



Business In Canada Good in 1951

By FORBES RHUDE

Canadian Press Business Editor TORONTO — Business was good in 1951, or it was bad depending upon what merchants had on their counters or in their warehouses.

As far as the greater part of business and the vast majority of Canadians were concerned, it was good, with the country driving ahead on a vast program of expansion.

But for the man selling automobiles, household electrical appliances, some textiles and clothing lines, and for many men and women employed in making these things, business had plenty of troubles.

The troubles, however, did not arise from any lack of basic soundness in the economy but from the fact that Canadians went on a buying spree which the government felt it had to choke off to prevent prices going through the roof.

In the early year, every one was buying; the householder was raiding the shelves, and the storekeeper was stocking them up; while the manufacturer was

making all he could to satisfy the surge of demand. Then, with spring, came credit restrictions which increased down payments and monthly installments for goods bought on credit. The buying spree became a morning-after headache.

BUYING SLOWER

The restrictions came at a time when the average family, partly because of the high cost of living and partly because of heavy expenditures in the last few years, felt it did not have the immediate money to meet higher payments. And, once slowed down, people took a longer look at their pocketbooks before opening them up for anything.

The chief consolation offered the businesses that were hardest hit was that the buying spree couldn't have lasted anyway, and that perhaps it was better to have it stopped before it brought about worse trouble.

In any event the result was that, though dollar volume of sales may be up for the year because of higher prices, people have probably been buying less in the last nine months of the year than they did in the same period of 1950. And the fall-off was felt the worse because it hit particularly at certain industries and at centres where these industries are located.

With inventories up at the year end many business men are facing money troubles. This seems to mean that there should be no real worry about shortages of goods in the coming year. It probably will mean, also, an extra-heavy rash of January sales.

This should have some effect in holding back the rise in prices which marked 1951. Nevertheless, potent forces continue to hold prices up.

For one thing there is a limit to the price inducements which merchants can offer, for they have paid high prices themselves and their operating costs are heavy.

As both business-sustaining and a price-sustaining force, there is the unprecedented expansion taking place across the country which keeps employment at a high level, despite pockets of unemployment here and there, and which keeps pouring new money into the economy. Coupled with this is a probably-record farm income.

New buyers will be coming into the market, and people who are not buying today will be returning to the counters and showrooms when some of their present obligations have been paid off.

However, there should be some influences this coming year to restrain the run-away price pattern of the last year.

For instance, rearmament was perhaps the major factor in ending of the early-year buying of 1950 by creating the idea that we were going back to something like wartime shortages.

This, under anything foreseeable, was an erroneous idea. Rearmament, under its present plans, is not likely to create any such shortages. It will take a growing slice out of our national production but it is nothing like full-scale war, and there is the fact that our ability to produce has been growing and will continue to grow.

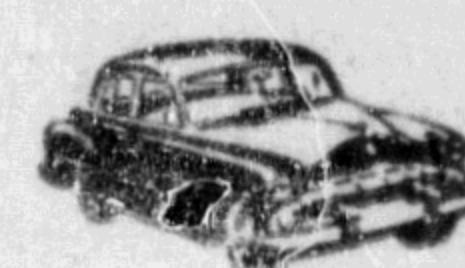
Altogether, as we enter 1952, it seems a time for people to remain as calm as they can in a troubled world; and for business to apply what cures it can to present ills, with every prospect that, given no major international upsets, the times will continue "boon" times by comparison with almost any other time we have had."

LONDON (CP)—exhaust steam from a power station will be used to heat about 3,200 apartments here, saving an estimated 11,000 tons of coal yearly.

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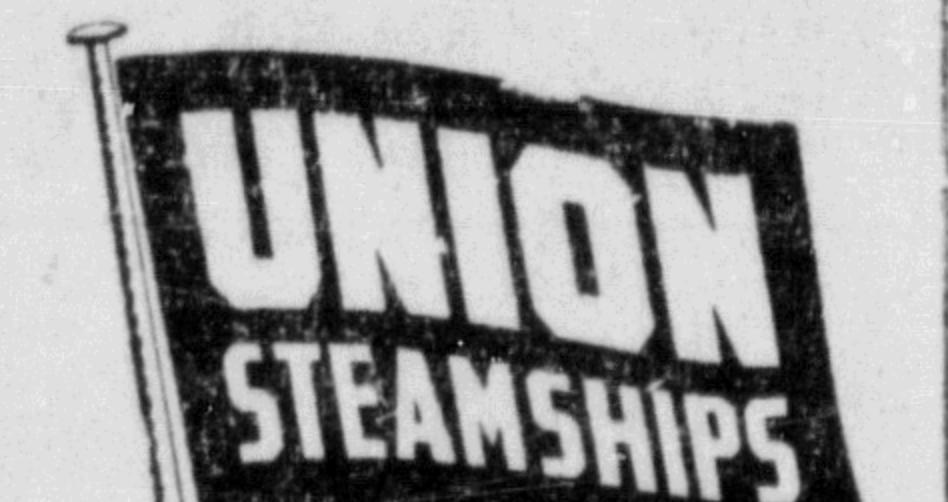
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Chilcotin midnight
January 13 and 27
Cranbrook
Tuesday, 12 Noon

ALICE ARM, STEWART AND
PORT SIMPSON
Sunday, Camosun, 11 p.m.

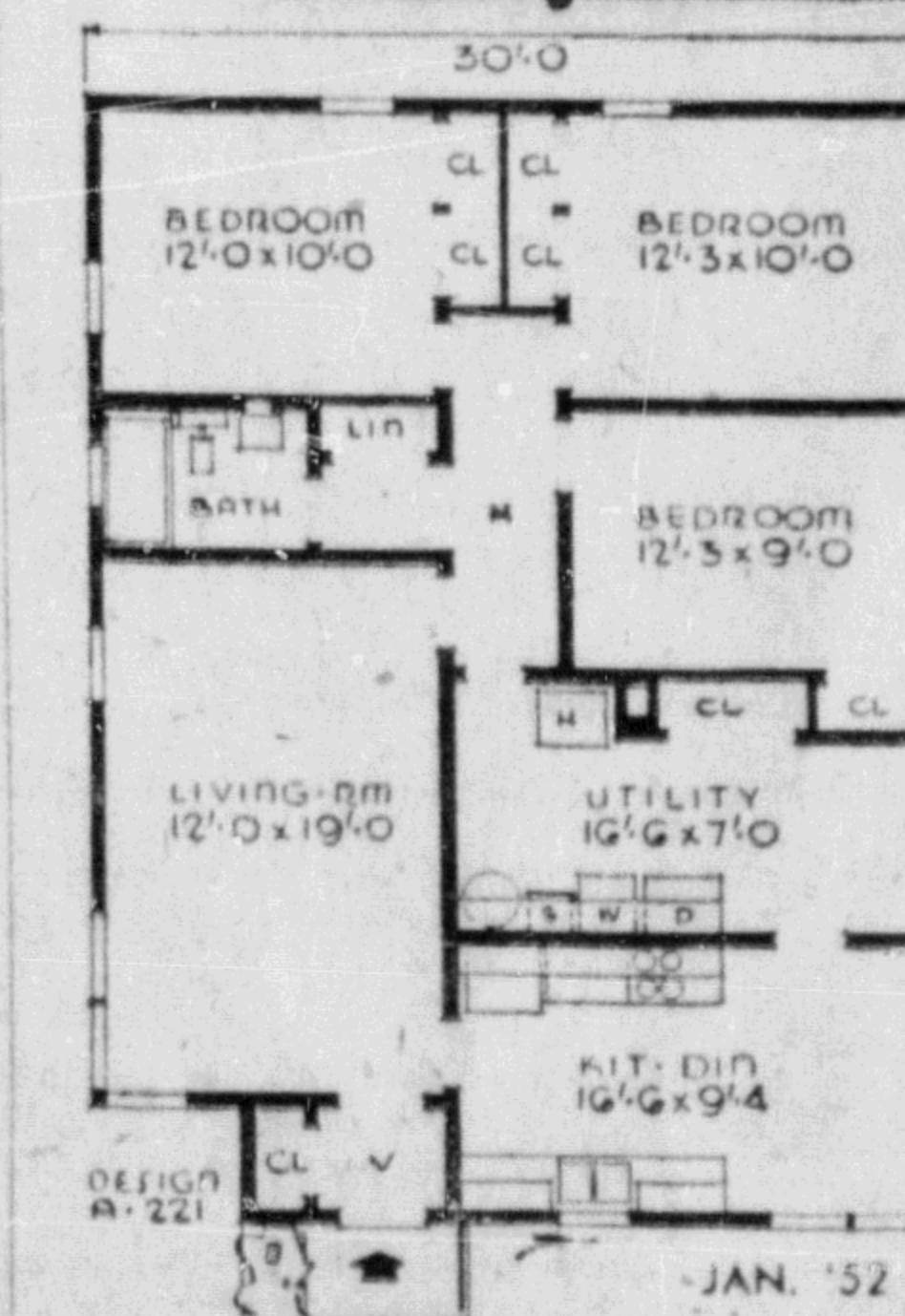
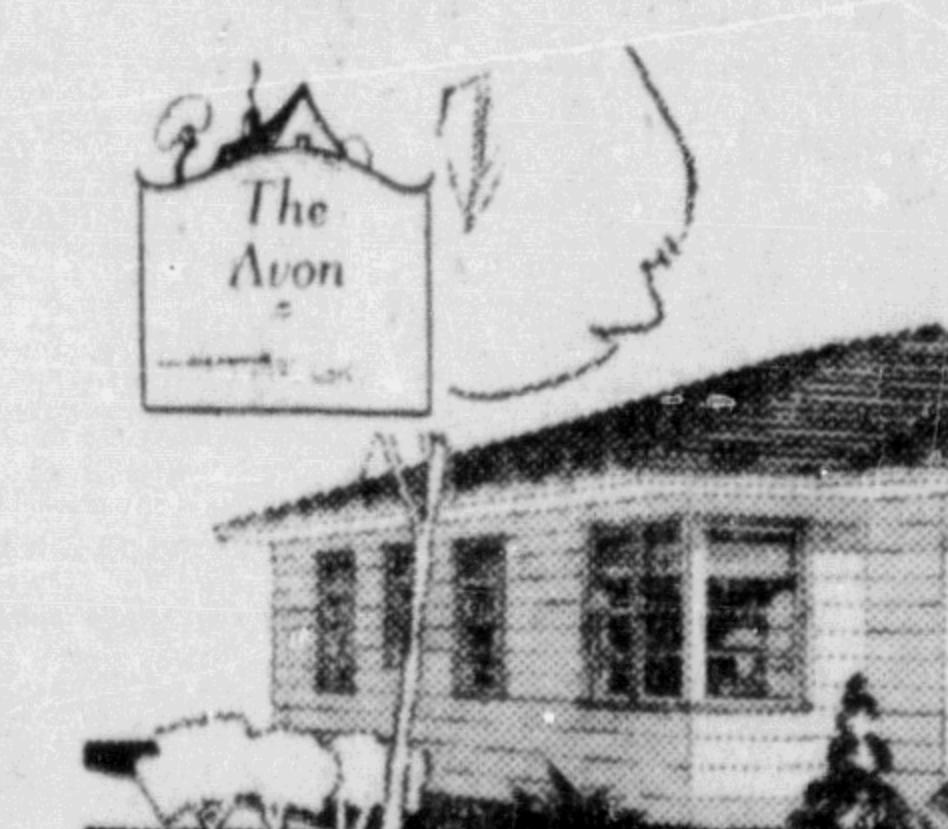
FOR NORTH QUEEN
CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
January 4 and 18
ss. Chilcotin midnight

FOR SOUTH QUEEN
CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
ss. Chilcotin

January 11 and 25

FRANK J. SKINNER
Prince Rupert Agent

Third Avenue Phone 568



There are three bedrooms, bath, living room and combination kitchen-dinerette. The utility room contains the heating plant, hot water heater, service sink and laundry equipment, besides a storage closet and supply cabinet.

The first floor is an insulated concrete slab laid over a bed of gravel. Construction is of frame with exterior finish of siding and asphalt roof shingles.

A large linen cabinet is located in the bedroom, while wardrobe closets, including overhead storage, are used throughout.

Dimensions of 30 feet by 40 feet, with floor area totalling 1,195 square feet, subage 14,888.

DISTRICT NEWS

Indians Abuse Beer Parlors

FORT ST. JAMES—Chief Antoine of the Fort St. James Indians has admonished his people to behave themselves when entering beer parlors. If they did this, they would save themselves a lot of trouble.

There has been complaint of natives abusing the privilege which they have received of being allowed to enter the beer parlors at Vanderhoof. Several of them

landed in jail.

Two Saskatchewan cabinet ministers, clergymen, welfare workers and a number of the Indians themselves voiced varying views. Some saw the Indian situation simply as part of the greater problem of liquor as a whole. Others said it's time to quit treating Indians as children.

The question of admitting Indians to drinking establishments arose from a provision of the new Federal Indian Act. It gives the provinces a free hand in the matter. Previously only Indians who had foresworn their privileges as wards of the government had been able to enter beer parlors.

Alberta and Saskatchewan have announced they will not follow the example of B.C. and P.E.I. in taking advantage of the new law.

Manitoba's special committee on liquor enforcement and administration has voted in favor of allowing Indians in drinking establishments but the provincial government has yet to make a final decision.

Mr. Justice Brown, in sentencing Strongquill, said the white man is "the tool and the instrument that the liquor traffic uses to menace the sanity and sobriety of the Indian, to rob him and his home of his means of livelihood and bring his downfall."

"And as a member of that race," he said, "I apologize to you, an Indian, and to your race for this trojan horse kind of gift which we have so generously and so heartlessly bestowed upon you."

RECALL INDIAN'S WORDS

In the comment that followed, words spoken by Chief Gambler of the Crees in signing a treaty with Queen Victoria's representatives 75 years ago were recalled:

"We don't want your firewater. It's bad. It makes us crazy." But one Saskatchewan treaty Indian, A. H. Brass, whose wife is a direct descendant of one of the Cree chiefs who signed the 1874 treaty, said he did not agree completely with the widespread belief that an Indian goes "crazy drunk" when he drinks.

He argued that if liquor restrictions on the reserves were removed at least the quality of the alcohol consumed would improve.

"Where liquor is illegal, people will drink hair tonic, shoe polish, or anything else they can get hold of," he said. "If drinking were allowed, the Indian could

at least get alcohol intended for drinking."

Miss Marjory Bernard, director of the Regina Welfare Bureau, said she thought the evils of drinking among Indians were similar to those among whites; they varied with the individual Indian just as with any other race.

Attorney-General J. W. Corman of Saskatchewan said: "Some people speak of the Bill of Rights when pointing out that Indians aren't allowed to drink. But the Indian chiefs are against any relaxation of restrictions."

Welfare Minister J. H. Sturdy attached some blame to the policy of segregating Indians on reserves where they lack opportunities to become integrated with the life of Canada.

"Wherever there are reserves (there is) an attendant miasma (half breed) problem—one cannot be solved separately from the other," the minister said.

The paper added that it was

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