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### Vanishing Glimmer

FOR a little while there seemed to be a glimmer of hope for those who had been feeling that, with taxes so oppressive and government surpluses so large, some adjustment was inevitable.

They were supported in their view by the belief that many taxes, however good their intention, had results that were adverse to the interests of the people and the finances of government. They recognized that a law of diminishing returns could and did operate in taxation as well as elsewhere. Corporation income taxes had been extended beyond what the Finance Minister had set as the maximum safety level. The net earnings of business had shown resulting declines, and unemployment was growing. Excessive taxation in such commodities as tobacco had resulted in wide-spread smuggling, which was costly to industry, costly in law enforcement, costly to the morale of a people, and costly in the declining revenues received from these sources of taxation.

This seemed to indicate that second and wiser thought might suggest possible modifications. But recently Mr. Abbott in his public utterances has indicated that no such relief is likely to be forthcoming. Necessary expenditures, he has pointed out, have made quite a dint in the \$732 million surplus at the end of the year, and prospective increases in defence spending might account for the balance.

But the disappointed taxpayer is not likely to be more than partially satisfied with such explanations. He knows that he himself is sharply restricted in his spending. He knows that many businesses are finding it difficult to maintain a healthy position when caught between the needs for expansion and development and the crippling burden of taxation. In his new sense of disappointment in the disappearing hope of relief, the average taxpayer is likely to become increasingly sensitive to any form of government spending that does not honestly further our defence effort.

### Mental Health

MENTAL health is still a major problem in Canada but there are two bright recent developments, says the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada. The Canadian people have almost ceased to look upon mental disease as something to be ashamed of and to cover up, and the Canadian governments are expanding provision for treating mental diseases adequately.

There is no stigma attached to mental ill-health. Patients are sick people. The idea that they are weak characters who could get over their disability if they would only pull themselves together is on its way out. Mental illness is more disgraceful to the sufferer or his family than a broken leg.

It is no wonder that there should be diseases of the mind as well as of the body. The human brain is the most complicated structural apparatus known to science. A great neurologist says: "If all the equipment of the telegraph, telephone and radio of the North American continent could be squeezed into a half-gallon cup, it would be less intricate than the three pints of brains that fills your skull and mine."

What are the signs of mental health? Not merely the absence of disease, but deeply-felt happiness. Mental health is the adjustment of human beings to the world and to one another with a maximum of effectiveness. It means having the ability to maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, an acceptable social behaviour and a happy disposition.

The mentally healthy person knows himself, accepts himself and is himself. A leaflet on the subject says people who are mentally healthy feel comfortable about themselves, feel right about other people, and are able to meet the demands of life.

### Scripture Passage for Today

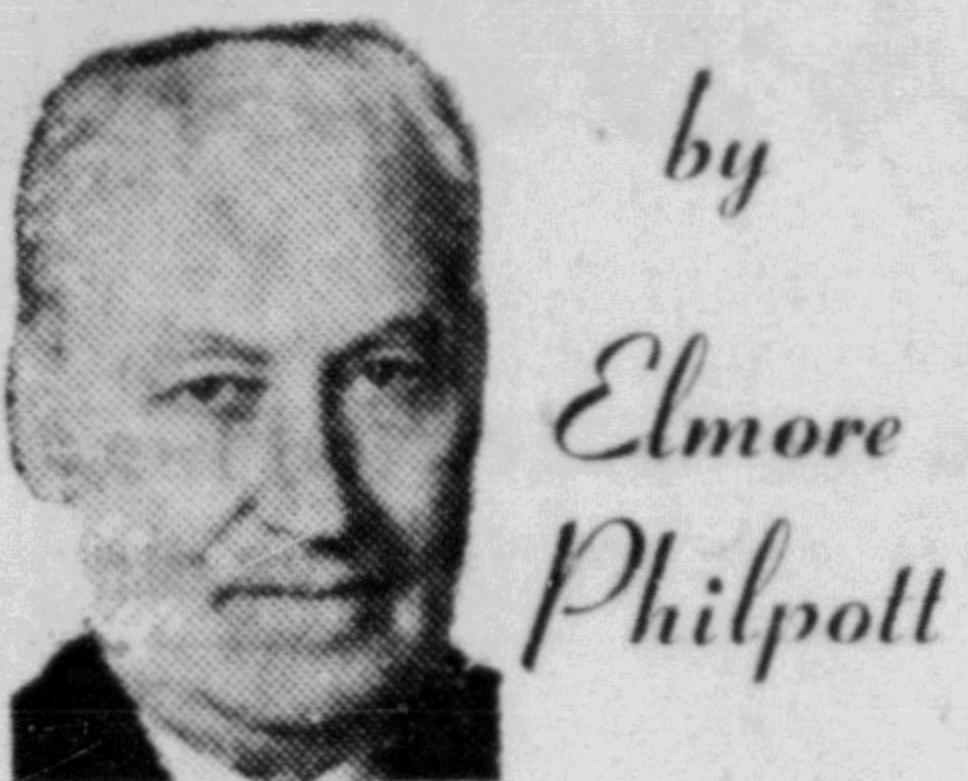
"Jesus went about . . . teaching . . . preaching . . . and healing."—St. Matt. 7:29.

### Armored Vest Of All-Nylon

SEOUL, Korea (AP)—United States infantry in Korea are testing a lightweight armored vest that is all nylon. It weighs only seven or eight pounds—about half the weight of metal alloy vests, the army said today.

Last February the army tried nylon vests that contained protective inserts of lightweight metal. The latest vest is designed to protect against mortar, grenade and shell fragments. These normally account for 60 to 80 per cent of combat wounds. The nylon vest will sometimes stop a .45-calibre slug but will not protect against high-velocity rifle or machine-gun fire.

### As I See It



### Jap Fish Treaty

THE Moderator of the United Church has just returned to Canada from the Far East and warned that the same old reactionary elements are in power in Japan. He fears that the militarists may stage a comeback.

Down in Australia Dr. Herbert Evtatt has been strongly warning of this same danger. He and the whole Labor party there also strongly deplore the lack of a clear-cut fisheries treaty which would have kept Japanese fisheries north of the equator.

But the plain fact, there as here, is that local Canadian and Australian interests were sacrificed to over-riding considerations of U.S. power politics.

SOME remarkable statements have been made in Canada to justify the strange fishing treaty. We are told that the Japanese are barred from fishing for halibut, salmon and herring. We are also told that, because the above are the best paying categories of fish, the Japanese won't want to cross the ocean for other kinds they are free to catch.

The most over-enthusiastic of all promises is this: That in case the Japs do come over here and fish for other species than halibut, salmon and herring we can send them home by adopting single-handed conservation measures.

IF ALL this is so, why did the Japs cling so stubbornly to their "right" to cross into our waters at all?

What are they coming over for—merely to admire the beautiful scenery?

The plain truth is that the treaty itself is vague, ambiguous, and open to double interpretation and long argument. In Article IV the signatories "agree to abstain from their right under international law to take part in fishing for a specific stock of fish" under certain conditions. Those conditions are set forth in three separate clauses, all of which are most complicated and hard to understand. Moreover, they are qualified by the following strange appendix:

"Provided, however, that no recommendation shall be made for abstention by a contracting party concerned with regard to (1) any stock of fish which at any time during the twenty-five years next preceding the entry into force of this Convention has been under substantial exploitation by that Party . . ."

THE ONLY real justification for the acceptance of this treaty by Canadians was that they either had to take this or nothing.

It is ridiculous to pretend that this is what Canadian fishermen hoped to get—a clear division of the Pacific into two halves.

At best, we have a treaty which gives the Japs the right to come back into our coastal waters, to fish for certain kinds of fish but not for other kinds.

Can anybody, familiar with the Japanese trade practices of earlier years, imagine that it is going to be an easy job for our fisheries patrol vessels to compel the Japs to catch only one kind of fish and not another?

WHAT the Japanese have won is the physical right to come back into waters where their statesmen can argue till Kingdom-come about the letter of their status. The Japanese Premier's preliminary letter of February 7, 1951, speaks volumes when it says:

"The Japanese government will, as a voluntary act, implying no waiver of their international rights, prohibit their resi-

### New Chamber for U.N. Security Council



This is a general view of the new Security Council chamber at United Nations Headquarters. Measuring 135 by 72 feet with 24-foot ceiling, the chamber is completely equipped with facilities for technical services, including simultaneous interpretation, press, radio and television booths. The Security Council chamber was designed by Arnstein Arneberg of Norway, whose government contributed some \$15,000 for its decoration. Seating arrangements in the Security Council, as well as in the Trusteeship and the Economic and Social Council, will accommodate around 520 persons.

### LETTERBOX DOUBTFUL

Editor, The News, Please allow me to say a few words in answer to a recent letter in the Daily News from Mr. Reeves.

To illustrate the point I shall make, let me tell a little story which Mr. Aberhart told us one time about a colt his father raised on his farm in Ontario.

This colt was born on the old homestead and grew big and fat in the pasture around the barn, drinking out of the wooden trough all summer. Next spring the old gentleman took the colt and other horses across the river to another pasture. The colt was quite contented until he got thirsty and wanted a drink. He walked up and down the river bank and sniffed at the water but didn't like it. So he made up his mind to swim the river and drink out of the old trough on the other side. Of course, the moral is we are swimming through rivers of wealth in order to get at a financial trough.

According to the Social Crediters' ideas all you have to do is take a bucket along and help yourself whenever you need any liquid finance. That all sounds very good but in my humble opinion, they forget that eighty-five per cent of the wealth of Canada is in the hands of two per cent of the people. If this two per cent is clever enough to control this wealth, surely they are clever enough to make laws to protect it and not let us drink out of their fountains without paying for the drink.

If you start printing counterfeit money or issuing bogus checks, you are asking for trouble and a visit to the jail house.

I agree with Mr. Reeves that counterfeit money is as good as any other kind as long as the people of Canada have confidence in it. But the trouble is to build up that confidence and hold it.

It doesn't matter to me what kind of money I have as long as I can take it to the butcher and bring home my pork chops?

If this brain wave is as simple as they say it is, why don't they practise it in Alberta?

Mr. Reeves said that, if we had a Social Credit government in British Columbia, we could build roads with bogus checks. He must think the people of British Columbia are more innocent than those of Alberta.

Mr. Reeves' theory sounds good but it seems to me he is barging into the racket of the financial wizards and they may put up a little resistance. But, as Mr. Reeves says, everything physically possible can be made financially possible—but I add it's hardly probable.

Go ahead and try it, Mr. Reeves, and good luck to you.

H. D. SMITH, Nithi River.

dent nationals and vessels from carrying on fishing operations in presently conserved fisheries in all waters . . . in which fisheries Japanese nationals or vessels were not in the year 1949 conducting operations."

### Rhine Canal Speeds Ships

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands (Reuters)—The Rhine, age-old European waterway, will enter a new phase in its history May 21 when the new 45-mile-long Amsterdam-Rhine canal is opened to traffic.

Built at a cost of \$23,800,000, the canal will give the Rhine a fresh outlet at Amsterdam, enabling the heavy river traffic of inland Europe to link up with the North Sea and the oceans of the world more speedily than ever before.

The work now nearing completion includes what is claimed to be the world's largest inland lock, at Tiel, where the canal joins the upper Rhine. The lock is 1,170 feet long with spacious entrances and the 190-ton vertical lock-gate can be raised in a few minutes, giving unusually-rapid clearance for vessels.

By eliminating the present tiresome journey through smaller canals, shipping time between Amsterdam and the Rhine proper will be reduced by half to about 20 hours. Vessels of up to 4,000 tons will be able to pass and overtake each other without risk.

The canal will make the Rhine navigable for large vessels up to Basel, Switzerland, 500 miles from Amsterdam. It will give Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Hungary a shorter and more direct water route to the ocean.

The present link between Amsterdam and the sea is the 15-mile North Sea canal, finished in 1876, and ending at IJmuiden in the world's largest sea-locks. This canal now is being widened to meet the expected increase of traffic created by the new Rhine link.

During 1951, about 100,000 inland ships of a total tonnage of 23,000,000 passed through the old canal near Amsterdam. When the new canal is in operation, this is expected to increase to more than 50,000,000 tons.

### ray . . . Reflects and Reminisces

Rev. David B. Matthews presided, and opened and opened the meeting with prayer. — Patriot Ledger of Quincy, Mass.

Cote de Neiges is a stylish part of Montreal and the gunmen who were fighting it out with detectives selected it as a place of nervous, if temporary, residence. They managed to mobilize three sub-machine guns, four 45-calibre pistols, a thousand rounds of ammunition and three heavy revolvers. As a rule detectives do not have artillery practice unless in the armed forces.

COMING THIS WAY Willi Bruntjen, the young German farm hand, had nothing to do with foot and mouth disease. Ottawa says so officially. From being an alien suspect, with RCMP escort, he now returns to Vancouver, with \$50 in his jeans, a good job in sight, and later on a bride from the fatherland. Vertly, foot and mouth disease has not done this immigrant any harm!

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS Everyone enjoys sport, in great or lesser degree. No one will deliberately discourage its full and free promotion. Grand indeed is the winning of something that has tens of thousands interested. It would be a sorry world should baseball, football, boxing, curling, hockey, basketball and scores of other lines decline and fade away. But it never will. There is something in this glad rivalry, the zestful playing of games that keeps us on our toes.

Instead of an airplane, the steamer Nechaco will carry passengers to and from Kitimat. If not as fast, the change is safer. A boat may hit a reef but it never hits the side of a mountain five thousand feet up.

There are plenty of strangers in the city who would enjoy inspecting the museum, yet remain unaware if the place is open or closed. Until Wednesday what amounted to an obstruction practically barred the entrance near the street. No signs that tell you anything. One is left to make a personal investigation.

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## Welcome Fish Pact

VANCOUVER (C)—United Fishermen's and Allied Workers Union Thursday welcomed a statement from Minister of Fisheries R. W. Mayhew that Canada would not press for early ratification of the fisheries treaty with Japan.

"This indicates that the oppo-

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