 }



IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT NOTICE Respecting Price Control

The following is a convenient summary of Board Order No. 711—published for the guidance and protection of Canadian consumers. It does not give the full legal text. For full details of the law reference should be made to the Order. CLIP THIS AND KEEP FOR EASY REFERENCE

Summary of

As set forth in Wartime Prices & Trade Board Order No. 711-effective April 2, 1947

(

e All flours, flour mixes and

· Yeast.

· Bread, bread rolls, and bakery products.

· Biscuits, except those completely covered with choc-

· Processed cereals, cooked or uncooked, including breakfast cereals, macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, noodles and other alimentary paste

· Rice, excepting wild rice. · Pot and pearl barley. · Shelled corn, but not in-

cluding popping corn. Dried peas, soya beans, dried beans except lima beans and red kidney beans.

· Starch. · Sugar, sugar cane syrups, corn syrups, grape sugar,

· Edible molasses. · Honey.

· Tea, coffee, coffee concent-

· Malt, malt extract, malt

· Black pepper and white pepper, and substitutes contain ing black or white pepper.

· Butter. · Casein. · Cheddar cheese, processed cheese and cream cheese.

 Concentrated milk products of all kinds.

· Ice cream. · Salad and cooking oils.

• Fresh apples - 1946 crop. · Raisins, currants, prunes, dried dates, dehydrated ap-

· Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato paste, tomato pulp, tomato puree, tomato catsup, chili sauce, when in hermetically sealed cans or

· Canned pork and beans, canned spaghetti and canned

· Canned corn, canned peas, canned beans excluding the lima and red kidney varie-

· Canned apricots, canned

peaches, canned pears, canned cherries, canned plums. · Fruits and vegetables in the two preceding items when

frozen and sold in consumer size packages. · Jams, jellies, marmalades. e Meat and meat products,

not including game, pet foods, and certain varieties of cooked and canned meats. · Sausage casings, animal and

artificial. · Live, dressed and canned poultry (but not including turkeys, geese or ducks, live, dressed or processed: poultry spreads, poultry stews and poultry in pastry or pie

· Canned salmon, canned sea trout, canned pilchards of the 1946 or earlier packs. · Edible animal and vegetable

fats including lards and shortenings.

CLOTHING

· Men's, youths' and boys' coats, jackets and wind-

goods is subject to maximum prices.

of the set consists of articles not referred to.

· Men's, youths' and boys' turnishings as follows: -

breakers made wholly or

· Men's, youths' and boys'

suits or pants made wholly

or chiefly of cotton or rayon.

chiefly of leather.

blouses; collars; pyjamas; nightshirts; underwear, other than that made wholly of wool; dressing gowns, other than those made wholly of all-wool fabric; shirts, in cluding sport shirts other

than those made wholly of all-wool or all-rayon fabric. · Women's, misses', girls', children's and infants' garments of all kinds (but not including - (a) garments made wholly of all-wool fabric, (b) raincoats, or (c) jackets and windbreakers,

except when made wholly or chiefly of leather). · Women's, misses', girls' and children's accessories as follows: dickies, bibs, halters, neckwear, collars, cuffs and

· Knitted wear for either sex as follows: undergarments, other than those made wholly

of wool; circular knit hosiery of cotton or rayon. · Work clothing, including aprons for either sex, when made wholly or chiefly of

cotton or leather.

· Uniforms for either sex. · Gloves, gauntlets and mitts for either sex when made wholly or chiefly of cotton or leather, except those designed as specialized sports equipment or for specialized industrial uses.

· Brassieres; foundation garments, but not including surgical corsets. · Diapers and diaper supports.

HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER TEXTILES

· Textile products as follows, when made wholly or chiefly of cotton or rayon: bath mats, bedspreads, blankets except horseblankets, curtains, dish cloths, dish towels, drapes, face cloths, luncheon sets, napkins, pillow cases, sheets, silence cloths, table cloths, throw-overs, toilet scat covers, towels, wash cloths, window blinds, window shades.

· Floor rugs and mats chiefly of cotton.

DOMESTIC FUELS · Coal, coke and briquettes;

until April 16th, 1947.

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

· Furnaces, fire-place heaters and other heating equipment

except portable electric heat-

· Jacket heaters and other water heating equipment. Soap and soap compounds.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESSORIES

· Pneumatic tires and tubes when sold for the purpose of or as original equipment on agricultural machinery.

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

· Lumber of all kinds. · Millwork such as doors, sashes, windows, stairs and

· Plywood and veneers. · Pre-cut lumber products designed for use in residential or farm buildings, but not including fully pre-fabricated

Gypsum board and gypsum

· Wallboards and building

· Cast iron soil pipe and

· Nails.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

· Practically all items of farm machinery, including planting, seeding and fertilizing equipment, plows, tillage implements and cultivators, having machinery, harvesting machinery, tractors, wagons, dairy machines and equipment, sprayers and

· Articles of barn and barn-

yard equipment. · Incubators, brooders, poultry feeding and watering

Stationary gas engines.

· Harness and harness hard-

· Barbed wire and other fencing wire and fences.

· Binder twine. · Wheelbarrows.

· Feeds and feed products of all kinds except horse meat, pet foods, straw, clam shell and poultry grit.

· Fertilizers of all kinds, but not including humus, muck, manure, sphagnum moss or peat moss.

barley; oats; flaxseed; buck-

· Gopher poisons. · Seed beans and seed peas. · Grains as follows:- wheat:

wheat; rapeseed; sunflower seed; grain screenings. RAW AND PROCESSED

MATERIALS · Basic iron and steel products and alloys, including pig iron, cast iron, scrap, ingots, bars, plate; rods and wire.

· Primary, secondary and fabricated mill forms of the following non-ferrous metals and their alloys: copper, lead, tin and zinc.

· All tats and oils, including Vitamin A oils, of animal, vegetable or marine origin but not including refined me-

dicinal cod liver oil. · Glue stock, glues and adhesives of animal origin. · Starches. · Fibres, raw or processed, as

sisal, all synthetic fibres and filaments excepting glass. · Yarns and threads of, or containing any of the fibres list-

follows: cotton, hemp, jute,

ed above. • Fabrics, over 12 inches in width whether knitted or woven of, or containing any of the yarns and threads referred to above.

chet yarns, threads and floss of any of the yarns and threads referred to above. · Bobbinet, dress and curtain

· Sewing, embroidry and cro-

nets and netting. · Elastic yarns, fabrics and Hides and skins from animals

of a type ordinarily processed for use as a leather.

 Leathers and synthetic leathers of all kinds. · Sheepskip shearlings, tanned, but not further processed

than combed or sheared and

coloured on the flesh side.

PULP AND PAPER

· Wastepaper. · Wood pulp, except (a) dissolving grades,

(b) "alpha" grades of bleached sulphate, (c) "Duracel", (d) groundwood and unbleached sulphite grades sold for the manufacture

of newsprint or hanging · Newsprint paper except when

sold by manufacturers there-· Paper board used in the

manufacture of solid fibre or corrugated shipping cases. · Boxboard grades of paperboard, except for wrapping newsprint paper or making newsprint cores.

CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING MATERIALS

· Containers, packaging and wrapping devices of a type used for the sale or shipment of products, when made from a textile fabric and including bags, cases, envelopes, folders and sacks.

SERVICES

 Transportation of goods and services associated therewith.

· Warehousing; dry storage of general merchandise and household goods other than wearing apparel; cold storage, including rental of lockers and ancillary services such as processing charges in cold storage plants.

 Supplying of meals or refreshments for consumption on the seller's premises, the supplying of beverages (except alcoholic beverages) by purveyors of meals or refreshments; the supplying of meals with sleeping accommodation for a combined charge, but not including the supplying of meals, refreshments or sleeping accommodation by an employer to his employees, directly or through a servant or agent.

· The packing or packaging or any other manufacturing process in respect of any goods subject to maximum prices, when performed on a custom or commission basis.

USED GOODS

DONALD GORDON, Chairman. Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

· Used bags and used bagging and baling material. Any material shown above processed for incorporation into, or any fabricated component part of any of the above Also any set which contains an article referred to above is subject to maximum prices even though the remainder